The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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IN CAMP AT DESPLAINES.

Beginning of the Annual Out-Door Meeting of Methodists.

THE GROVE WELL CROWDED.

Services Opened with a Prayer by President Trusdell.

HE ALSO PREACHES A SERMON.

A Lively Experience Meeting Closes the Session.

500 PEOPLE QUARTERED ON THE GROUNDS.

The thirty-second annual campmeeting of the Chicago District of the Methodist Church began last night at Desplaines.

The pretty grove was well lighted and lights gleamed from tents and cottages. Hammocks swung and spoony couples loitered around them or strolled along the dimly-lighted paths. The katydids were doing a little chorus work, and the frogs on the river bank were gurgling, and the merry voices of country boys and their best girls driving to the meeting were heard singing old plantation melodies, such as "Good Old Michael, hand down that robe." Presiding Elder Trusdell began the opening service with prayer. Then, with the Rev. Frank Imboden as organist and the Rev. O. E. Murray as musical director, the 1,000 people under the big tent sang the grand old hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

The Rev. Dr. Bolton's Prayer.

A brief altar service followed. The Rev. Dr. Bolton prayed fervently for all connected with the meeting, and especially for the newspaper reporters, "that they might be led to write only what was proper, and leave unwritten that which was improper, so that God might be glorified even through the Chicago press." Many enthusiastic omens greeted this.

The Rev. Mr. Trusdell preached from the text: "Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the ways and see and ask for the old paths where is the good way and walk therein and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

An experience meeting followed, participated in by a dozen ministers and many laymen, and sisters and children. The service concluded at 11 o'clock by the singing of the old-time camp-meeting melody: "Tis the old-time religion and it's good enough for me."

There are 500 people camped on the grounds. By the end of the week 1,500 will be there. The meeting will continue for two weeks, four days longer than any prior session.

Program for Today's Session.

Today "Father" Lasher, the venerable holiness man of Evanston, will lead in the Perfectionist meeting at 6:30 a. m. The Rev. Dr. E. M. Boring will preach at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Dr. Caldwell will preach in the afternoon and the Rev. Mr. G. K. Flock in the evening. A number of minor meetings of young people of the Epworth League and others were announced.

Every cottage on the ground has been rented. The Western Avenue Church people occupy ten cottages and the First Church of Evanston the same number. Almost every Methodist church in Chicago is represented. The Garrett Biblical Institute students of Evanston use several cottages. No noted evangelists will be present at this summer's meeting, as has been the custom in the past. A large chorus choir has been organized from the various city churches.

Among the "Fathers in Israel" in attendance are Messrs. Date, Pearsons, Verrity, Manny, and Houck. Some of these men have never missed a meeting on these grounds for the last quarter of a century. A half-dozen elderly women who last night sat near the platform—for old age has touched their hearing—in the experience meeting proudly spoke of the fact that they had never missed a meeting here for twenty years. Then all the brethren and sisters shouted "Hallelujah!"

Mr. J. A. Pearsons of Evanston, who has charge of the dining-hall and hotel and transportation to and from the grounds, has attended every camp-meeting at Desplaines but one since 1859. He said yesterday:

"Yes, things are different now from what they were twenty or thirty years ago. Then we were contented with tents and straw for bedding, but now we have become somewhat more aristocratic and have to take our camp-meeting religion with modern conveniences. But perhaps it's just as good an article in spite of that."

Several of the preachers who were present at the meeting last night took up their quarters for the two weeks at the preachers' tent. They were the Revs. Dr. Bolton, C. G. Trusdell, Father Lasher, A. C. Wakeman, G. K. Flack, O. E. Murray, J. P. Brushingham, I. B. Imogen, and J. H. Odgers.

Work Mapped Out for Today.

The printed daily program reads:

6:30 a. m., prayer and consecration services, in charge of Father Lasher.
8:30 a. m., bible study.
10:30 a. m., preaching service.
2:30 p. m., preaching service.
4 p. m., children's meeting.
6:30 p. m., young people's meeting, in charge of Bro. H. V. Holt, conference organizer of the Epworth League.
7:30 p. m., preaching and revival service.

Services Saturday afternoon, Aug. 15, in charge of the Class Leaders' Association.

The last four days of the meeting will be in the interest of and conducted by the officers of the Epworth League Monday, Sabbath-school Tuesday, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Societies Wednesday, and Patriotic Day Thursday, under the direction of the Rev. H. W. Bolton.

WAR ON THE VICE OF DRINK.

Work of the Catholic Total-Abstinence Union Convention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—After attending mass this morning the Catholic Total Abstinence Union assembled for its second day's session. The Committee on Resolutions presented its report, wherein it was resolved that in its efforts to overcome the evils of drink on the lines outlined by the Baltimore Catholic Congress there was no race, no creed, no color, no national distinction in this common struggle, in this common sorrow, but also common hope against a common foe. Catholic women were appealed to to imitate the W. C. T. U. and to coöperate with them; that sound public policy does not seem to sanction the sale of liquor at the Chicago World's Fair; nor does it require the existence of a traffic privileged to cover this fair land with imported breweries, distilleries, and saloons which are wrecking the homes, blighting high hopes, breaking hearts, and grinding down priceless souls into the mire of unutterable wretchedness and woe; the encouragement of total abstinence papers is recommended. After considerable discussion the following were presented:

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of all temperance men to support candidates for public office who honestly pledge themselves to labor for the enforcement of Sunday laws closing liquor saloons on that day.

Resolved, That we deem it the manifest duty of every temperance man to discountenance any candidate for public office who declares himself, or is known to be committed to, the support of the liquor interest.

These resolutions were adopted with but few votes in the negative. The sentiment of the convention seemed to be against legislative prohibition, but it was not deemed wise or expedient to so declare in a resolution. The Father Mathew Memorial committee has a balance of $22,637 on hand, and it was unanimously voted to establish a Father Mathew memorial chair. Constitutional amendments were adopted providing for a third Vice-President and reducing the per capita tax from 10 to 5 cents. Indianapolis, Ind., was selected as the place of holding the next annual convention, receiving 283 votes, against 269 for Springfield, Mass. The selection of officers for the coming year reculted as follows:

President, the Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Cotter, Bishop of Winona, reëlected; First Vice-President, the Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy of Pittsburg; Second Vice-President, W. A. Manning of Cleveland, O., reëlected; Third Vice-President, Miss Sally A. Moore of Philadelphia; Treasurer, the Rev. Mr. McMahon of Cleveland, reëlected; Secretary, Philip A. Nolan, reëlected. The convention then adjourned.

"DRAIN THE PULPIT DRY."

Pertinent Remarks by Father Nilan at the National Temperance Congress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A rather slim audience attended today's session of the Second National Temperance Congress now being held at the National Prohibition Park, Port Richmond, Staten Island. From the enthusiastic applause, bestowed upon the speakers the few people who were present seemed imbued with the fervor of the occasion. The subject was: "The Duty of the Pulpit to Help Mass the Forces of the Christian Church Against the Liquor Traffic—How May This Duty Be Performed?"

C. H. Payne, D. D., LL. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, spoke at some length. He was followed by the Rev. Father James Nilan of St. Peter's Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He said the pulpit, in order to mass the forces against the liquor traffic, ought to become itself totally abstinent. The pulpit needs to be pumped or drained dry itself, and this is true not only of one but of all denominations. Clergymen professing to lead intellectual and spiritual lives, with comfortable surroundings and pleasant homes, cannot effectively teach total abstinence to those thousands of hard-working laborers and mechanics living amidst poor and unhealthy surroundings unless they practice what they preach.

Catholic and Protestant clergymen ought to unite in this in order to save their flocks from widespread ruin and moral degradation resulting from the use of alcohol. A moral union of Church and State to enforce excise laws, which are simply enactments for the suppression of vice and crime, would have a most beneficent effect.

A telegram of congratulation was sent to the officers of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, which is at present in session at Washington. An invitation was also extended to the union to hold its next convention in the Auditorium in National Prohibition Park.

MARRIED DESPITE MOTHER'S ADVICE.

A Washington Girl Elopes With and Weds the Man of Her Choice.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Chicago's population will be increased in a day or so by two plucky young people, one of whom is the daughter of a former Paymaster in the United States Navy. Miss Genevieve O. Jordan, the only child of the late Paymaster Jordan of the United States Navy, has eloped with and married the man of her choice, Dr. William Frederick Nickel of Baltimore, Md. The ceremony was performed Tuesday evening by the Rev. Mr. McKee of St. John's Chapel. More than a year ago the young people met, and it was clearly a case of love at first sight on the part of both. She is but 21 years old, and attractive and popular. Dr. Nickel is a fine-looking, wideawake fellow, gentlemanly in his bearing, and a graduate of a dental college of good standing. Mrs. Jordan opposed his visits to her daughter, and the affair was complicated by an aunt favoring the young man's attention. Miss Jordan tried to argue her mother out of the prejudice against the man she had promised to marry, and the situation was a productive source of talk by the neighbors. Finally about a month ago the decisive step was planned. Piece by piece the little schemer carried away from her home her belongings. Tuesday morning found the last bundle in the safekeeping of a friend, and the lady, arrayed in skirt of white, relieved by a waist of blue, going forth from the home. After a hasty but thorough ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Nickel left for their new home in Chicago. Mrs. Jordan was seen last night at her residence, No. 1243 M street. She is much chagrined at her daughter's action. She has heard nothing at all from her daughter and intimated that she didn't care very much whether she did or not.

"I objected to her marriage to Mr. Nickel," she said, "for a great many excellent reasons. One of them was that his social position was not equal to my daughter's. Of course that was only one of many reasons, and I fear my daughter will regret what she has done till the day of her death. I really think the poor girl would not of done as she did if she had not been in a measure forced into it by an aunt who has meddled in the matter, and some of his friends. When my daughter finds out her mother was right and that she has made a mistake she will come back and be even more sorry than I am for what she has done. I told her from the first that I would not only not give my consent to her marriage with Mr. Nickel, but also that if she did marry him I would never acknowledge her as my daughter."

CANADA'S TIMBER GOES LIKE ITS MONEY.

Valuable Lands Find Their Way Into the Possession of Members of Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—When Mr. Foster moved that the House go into a Committee of Supply today Mr. Charlton moved an amendment condemning the present system of administrating the public domain and declaring that timber limits should be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder. The amendment was rejected by 81 yeas to 100 nays, giving the government a majority of 19.

The subject of the disposition of timber limits by the government acquires a new interest from the exposures which are being made before the committee. The timber resources of the country have been used much in the same manner as the public moneys. In each case members of Parliament have been found willing to enrich themselves and their friends at the expense of the country, and in each case the boodlers have been helped by the incompetency or by the active aid of the departments. The Rykert scandal was the direct result of the policy of handing over valuable limits to members of Parliament and other supporters of the government for nominal prices. Mr. Charlton in his speech today gave the names of thirty-four members of Parliament who made in all seventy-nine applications, covering 25,000 square miles. The system involved not only the waste of the resources of the country, but a serious impairment of the independence of members of Parliament. How can an independent vote, he asked, be expected from a member who is running after the government with requests for such substantial favors as these?

Senate Finance Committee at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—The United States Senate Finance committee, composed of Senators Aldrich, Carlisle, and Allison, is sitting at the Vendome. The proceedings are informal and private and newspaper men are not admitted. The committee is looking for facts connected with textile goods, following its line of action inaugurated at the New York meetings.

SHOT BY A HIGHWAYMAN.

FARMER NEWMAN ENCOUNTERS A FOOTPAD ON THE VINCENNES ROAD.

He Refuses to Surrender His Money and Trusts to His Horses for Escape—Three Bullets Fired at Him, One of Which Takes Effect in His Side—Two Young Burglars Captured While Robbing a Down-Town Wholesale House.

Abel Newman, a farmer living at Ninety-seventh street and Vincennes road, in Englewood, was shot in the side and one of a team of horses he was driving wounded by bullets fired from the rifle of a highwayman early last evening.

Newman came to the city early in the day with a load of hay. He succeeded in disposing of it shortly after noon, and with the proceeds of the sale in his pocket started for home. Eighty-fourth street marks the line where Vincennes avenue merges into what is still known as the old Vincennes road. From here as far south as the Indiana line the country is sparsely settled. Marshes and here and there short stretches of thick brush all help to make the place desolate in the extreme. At Ninetieth street there is quite a long bit of dense undergrowth. As the farmer reached this point he took out his watch, and, noting that it was 6 o'clock, was about to push on homeward more rapidly. A noise in the brush attracted his attention and a moment later a man sprang from the roadside and taking aim at him with a rifle commanded him to give up his money.

The farmer was not so badly frightened as to drive thoughts of flight from his mind, and when, as the robber lowered his weapon, he started the team down the road at a break-neck pace, the highwayman promptly sent a bullet after Newman that passed uncomfortably close to his head. Another struck the tongue of the wagon, glanced, and cut a furrow along the shoulders of one of the horses. The sight of the wounded horse only served to increase Newman's efforts to escape, and standing upright in his wagon he lashed his horses until they fairly flew along the road. Another shot from the highwayman was fired with better aim and the bullet lodged in Newman's side.

Excitement and terror enabled the farmer to keep his feet and he continued to ply his whip furiously, and in a few minutes the horses, covered with foam and blood, galloped into the main street of the little suburb of Washington Heights. Here the team stopped and Newman was helped from the wagon and given over to the care of a surgeon. The wound, although painful, is not serious, and Newman was driven to his home.

Newman described his assailant as a young man, smoothly shaven, wearing a dark suit of clothes, and dark straw hat. The police were notified and the woods and brush in every direction were searched for the highwayman. Every available policeman in Capt. Elliott's district was pressed into service and the hunt was continued until late at night, but without success.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Two Youthful Lawbreakers Cleverly Captured by a Trio of Officers.

Three young burglars made their way into the wholesale linen establishment of McNellis & Campbell at Fifth avenue and Van Buren street last night and when they came out loaded with booty several officers confronted them. A lively chase followed and after a number of shots had been fired at the thieves two of them were captured.

About 10 o'clock last night Officers Naughton, Walsh, and Bover of the Harrison Street Station stood in the shadow of a building on the corner opposite the linen establishment. They saw three young fellows pass under an electric light near the corner. The fellows looked up and down the street and then disappeared in the dark doorway of the linen house. The officers decided to let the young men get into the store before capturing them.

It did not take the burglars long to get the door open. They effected their purpose by adopting the method Bill Sykes employed in utilizing Oliver Twist on a famous occasion. The smallest of the trio was hoisted on the shoulders of a companion and in a twinkling had crawled through the jimmy-forced transom, dropped to the floor, and opened the door from the inside. The two who had remained outside entered. The three officers crept up towards the store and hid in the neighboring doorways.

In five minutes one of the burglars poked his head out of the doorway, and, seeing everything clear, gave a signal. The three young fellows stepped from the store, each one carrying a large bundle of goods. The bluecoats came from their place of concealment and confronted the thieves. They dropped their bundles and ran in different directions.

Then came a lively chase. The officers, revolver in hand, followed close on the heels of the fugitives. Shot after shot was fired, but none hit the burglars. But some of them came so close that two of them stopped and were overtaken. The other got away. A patrol-wagon took the prisoners to the Harrison Street Station. They gave the names of Gus Casback and William Craney, 20 and 14 years old. Craney was the lad who crawled through the transom. Both prisoners are well known to the police.

BUCHANAN CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Tennessee Legislature Must Settle the Convict Labor Question.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Forty-seventh General Assembly was today called to meet in extra session Aug. 31. There are twelve subjects in the call, the most important one being the penitentiary question, in view of the recent conflict between free and convict labor in the East Tennessee coal mines. Gov. Buchanan throws open the whole question of the revision of the criminal laws of the State, amending all laws concerning the lease and management of the State prison, to reduce the conflict between free and convict labor to the minimum, and also the removal of the penitentiary from Nashville and the erection of new buildings.

He says the Legislature will be asked to pass laws prohibiting the use of scrip or its equivalent by persons or corporations. The question of passing such laws as will enable the Executive to utilize military or civil force in preserving order will also be considered, and the Legislature will be asked to provide penalties for any interference with State convicts.

At the urgent request of people all over the State the Legislature will be asked to consider and if deemed expedient to make an appropriation to defray the expenses of making a Tennessee exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. The other questions included in the call are the correction of errors in the election laws, to redistrict the State, to pass laws for the encouragement and benefit of the National Guard of the State, to amend the revenue and assessment laws, and to pay the expenses incurred by calling out the National Guard.

Insane Convicts Escape.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—At 6 o'clock this morning seventeen insane convicts in Ward 6 of the State Insane Asylum, one of the worst wards in that institution, overpowered their keepers, secured the keys, and escaped. They scattered over the western part of the city, where great excitement prevailed. Five of the escaped convicts have been recaptured, and a large force of keepers is in pursuit of the others. At the time of the escape the keepers made a valiant struggle, but were overpowered finally, one of them being stabbed twice under the right shoulder-blade. He fought desperately, and has three cuts in the palm of his right hand, where he grasped the convict's knife.

SAYS IT WAS EXPENDED CORRUPTLY.

How the Boodlers Got Away with $200,000 of Canada's Money.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—In the Senate Committee on Railways today Walter Barwick of Toronto, representing the Ontario Bank, reiterated his statement that of the $280,000 granted by the Mercier Government to liquidate the claims of the old Bail des Chaleurs railway company much had been put to an improper use. He could prove, he said, that $175,000 had been corruptly expended by the Mercier Government of Quebec, $75,000 of this amount having passed through the hands of Mr. Pacaud of *L'Electeur*, Premier Mercier's organ. He was willing to make a positive statement as to the purpose the Quebec Government had devoted the $100,000, but he hoped to show this in evidence. Statements in reply were made by Hector Cameron, Q. C., by William Lonergan, President of the company, and the committee decided to receive testimony on Mr. Barwick's statements. This new inquiry will be begun tomorrow.

Within the last three or four days a marked change has taken place in the tactics of the government in the Tarte-Langevin investigation. At the outset Sir John Thompson and other members of the government showed a disposition to probe the scandal to the bottom. Now there is an evident disposition to save Langevin and sacrifice McGreevy. This confirms the view entertained by many that the government dare not allow Langevin to be sacrificed, simply because he knows too much, and if they do not stand by him he will take revenge by blowing up the ship. Mr. Tetu, the ex-Immigration Agent at Emerson, Manitoba, and at present employed in the Winnipeg immigration office, has been suspended as the result of the recent evidence taken before the Public Accounts committee alleging that he had forged his ex-assistant's name to accounts for fictitious services. Before the Privileges and Elections committee the cross-examination of Thomas McGreevy was continued this morning. He squirms, and hedges, and equivocates in his answers at some length. The committee are wearied with his attempts to put a good face on transactions that before reasonable men cannot be explained. McGreevy stated in the course of the proceedings that of the money given him for political purposes he had paid out $25,000 for the purchase of *Le Monde* newspaper, Sir Hector's organ. This was in 1884. He paid the amount at the request of Messrs. Vanasse and Lessar.

PHILADELPHIA ASKED TO PAY UP.

The State Makes a Demand for Tax Money Stolen by Bardsley.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—City Treasurer Wright today received a communication from Auditor-General McCamant inclosing a statement from Attorney-General Henslen in which the city indebtedness to the State for unpaid State tax on mercantile tax is fixed at $86,000. Accompanying the Attorney-General's statement was a demand that the amount named be immediately paid to the State Treasurer. The records of the City Treasurer's office show that John Bardsley, while City Treasurer, received the money, but there is no record showing that he paid it to the State. There was some doubt all along as to whether the State would take this step, it being laid to the credit of Controller Thompson, by a careful review of the statutes, to clearly show that the City Treasurer only acts as the fiscal agent of the State, and as a consequence the city cannot be held responsible for any of his actions while acting in that capacity. City Treasurer Wright has referred the communication of the Attorney-General to the City Solicitor as the law officer of the city and will now await the latter's decision in the matter.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—Tonight the Auditor-General sent an answer to the queries of Philadelphia's Treasurer, in which he says:

It is your duty to place in the hands of magistrates for collection Aug. 16, all delinquent licenses where your investigation satisfies you the commonwealth can recover, or where there is a reasonable doubt or chance for the commonwealth to recover, where claims involve disputed questions which it is the interest of the commonwealth to have speedily adjudicated. Other claims you can withhold from suit until further inquiry and investigations are made and for this purpose I extend the time for instituting suit on such claims to Sept. 15.

I appoint J. Quincey Hunsicker, who acted under my appointment as Examiner of Savings Banks, and who acted also as agent of the State Treasurer and myself in the adjustment of the accounts of the late Treasurer Bardsley, to represent and be your counsel in considering, weighing, and determining upon evidence secured whether it is judicious or not to institute suits in all cases, or in determining what suits should be instituted and what not.

SMUGGLED CHINAMEN CAUGHT.

Nine Celestials Made Prisoners While Coming into the United States.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Nine Chinamen who were endeavoring to enter the State in violation of the Chinese Exclusion act have been captured near Fort Benton. It has been common talk on this frontier for some time that Chinese were coming into the British possessions to the north of the United States and were securing entry into the United States through Montana towns. The Celestials, being well supplied with money, are able to pay handsomely for their overland trip, and it is reported that $75 per head is what it is worth to a teamster and guide who will undertake to pilot the Chinamen past the customs officers and deliver them at some railroad town. Several have been captured in the last year or two, but they have clandestinely returned to this country after being released across the Canadian border. Under a recent decision, however, all Chinamen captured will be returned directly to China. The nine men in custody at Fort Benton will be sent directly to San Francisco in charge of an officer and thence to Hongkong by steamer. The capture was made in a remarkable manner. While the officers were out in search of Chinamen at night a blinding flash of lightning lit up the prairie, and Officer Herron was appalled to see the thunderbolt strike a wagon at some distance ahead of him on the trail. He rode up to the spot, where he found the driver of the vehicle dead and nine Chinamen crouching down in the wagon. Herron rode rapidly into Benton and notified Collector Sullivan, who immediately summoned assistance and went out in the storm and took the Celestials prisoners.

A Kansas City Italian Runs Amuck.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—Michael Sintoro, an Italian 20 years of age, went on a spree this afternoon. He was not accustomed to American whisky and his indulgence in that intoxicant made him crazy drunk. At the corner of Independence and Prospect avenues he drew his revolver and began firing about promiscuously. Policeman John Kennally attempted to arrest him, when the Italian turned his weapon against the officer and fired. The bullet struck the officer's star and made only a slight wound. Policeman M. J. Newell came to his comrade's assistance to arrest the unruly Italian. Sintoro then turned the weapon on Newell, but it missed fire twice. Newell then fired and shot the Italian in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound.

Many Cattle Dying in Iowa.

EMMETSBURG, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The cattle disease which broke out in this county about four weeks ago still continues unabated and veterinarians are at a loss to find either a name, cause, or remedy for the disease. So far seventy-three head have died and they are still dying at the rate of four or five a day. A strange thing is that it is confined to one herd of about 300 head, where the disease first broke out.

Ex-Pupils of the Ohio Orphans' Home.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 6.—The association of ex-pupils of the State Soldiers' and Orphans' Home today elected O. C. Baker of Wadsworth President; Samuel E. Vail of Bowling Green Vice-President; Miss Lulu Marsh of Cincinnati Recording Secretary; Daniel McCurdy of Steubenville Corresponding Secretary; E. H. Gilkey of Columbus Treasurer.

IS BACKER A SWINDLER?

STARTLING RUMORS REGARDING HIS RECENT ASSIGNMENT.

It Is Reported That the Gotham Broker Victimized Dry-Goods and Clothing Houses by Having Their Paper Discounted on the Strength of His Indorsement and Pocketing the Proceeds—He Refuses to Talk—C. T. Dillingham Fails.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The failure of A. Backer & Co., commission merchants and dealers in commercial paper at No. 285 Broadway, was sharply revived in interest today by startling rumors. This $4,000,000 failure, which surprised the commercial and financial world on Tuesday last, was popularly regarded as an honest one—the combined result of a light money market and too much Southern railroad enterprise. According to this latest rumor Abraham Backer's failure was a swindling operation in which many well-known dry goods and clothing houses in this and other cities have been heavily victimized.

It is said that Backer fleeced his victims by the very simple process of having their paper discounted on the strength of his indorsement and pocketing the proceeds. Furthermore, rumor has it that in cases where commercial paper was accompanied by securities as collateral Backer sold his collateral and appropriated the money to his own use.

Had Every Opportunity.

As Backer undoubtedly held the confidence of many prominent financiers, and for years had been identified with a large and legitimate business in commercial paper, his opportunities for a successful operation of the rumored kind were certainly of the best.

Among the prominent houses said to have been victimized are Henry Rothschild & Co., shirt manufacturers of No. 43 Leonard street; Hornthal, Whitehead, Warssman & Co., wholesale clothiers of No. 672 Broadway; Hyman, Litchstenstein & Co. of New Orleans, Rice, Stix & Co. of St. Louis, and J. Pollock & Co. of Mobile.

Nothing definite could be learned tonight as to the losses sustained by the above named firms beyond the rumor that one was said to have lost $40,000 and another $30,000. It was impossible to secure either a verification or a denial of these rumors, as all the members and resident representatives of the above firms were out of town tonight. Mr. Backer declined to be interviewed regarding the rumors.

C. T. Dillingham Fails.

Charles T. Dillingham, the publisher at Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, made an assignment to John H. Kitchen today, giving preferences for $26,136 to the National Park Bank and the American Exchange National Bank, as holders of notes of Lee & Shepard of Boston, which were indorsed by Mr. Dillingham. He was regarded as the leading book-jobber in the United States and as an energetic businessman. He has been in business about twenty years, having succeeded Lee, Shepard & Dillingham in 1875. When Lee & Shepard of Boston became involved he bought out their interest in the New York business. He settled up matters satisfactorily and pushed the business extensively. He carried a large stock of miscellaneous books. Beside his regular business Mr. Dillingham has been interested in baseball for the last eight years and is a stockholder in the New York Amusement company, which controls the New York Baseball club.

Mr. Dillingham said today that the assignment was the result of dull trade, low prices, strong competition, and lack of capital. He could not say what the liabilities would amount to, but he did not think they would reach $150,000. The preferences on Lee & Shepard's notes are the same as borrowed money. The assets consist of a large stock of books and accounts.

Mr. Dillingham's creditors are principally in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. He denied the truth of the rumors that were abroad today as to the amount of his liabilities reaching into the hundreds of thousands. He could not tell how much they would amount to, but the stock taking and balancing will begin tomorrow morning and the schedules be ready in a week or so.

ACROSS THE SEA IN A SMALL CRAFT.

Thrilling Experience of Capt. Lawler with Sharks and Storms in the Atlantic.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The steamer Queensmore from Liverpool brings a letter from Capt. Joseph W. Lawler, who is racing his diminutive craft, the Sea Serpent, against Capt. Andrew's Mermaid across the ocean. Capt. Lawler was in midocean and in the lead of his competitor, but a rather sorry time he is having. Loneliness, terrible storms, and unpleasant encounters with ocean monsters mark every page of his log. He nearly lost his life in a gale July 12. He was then in latitude 44°, 40', longitude 40°, 53', about 7:30 in the evening. He writes:

I saw a large sea curling up astern that looked as though it might demolish my little craft. It was too late then to haul to, so I braced myself for the deluge. I caught the sea right astern, and the way I traveled made my speed a marvel. It rode the next one all right but on the third one it went on its beam ends. My bulk-head, which I had made to divide the cuddy, together with my cork mattress, prevented it from filling up and sinking. Its masts and sails were lying in the water. I crawled out on the weather side. It was just on the verge of going bottom upwards when I jumped my weight on the keel. This jump, together with the 315 pounds of lead fastened to the keel, slowly brought it back, and as it righted I found myself partly under the boat. It was my waist rope that again saved me from becoming fish food. As it was, with my heavy clothing loaded with water, it was with the greatest difficulty that I finally got into the boat.

Claims She Has Too Many Husbands.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Jacob Kaiser filed a suit in the Superior Court today to have the marriage bond between himself and Ellen Kaiser annulled on the ground of illegality. He says he married her in 1888, supposing her single, but that in the course of a year a previous husband named Wright appeared and claimed her. She lived with Wright a short time and then, without procuring a divorce, ran off and married another man named Wright, so that she has three husbands living.

A Big Building to Go Up in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Equitable Life Insurance company of New York, which for a long time has been looking for a building site in this city, this afternoon purchased of Daniel Wells the building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Wisconsin street, formerly occupied by the Northwestern Life Insurance company. The consideration was $300,000. The company will erect on the site of the old structure an eleven-story building, to cost $1,000,000.

Fatally Hurt in a Runaway.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Warner and her daughter, Miss Dora, were out driving tonight when the horse became frightened and ran away, upsetting both occupants and dragging them some distance. Mrs. Warner is fatally hurt, having suffered internal injuries, her nose, shoulder, and four ribs being broken. The young lady was dragged nearly a hundred yards, but escaped without serious injuries.

Had to Kill His Brother in Self-Defense.

POTTSBORO, Tex., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Three miles north of Willis, I. T., lives John Huff, an extensive planter, who had a crazy brother. Yesterday the crazy one attacked John with a knife, and in self-defense John shot him dead with his Winchester, hitting him three times. All three bullets struck Huff's wife, who is fatally hurt. The bullets passed through the crazy man's body before striking Mrs. Huff.

Davis Will Case Proceedings.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 6.—The testimony of Witness Stöckel was continued in the Davis case today detailing the peculiarities of the handwriting of James Eddy, the supposed forger. Attorney Jaques of Ottumwa, Ia., was examined. He testified as to the signature of James Davis, one of the alleged witnesses of the alleged will, which he maintained was not his, and gave reasons why he thought so.

BULLETIN

—OF—

TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

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10 Receiver Asked for Pacific Railway Co.
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MARRIED HIM FOR HIS MONEY.

A Mascoutah, Ill., Widow Sets Her Cap for a Crippled Soldier with Great Success.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Michael V. Ogden, the blind soldier of Lebanon, was married here today to Mrs. Josephine Conklin, a widow of West Mascoutah. The wedding was quiet and few people knew anything about it. Ogden recently received about $9,000 back pension and an allowance of $70 a month. It is alleged that the Mascoutah widow married the crippled soldier upon the conditions that she receive a dowry of $1,000 and a handsome monthly allowance. The groom, it is said, refused to have anything to say about the dowry story, but says the story published today that he has a wife in Arkansas from whom he has not been divorced is untrue. He claims that the Arkansas woman secured a divorce long ago.

GEORGE THEODORE VON MOLTKE WEDS.

A Nephew of the Famous Field Marshal Takes Unto Himself a Wife.

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—George Theodore von Moltke, nephew of Count Helmuth von Moltke, the great German soldier, married Miss Emma Jane Schmidt here last night. He has been residing in Tacoma for some time. The wedding was quiet, only a few intimate friends being present. It was not until after the ceremony that the distinguished bridegroom let his identity become publicly known. He was a Danish soldier and says he was in the wars of 1864 and 1870. The bride is very pretty and the daughter of wealthy German parents.

BROKE THE SOMNAMBULISTIC RECORD.

Henry Lynn, an Iowa Farmer, Tramps Eighteen Miles in His Sleep.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The record in somnambulistic feats has been broken by Henry Lynn, a Livermore farmer. Mr. Lynn arose in a somnambulistic trance at an early hour in the morning and walked eighteen miles before he awoke. It was well along toward noon when the sleeper came to himself and found that he was plodding along the highway near Algona. Several neighbors met the man during his long tramp and exchanged greetings with him without arousing him.

FLAMES DESTROY AN IOWA COMMUNITY.

The City of Comanche, in Clinton County, a Mass of Ruins.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 6.—Word was received here tonight that the City of Comanche, Clinton County, was burning up. Grist and saw mills, dry kilns, and business houses were all swept by the fire. Help was sent for to Lyons and Clinton and two engines and two hook and ladder trucks sent on a special train, but as the town has no waterworks they could do but little to check the flames.

HIS AGE ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE.

Death of a Joliet Man Who Long Ago Passed the Century Post.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—William Green, aged 112 years and nine months, died here today. Deceased was born in Ireland and up to the last retained his mind. He had been blind several years.

Crops Ruined by Hail.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A heavy hail-storm passed Crookston, Minn., this morning, laying waste and destroying grain from Marin to Hixon, a strip five miles wide by fourteen in length. Dispatches say everything is destroyed and that there will be no harvesting in that belt of country this season. Another dispatch says that another hail-storm passed between Fisher and Crookston, laying waste a strip one and a half miles wide.

Old Soldiers' Day.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Today was G. A. R. day at the battle-ground camp-meeting, and the attendance was good. The Rev. W. F. Oldham preached at 11 o'clock. "God's Love for Man" was his theme. The Rev. T. I. Coultas of Terre Haute spoke at 3 o'clock on "The Citizen Soldier and the Soldier Citizen." It was a splendid address and admirably suited to the occasion.

Jail Delivery at La Crosse.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 6.—Ten prisoners escaped from the county jail last night and none have been recaptured yet. They had the run of the corridor, and by means of a fine saw cut out a piece of the window frame and knocked out a half dozen bricks. Four were bound over, but not for serious offenses, and the rest were serving short sentences.

Snake Dance of the Moqui Indians.

WINSLOW, Ari., Aug. 6.—The famous Moqui Indian snake dance, which is held every two years, commenced today on the reservation, sixty miles from here, and will continue sixteen days. It is reported that the government is taking steps to discontinue the dance, and that this will be the last one held.

Peary Sails for Upernavik.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The following dispatch has been received from Lieut. Peary, commanding the Greenland arctic expedition:

GODHAVEN, DISCO ISLAND, GREENLAND, via COPENHAGEN, June 29.—The Kite arrived at Godhaven June 27 and sails today for Upernavik. All are well. PEARY.

Hammond in a Dangerous Condition.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 6.—Charles Hammond of Cleveland street (London) notoriety is dangerously ill with pneumonia, and has been removed from the county jail, where he was serving a term for larceny, to the poor farm.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Chicago and West Michigan railroad company directors have declared a 1½ per cent dividend, payable Aug. 15.

Peter Jackson is going to Australia at once after a match with Joe Goddard, "The Barrier Boy," and champion of Australia.

Charles Heitmeier of Burlington, Ia., was found dead in his bed this morning. He was formerly one of the largest cigar manufacturers in the State.

Manager Mutrie of the New York team is in the West hunting a pitcher and association clubs have scouts out for Truthful James. His club has but one workable pitcher—Russie.

Beanham's Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, left New Orleans last night via the Louisville and Nashville road for Columbus, Cleveland, Chicago, and Cincinnati. The roster will comprise Captain, First Lieutenant, First Junior Lieutenant, and about thirty men.

LAST EDITION.

BARS THE COLOR LINE.

Action of the G. A. R. on the Southern Question.

VEAZEY'S SUGGESTION LOST.

Special Legislation for the Southern Members Refused.

MR. DECKER'S MINORITY REPORT.

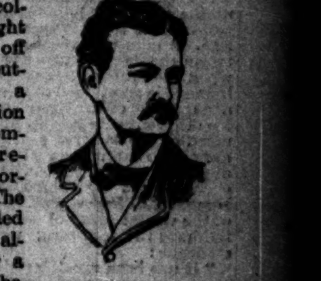
Capt. John Palmer of New York Elected Commander-in-Chief.

MEETINGS OF VARIOUS G. A. R. SOCIETIES.



DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The white Grand Army men from Mississippi and Louisiana, who have been complaining of negro contamination, got a hard fall today. The convention by an almost unanimous vote indorsed the majority report of the committee having the matter in charge. The trouble has been fully discussed in these dispatches for the last week. The white men wanted another department in the South for blacks exclusively, covering the whole South, or the States in which the negro veterans particularly predominate over the whites. The negroes did not want the constitution changed in any way.

The matter came up in the convention today and made a big fight. Small, the colored Congressman from South Carolina, and Col. Lewis of Louisiana said today if the colored men lost the fight they would take off their Grand Army buttons and address a formal communication to the National Commander-in-Chief requesting their honorable discharge. The matter may be regarded as finally settled, although a motion for a reconsideration may be made. The North, West, and East, and a portion of the South stood for the negro, thus declaring that the man who was good enough to serve in the ranks was good enough to affiliate with in later days. The colored men are jubilant over their recognition. The debate was particularly exhilarating and breezy, and a significant fact that added zest to the occasion was the rejection by the convention of Gen. Veazey's recommendation on the topic.



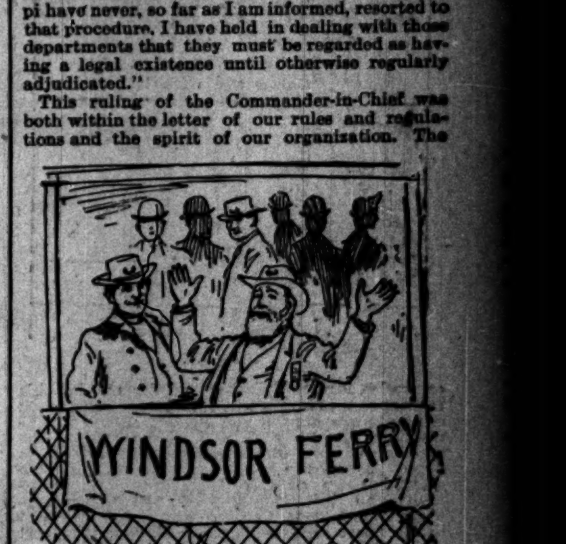
CAPT. JOHN PALMER, New Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

The following is the report of the Committee on Commander-in-Chief's Address relative to the question:

Sustains the Colored Posts.

Your committee has carefully considered the clear and frank statements of the Commander-in-Chief regarding difficulties existing between posts in the Departments of Louisiana and Mississippi. The committee has also considered all the documents submitted to and arguments made before it as to the causes leading to the existing trouble in those departments. The old posts, from one to eight inclusive, in the Departments of Louisiana and Mississippi, are composed of white comrades. The new posts, from nine to seventeen, inclusive, are composed of colored comrades. The contention is that the latter posts are tainted with fraud in their organization. "Our rules and regulations," in the language of the Commander-in-Chief, "provide a plain procedure for a department to pursue in order to test the validity of such charges," and then adds, "As the Departments of Louisiana and Mississippi have never, so far as I am informed, resorted to that procedure, I have held in dealing with those departments that they must be regarded as having a legal existence until otherwise regularly adjudicated."

This ruling of the Commander-in-Chief was both within the letter of our rules and regulations and the spirit of our organization. The



"HOORAY, WE'RE BACK FROM CANADY!"

cause of the difficulty in the Departments of Louisiana and Mississippi must be looked for, in the opinion of your committee, in other lines than that of fraud in the organization of posts composed of colored comrades in those departments. The true cause is found, as your committee think, in the following extract from the address of the Commander-in-Chief, viz.:

"Prior to 1889 the comrades of the then existing posts were nearly all and, perhaps, wholly composed of white men. The comrades of the new posts were wholly, or nearly so, colored men. The Department of Louisiana and Mississippi prior to its last department encampment, acting through its council of administration, took action which practically set those posts out of the order. I held that such action was unwarranted by the rules and regulations and the same has since been rescinded, but I understand that the department still refuses to recognize those posts. An application was made to the national headquarters nearly a year ago from that department to create a second one covering the same territory as the present department. There being no authority conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief to do this the application was denied on the legal point without passing upon the merits, the Judge-Advocate and Executive committee of the National Council concurring therein.

"Other communications continued to reach headquarters from various sources to the effect that the condition of our order in the department was in a bad plight and that its utter destruction was imminent. I therefore ordered a careful inspection by the Inspector-General. This was done, but further and counter charges and facts continued to reach me, and I ordered a second inspection and detailed Comrade Austin of Ohio to accompany and assist the Inspector-General therein. This second inspection was made early in June of this year and the report thereof is on file."

Advisability of a Negro Department.

After most careful and painstaking investigation Comrades Burst and Austin recommended "that this encampment authorize the creation of the second department, covering the same territory as several of the existing departments in the South." This recommendation is supported by memorials addressed to

the Commander-in-Chief by Posts 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17; being six of the posts in the department whose membership is composed of colored comrades. Protests against such action have come from comrades of several posts, and these also are on file. The Commander-in-Chief then add: "From various sources of information that have been accessible to me. I believe that a large majority of both white and colored comrades in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi are strong in the conviction that it would be in the best interests of all individually, and of their posts and of the order to have a separate department in Louisiana and some other Gulf States, made up of such posts as may apply to come into it and have concurrent jurisdiction with the departments already established in such States; concurrent in the respect to chartering and mustering of posts, but each department having exclusive jurisdiction over the posts which it may receive."

The remedy suggested involves an amendment to our rules and regulations. The committee is informed that the requisite notice of the presentation of this notice has been given and therefore it is properly before the encampment for its action. The men who ordained and established our rules and regulations adopted as a preamble thereto the following—viz.:

"We, the soldiers and sailors and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who have consented to this Union, having aided in maintaining the honor, integrity, and supremacy of the National Government during the late rebellion, do unite to establish a permanent association for the objects hereinafter set forth and through our national encampment do ordain and establish the following rules and regulations for the government of this association."

They came together as comrades, and happily named this organization "The Grand Army of



FORT STREET ARCH.

the Republic," an organization which, from its birth at Decatur, Ill., in 1866, to this, its silver encampment, has never turned from its posts' doors any deserving comrade, however humble, on account of his nationality, creed or color. The only qualification for membership is an honorable discharge from the "United States army, navy or marine corps of '61 to '65," as the evidence that he "aided in maintaining the honor, integrity, and supremacy of the National Government during the late rebellion," providing, always, that the African has done nothing in civil life to cast a stain on his honorable record in liberty's cause.

Too Late Now for Division.

During that fierce struggle for the life of the nation we stood shoulder to shoulder as comrades tried. It is too late now to divide on the color line. A man who is good enough to stand between the flag and those who would destroy it when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance is good enough to be a comrade in any department of the Grand Army of the Republic. No different rule has been, or ever shall be, recognized by the survivors of the Union army and navy. No department should be established for any color or nationality. Last year, in national encampment assembled, under the shades of Bunker Hill Monument, the accredited delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic unanimously indorsed the following words of a distinguished comrade:

"It has been my determination to recognize as a comrade the equal rights of every man, no matter what his color or nationality, provided he has two qualifications, service and an honorable discharge. In this struggle of life the strong should aid the weak; it ennobles the former and helps to elevate the latter."

The objects sought to be accomplished by the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic are: 1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors, and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. 2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection and to extend needful aid to the widow and orphans of those who have fallen. 3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to its Constitution and laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men.

Overrules Veazey's Recommendations.

This platform of principles is so broad that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors can stand upon it. In the opinion of your committee the fact that the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi consists of posts, a part of which are composed of white comrades, the other of colored



A VETERAN.

comrades, is no sufficient reason for making this radical change in our rules and regulations. In our fraternity charity and loyalty should be witnessed by our deeds as well as our words. The recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief is based upon the fact that seven of the colored posts of the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi petitioned for a separate department. Comrades representing a part of their post appeared before the committee and claimed in argument that it was their understanding and that of many others of their colored comrades that they were only petitioning for a department to be created in the State of Louisiana, the same as in other States, in which all departments, white and black, should be equally entitled to membership, and further, that they and those represented by them are opposed to the creation of a separate department. In view of the facts submitted to your committee it is of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to place the authority with the Commander-in-Chief to organize new or provisional departments in States in which there are organized departments.

WILLIAM WARNER,
JOHN P. REA,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
HENRY PAINTOR.

DEFENDED THE MINORITY REPORT.

Comrade Decker Makes an Eloquent Plea for the Southern White Posts.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The minority report on the address of the Commander-in-Chief was as follows:

I concur in the recommendations contained in the address of the Commander-in-Chief in reference to the difficulties existing in the Departments of Louisiana and Mississippi and therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules and regulations be so changed as to authorize the Commander-in-Chief to organize departments of the Grand Army of the Republic in departments now existing, whenever satisfied, upon proper representations, that they may be organized without detriment to the G. A. R. or any department organization existing in States embraced therein. W. S. DECKER.

Gen. Henderson of Iowa moved the adoption of the majority report. W. S. Decker of Colorado said: "I indorse fully what is said in the majority report. I believe that every colored soldier has a right to all the privileges that are accorded to every white soldier in the Grand Army of the Republic. He should be deprived of nothing that a white soldier has or may have. That is not the question that is presented here. I do not believe in drawing the color line. This is not drawing the color line. Comrades, I want to state to you here that I am the representative of the committee who served with a colored regiment, and I want to say to you that no comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic will go further than I will in extending the hand of fraternity and charity to the colored soldiers.

"But, as I said before, that is not the question. We have in the G. A. R. men who fought in the Northern army and when the war closed went South and settled there. They had a right to go down there and establish posts of the G. A. R. They did so. There are representatives on this floor today that went there ten, twelve, or fourteen or more years ago and established the G. A. R. in the midst of rebels, and they are maintaining themselves as soldiers of the republic and as members of posts of the Grand Army which have been organized in those Southern cities.

Hissed from the Galleries.

"Within the last two or three years there has been a question between white members of the G. A. R. in the South and these colored soldiers that are living there. Now, what is the proposition? As there is a difficulty existing down there we say to the colored comrades: 'You have your colored churches; you have your colored orders of the Masonic fraternity; you have your colored associations in other respects.'" [Hisses.]

Mr. O'Donnell of Illinois—I move if there be more hissing in the galleries they be cleared. I am opposed to this minority report, but insist that we have fair play here.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief said: "If there is any more of that from the galleries they will be cleared."

Mr. Wagner of Pennsylvania—What about that which came from the floor?

Mr. Campbell of Kansas—There is no doubt it was in the gallery. It may have been on the floor also. I saw it in the gallery. I am opposed to the minority report, but I want the comrades to understand that we want a fair and full discussion.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—I should hope no comrade would think so low of his comrade as to hiss him when he is making remarks on the encampment floor.

Judge Decker—The hisses did not disturb me. The comrade probably did not have a good dinner and it was for that reason that he gave expression in that way. "I was saying," Mr. Decker continued, "that these are instances where the colored people have their organizations and it is not drawing the color line that they have them. Now, then, we come to the question and I think it a serious one. If you do not meet it or settle it properly in this encampment it will be here a year from now, and it will be here continually until it is settled according to the condition of affairs as we find them in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and the Southern States. You must not judge the condition of affairs down there as you see them in the State of Michigan and other Northern States. My comrades, I will



"WHY, HOW ARE YOU?"

vote for the admission of a colored soldier in my post. Colored men belong to the post in the city in which I live and they are welcome there. But a different condition of affairs exists down in the Southern cities. Those comrades that are sitting here before you in this encampment are earnest G. A. R. men. They are trying to build up the organization in the South. They are trying to get all the white soldiers in, and they are not opposed to the coming in of the colored ones.

Pleads for the Southern White Posts.

"But there is a difference existing between them. They say the colored men are in favor of the organization of colored posts. Some are already in existence down there. They desire that they shall have the privilege of organizing other posts. Let the department be organized there also; that is, give the Commander-in-Chief the power to organize it, not that it shall be done, but say to him, as the report which I have offered here says, 'Go down there as a true, honest, conscientious G. A. R. man, look over the ground, and see whether these colored comrades and white comrades can live together.' If they can live together in the different posts of the South for God's sake keep them together; but if they cannot, devise some means by which the colored men who fought for the Union can come in and have all the privileges. To draw the color line—I detest the expression—does not rightfully apply to my report."

"Commander-in-Chief and comrades," said Mr. Warner, "with Comrade Decker I can say that I know some of the trials and difficulties and the insults which those brave men in the Southern States have to endure and have endured for wearing the G. A. R. button. In Missouri we marched with our colored post. Comrades, when these black men or white men, or whatever color or nationality they may have been, shouldered the musket in defense of the Union it was not a question of etiquette, of sociability, but it was a question of patriotism and loyalty. The black man fought for a flag that never, up to that time, had protected him in anything but bondage. [Applause.] This organization had better bury the old flag, comrades had better tear the button from their breast, than now, as our heads are silvering o'er with the frosts of years, go back on the principles for which we bled." [Applause.]

Comrades Johnson, a colored member from Washington, and Ritchie, another colored member. Past Commander-in-Chief Fairchild of Wisconsin and Northcott of Virginia spoke in favor of the majority report. Graham of Louisiana recounted some of the trouble of his department. He said that no colored post had been recognized until recently, when charters were granted by the Department Commander, who became offended because members of the order refused to attend the funeral of Jeff Davis; that several hundred men had been admitted within a few days and the time was too short to make any examination into their military record or character.

By a viva voce vote the majority report was overwhelmingly adopted.

VEAZEY'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

Capt. John Palmer of Albany, N. Y., Elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Capt. John Palmer of Albany, N. Y., was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. His name has not received the same consideration in the race that has been accorded Maj. Weissert of Milwaukee and Col. Smedbury of California, and the result of the election has been somewhat in the nature of a surprise. When the delegates to the convention arose this morning Maj. Weissert was considered ahead in the race, but before the gavel of the presiding officer fell on the table top there had been a change of sentiment that portended the election of the New York man. Still the friends of the other candidates were loath to admit the strength of Palmer, who had been given little consideration by the slatemakers.

When the roll of States was called the announcement was made that nominations for the principal officer of the organization would be in order. The nominating speeches were limited to five minutes, and a rule was made that no more than four should be made for any one candidate. Here was where the real business of the session begun. When the States were called it was by seniority of departments. Illinois was first in order under this rule, but it had no candidate, and Wisconsin coming second put Maj. Weissert forward as their candidate. The speech contained a short history of the Major's career from the time he entered the army at 17 years until he was mustered out at the close. Department Commander Horace T. Clark seconded the nomination and Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Past Commander-in-Chief, spoke favoring the Wisconsin candidate. Col. Smedbury was put in nomination by Delegate Barnes of New York. The name of John Palmer was presented by Corporal Tanner and following him came an Ohio delegate with the name of S. H. Hurst of the Buckeye State.

Palmer Wins on the Second Ballot.

After a tiresome array of speeches in seconding the various candidates a small-sized sensation was created by the withdrawal of Hurst in favor of Palmer. After the commotion had subsided there was a short recess, and then the caucusing delegates were rapped to order again. The first ballot showed 769 votes cast—322 for Palmer, 270 for Weissert, and 177 for Smedbury. The convention then went wild, and to yells of "Palmer," "Smedbury," "Weissert," the delegates prepared their second ballot. As the second roll proceeded it was noticed that the changes made favored Palmer, and at the close a cheer went up from Palmer's supporters, but a count kept outside showed that it was no vote and that Palmer lacked seven votes of an election. Before the official vote was announced, however, California changed her entire vote to Palmer and Kansas swung in for Palmer also. Then, amid cheers and yells and a shower of tickets in the air, Adjutant-General Gray of the Wisconsin Department withdrew Weissert and moved to make the election of Palmer of New York unanimous. Other States followed on the second. At length the Chair was authorized to cast one vote in favor of John Palmer and the Chair declared him Commander-in-Chief. Comrades Wesisert and Smedbury were selected to bring the winner on the platform.

The new Commander-in-Chief was received with three cheers and spoke a few words of thanks for the great honor bestowed. Maj. Weissert was called out for a short speech and a call was made for dinner, but Alger wanted a word and the ground shook with the wild hurrah that greeted him upon the stage. Gen. Alger presented the name of Henry M. Duffield for Senior Commander and Maine followed in an eloquent appeal to make it a single ballot by the Commander-in-Chief. It was done and Duffield was elected by acclamation. Col. Duffield was presented and made a felicitous speech by way of thanks. A recess was then taken for one hour. The fact of both the encampment and the Commander-in-Chief having gone East will strengthen the chances of the West for the capturing of everything next year.

T. S. Clarkson of Nebraska, Peter B. Ayers of Delaware, and Albert E. Sholes of Georgia were nominated for Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Clarkson won on the first ballot. For Chaplain there were three candidates: S. B. Payne of Florida, D. C. Milner of Kansas, and A. B. Kendrick of Iowa. Mr. Payne was elected. Surgeon-General Benjamin T. Stevenson of Connecticut was reëlected by acclamation.

Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner, Chairman of the Committee on Address of the Commander-in-Chief, reported resolutions, which were adopted, petitioning Congress for legislation providing for the custody and care of Mount McGregor cottage and for amendments to the Revised Statutes providing more explicitly that preference be given old soldiers in government appointments and employment.

[Capt. John Palmer, the new Commander-in-Chief, was born on Staten Island March 22, 1842, and has a splendid war record. He enlisted in the Ninety-first Volunteers Sept. 10, 1861, and was constantly with that regiment until it was mustered out July 3, 1865, taking part in all its engagements. He was seriously injured at the battle of Five Forks in the combined charge of cavalry and infantry. Since the war he has been engaged in the fresco painting and decorating business at Albany, N. Y., and had the contract for the decorating on the new State Capitol. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he was for several terms Commander of Lew Benedict Post No. 5; was elected Commander of the New York department, and in 1879 was elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, all of which important positions he filled with credit. He is said to be a forcible speaker, a model presiding officer at department and national conventions, and has frequently been placed at the head of important committees by both State and national encampments.

MEETINGS OF G. A. R. SOCIETIES.

Officers Elected by Various Organizations—Dr. Bryant's Mission.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—Many of the auxiliary organizations of the G. A. R. held meetings in this city today. The National Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War elected officers as follows: President, Stephen M. Long of East Orange, N. J.; Vice-President, Maj. Marion T. Anderson of the District of Columbia; Chaplain, John S. Ferguson, Keokuk, Ia.; Historian, Warren Lee, Norwich, Conn.; members of the Executive committee, R. F. Wilson of Ohio, C. W. Pavey of Illinois, George W. Grant of Minnesota, and E. H. Rippler of Pennsylvania. Among the reports of committees made was one embodying a bill to be presented at the next session of Congress in behalf of the soldiers who were in prison for a period of not less than sixty days or more, providing that they shall receive $2 for every day of their confinement from the government.

The society known as the "Comrades of the Battlefield," which includes both the blue and the gray, met and effected a national organization by the election of the following officers: Major-General, George E. Dolton of St. Louis; Lieutenant-General, Lewis W. Allen of Battle Creek, Mich.; Register General, Thomas Teake of St. Louis; Quartermaster-General, J. R. Moore of Washington; Judge Advocate, James Shively of Anderson, O.; Surgeon-General, Dr. D. H. Briggs of Battle Creek, Mich.; Executive Council, Col. E. T. Lee, Dr. D. H. Briggs, Eugene Payne of Iowa, John M. Henness of Ohio, Robert S. Gibson of Illinois, and S. J. Murpy of Illinois.

The sixteenth annual reunion of the United States Veteran Signal Corps showed a membership of 512. At the business session the reports of officers and committees were received and new officers and committees elected as follows: President, L. B. Fortiscue of Philadelphia; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles De Witt Marcy, Boston; Historian, J. Willard Brown, Boston; Monument committee, J. F. Dwyer, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Chairman; W. M. Wires, Lynn, Mass.; J. B. Foraker, Ohio; H. S. Tafft, Providence, R. I.; A. B. Capron, Stillwater, R. I. The latter committee raised $1,000 by subscriptions from those present toward erecting a monument to the United States Veteran Signal Corps.

The "Ladies of the G. A. R." have held a successful meeting. The order is a purely charitable and social institution, and was called into existence for the purpose of taking into a benevolent, working, patriotic association all the members of a soldier's family. While the Grand Army of the Republic excludes women, and the Woman's Relief Corps excludes men, the "Ladies of the G. A. R." makes both eligible, admitting a soldier's mother, widow, wife, sister, or daughter, and all ex-soldiers and mariners. Its popularity is attested by its growth. This is the fifth year of its national organization. Its total membership is between 15,000 and 20,000, and the President states that 260 new circles have been chartered during the last year. Its object is simply to render protection and aid to all soldiers, their widows, and orphans, and to see that no one who has served his country in its hour of need shall be an inmate of a poorhouse. Its revenue is derived from dues, donations, and the proceeds of entertainments. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: National President, Mrs. M. J. Cartledge, Kansas; Senior Vice, Mrs. Alice Bishop of Massachusetts; Junior Vice, Mrs. Nettie Sanford Chapin of Iowa; Treasurer, Mrs. Anna Grubb of New Jersey; Chaplain, Mrs. Alonzo Page of Illinois.

Dr. George W. Bryant, a colored ex-soldier from Chicago, is in the city soliciting subscriptions for the erection of a monument to the colored soldiers in Jackson Park, Chicago, before the World's Fair. An association for that purpose has been organized at Springfield, Ill., with Senator Cullom, Gov. Fifer, and a banker of that city, Sam Jones, as trustees of the funds. It is intended to raise $150,000, and about $54,000 has been secured so far. The monument as designed will be 105 feet high and will consist of a granite shaft, surmounted by a statue of Capt. Cailloux, a colored officer who was killed at Port Hudson. Around the base will be eight bronze statues of Abolition and war heroes, including Lincoln, Lovejoy, John Brown, and others. Chaplain Ferrill of Missouri introduced a resolution in the National Encampment yesterday indorsing the project, which will probably be acted on today.

The following resolution was introduced and carried unanimously at the Michigan reunion of Mexican veterans: "That an effort be made by the officers to invite the surviving veterans of Mexico to meet the American survivors of the Mexican War at the next General Encampment at Washington, and that Congress be asked for an appropriation therefor."

This evening a banquet was tendered by the citizens of Detroit to the officers and delegates of the Grand Army Encampment. Gen. Alger presided. After an elaborate menu had been discussed Col. Henry M. Duffield delivered an address of welcome. Then came the following toasts: "The Grand Army of the Republic," by Gen. Veazey; "The President of the United States," by Don M. Dickinson; "The Army," by Secretary of War Proctor; "The Navy," by Secretary of the Navy Tracy; "The Rank and File," by D. B. Henderson; "Loyal Women," by Gen. Daniel Butterfield; "The War Governors," by ex-Gov. Austin Blair; "The Department of Michigan," by Commander C. L. Eaton.

SENT GREETINGS TO THE G. A. R.

Meeting of the Army and Navy Union—Officers Elected.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—At the second day's session of the third annual convention of the Regular Army and Navy Union after committee reports had been presented Capt. Sidelinger of Portland was authorized to draw up and forward a telegram of fraternal greeting to the G. A. R. encampment at Detroit. These officers were elected: National Commander, James F. Roche, Boston; National Vice Commander, John M. Holt, Newport, R. I.; Deputy Vice Commander, Edgar J. Davis, Omaha; National Paymaster, F. A. Emery of Roxbury, Mass.; National Chaplain, R. S. Sidelinger of Portland, Me.; National Surgeon, Dr. Jacob A. Lawrence, Newport, R. I.; National Trustee for five years, George R. Downs of Detroit. Commander Roche announced the following appointments: Adjutant-General, Harry C. Collins of Boston; Judge-Advocate, Charles B. Stone of West Acton; Inspector-General, Edwin D. Wilson of Boston.

It was voted that the annual meeting shall hereafter begin on the third Wednesday in September, also that the convention next year be held in Detroit.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE SANTA FE SHOPS.

Blacksmiths Join the Striking Boilermakers—Other Branches Likely to Quit.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—About thirty blacksmiths employed at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé shops joined the eighty boilermakers who struck yesterday and it is reported tonight that there will be a general strike among the 2,000 shop men if the demands of the boilermakers are not acceded to. The boilermakers, numbering eighty, struck because they had been compelled to work from eighteen to twenty hours extra at the regulation rate of 10 cents per hour. They demand 15 cents for extra service. The blacksmiths have no union, but perfected an organization today and sent a representative to the foreman in charge of their department, who refused to listen to them. This incensed the men and they went out. One engineer this morning refused to take out his engine because it had not been overhauled by a competent mechanic.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—United States District-Attorney Read has received from John and James Dobson, the mill-owners, the names of twenty-six skilled workmen brought from Europe by that firm to manufacture silk velvets. This information, together with an explanatory letter from the Messrs. Dobson, will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, with a request from Mr. Read that a thorough investigation be made upon the claim that the manufacture in question constitutes a new industry. If it is so held, then the firm has not violated the Contract Labor law. The labor organizations claim that the law has been violated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A committee from the Miners' Union today visited the local shafts and induced most of the men at work to agree to suspend work until an agreement is reached with the operators upon a settled price for the entire district. The committee will continue this work tomorrow. At Athens tonight the ninety men at work in the two shafts there held a meeting and agreed to suspend until a price is agreed upon for the district. The operators in this district refuse to consider any proposition except to pay those who are willing to work by the day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—The scale conference of green-glass workers came to an abrupt end last night and a strike or lock-out is probable. The men wanted the wages of two years ago restored and the members refused to make the concession. The conference then broke up without arranging for another meeting.

FAILURE OF A ST. LOUIS CARRIAGE MAN.

Daniel W. Haydock Forced to Assign—Liabilities, $100,000; Assets, $126,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Two hundred men were thrown out of employment today by the failure of Daniel W. Haydock, a large carriage man. A bill of assignment was filed in the Recorder's office showing that the assets were $126,000 as follows: Stock in hand, $75,000; book accounts, notes, and uncollected bills, $25,000; machinery and tools, $25,000; real estate, $1,000. The assignees are Henry M. Pollard and John P. Camp. The liabilities are placed at $100,000. There are no preferences. Difficulty in collecting bills is given as the cause of the failure.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 6.—James Danner of the firm of Schall & Danner, bankers and brokers, who assigned last March, was today arrested on oath of John B. Welsh of New York on the charge of larceny as bailee and embezzlement. He gave bail in the sum of $10,500. The affidavit charges that on or about Feb. 15 James M. Danner received money to the amount of $305 from deponent Welsh with the knowledge that he and his firm knew the concern was insolvent; also that on Feb. 26 Danner was bailee of stocks and bonds belonging to Welsh, and amounting altogether to about $20,000, all of which he converted to his own use, or to the use of others except the owner. Mr. Welsh entered similar suits against Michael Schall. The warrants were served upon him tonight. He also entered bail. It is expected that other suits will also be brought.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—United States Deputy Marshal McDonald attached the property of the City of Boston this afternoon for the sum of $700,000. The suit is an action in tort, brought by W. A. Birckill and others, citizens of New York. Nothing in regard to the nature of the case could be learned, except that it is on account of some infringement of a patent right. The declaration has not been filed and will not be until Oct. 15. Counsel said that he knew nothing about the case except that he received word from New York to have the attachment placed. A similar attachment for the same parties for the amount of $775,000 has been placed on property in Cambridge.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The Atlanta Piano Manufacturing company was closed today by the foreclosure of a mortgage.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 6.—Jules Goudron, hardware merchant, has assigned. His liabilities are $42,000; assets, nominally $30,000.

PLAYING HAVOC WITH SAVINGS BANKS.

New York Building and Loan Associations Getting All the Cash.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The greatest foe the savings banks of this State have yet met has presented itself in the form of building and loan associations. The reports of the 170 and odd savings banks in this State made to the banking department show an increase in the aggregate of resources of $13,395,000 for the year just closed, while the amount due to depositors has increased $16,386,000. The surplus has fallen off $3,555,000 in a year and $2,100,000 in the last six months. During the first half of this year the amount withdrawn from the savings banks was $2,400,000 greater than the aggregate of the deposits. When compared with the first half of last year the deposits were $4,400,000 smaller, and the amount withdrawn greater by $5,000,000.

The following table conveys a good idea of the influence this new element is having on the old-line insurance companies, notwithstanding they are offering 4 per cent interest on deposits:

	1891.	1890.
Total resources	$670,560,071	$657,185,479
Due depositors	582,207,874	565,821,579
Surplus	87,613,032	91,168,384
No. of open accounts	1,349,910	1,450,457
Amount of deposits, 6 mo.	101,862,059	105,469,194
Amount withdrawn, 6 mo.	104,301,744	99,339,651
Interest credited and paid, 6 months	10,029,641	9,576,062
Current expenses, 6 mos.	912,665	846,101

Water in London.

The people of London, according to the latest water supply report, use 174,250,000 gallons of water per day, which is 30.47 gallons per head for all purposes.

INSULT TO UNCLE SAM.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN FORCED INTO THE ITALIAN ARMY.

Anna Pollita Reaches New York from Italy and Claims the Protection of the United States for Her Husband, Nicolini, Who Has Been Kidnaped by King Humbert's Soldiers—Foreign Residents in China Armed in Self-Defense.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Anna Pollita, a handsome young English woman, has come back to this country to procure the aid of this government in liberating her husband from an Italian prison. The young man is an American citizen and was seized by the Italian Government and thrown into a barracks dungeon while he was visiting his native land with his wife and child. The young wife arrived today on the steamer Assyrian from Naples. She told her story to the barge office officials, and in corroboration she produced papers and documents. Among the papers were her husband's naturalization certificate and a certificate issued by the Health Board of this city upon the birth of her child, six years ago.

She said that her husband, whose first name is Nicolini, was in the grocery business in this city and left with herself and child about three months ago intending to visit relatives in Italy. The husband took the precaution to secure his passport before sailing. The little family traveled about from place to place in Italy visiting friends and relatives, and were making arrangements for their return home when the young husband noticed that he was being followed by Italian soldiers, who constantly kept him under surveillance. The night of July 5 the soldiers broke into the house and demanded to know the whereabouts of Nicolini. They waved papers and declared that Nicolini was a deserter from the Italian army, and that he must appear before the military authorities. Nicolini sought to escape by way of a rear window while his young wife engaged the noisy soldiers in conversation as a subterfuge.

While Mrs. Pollita held the soldiers in conversation Nicolini quickly made his way out into the street and darted away in the darkness. The soldiers discovered the escape and raised an alarm at the barracks. Squads of soldiers, constituting themselves a searching party and acting under orders to take Nicolini either dead or alive, were sent from the barracks to scour the town for the fugitive. At daybreak Nicolini was discovered in a clump of bushes, and, offering no resistance, gave his captors no occasion to fire upon him. He was in his night clothes, and his feet were torn and bleeding. The young man was dragged through the town, and, without being given a chance to explain that he was an American citizen and had proof of his citizenship, he was thrown into a dungeon.

Anna, his wife, appeared before the military authorities and pleaded for her husband's liberty. She offered to produce his naturalization papers and other documents in her possession, but she was denied even a hearing. The military nabobs tersely informed her that her husband was an Italian; that as an Italian he was wanted as a soldier; and, being eligible as such, they determined to have him. No other explanation was given for his arrest. As the sobbing wife renewed her entreaties the officers brutally commanded her to get out of their headquarters and called a sentry to execute the command. The poor woman was compelled to leave.

Leaving her 6-year-old daughter Cosita in the care of relatives, Mrs. Pollita gathered together all the proofs of her husband's rights as an American citizen and hurriedly took passage for America. She will go before United States Commissioner Shields tomorrow and place the facts before him. The Secretary of State at Washington will then be communicated with, as the case is one that demands immediate attention.

READY TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

American, English, and German Residents in China Leagued for Safety.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A letter from an American gentleman at Nankow, dated June 23, received in this city today, recites the recent outrages in that part of China against foreigners, as has heretofore been published, and says further:

At present we have two gunboats here—an English and a German—and rather enjoy that part. There are at all points below here from two to three gunboats of different nations, so that for the present the matter is quelled in the Yangtse River valley. With the withdrawal of the gunboats I think, unless there is a radical change, there will be trouble up and down the river. We have organized a defense committee here, put arms in the hands of all the male members of the community, and are pretty well prepared for any trouble that may arise.

We can muster over a hundred breech-loading guns and most of the men are experts in handling them. We have a commander-in-chief, our Collector of Customs, who is an old soldier, and two division commanders, a Russian and myself. We have signals arranged to alarm the community in case of a rising against us and have two rendezvous on the river front, to which all the women and children will be taken in case of necessity and where they will be guarded or placed on steamers should there be any in port. Once the women and children are safely disposed of, the men will do what they can to defend the settlement. We will make it hot for any mob that comes our way and don't make any mistake about it. Breech-loading rifles and bayonets are ugly things if the men holding them are disposed to make use of them.

LONDON SELLS UNION PACIFIC.

Our British Cousins Do Not Like the Looks of the Stock—Wall Street Worried.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The total of transactions in Wall street was almost exactly the same as yesterday's, but the speculation was narrower, for Union Pacific represents over one-third of the total. It appears that London heard reports of an impending receivership and sold the stock down more than a point below yesterday's closing prices here. In this market it opened weak with selling of some 10,000 shares apparently for London account and free selling by strong local houses, carrying the stock down to 35⅝, a fall of 2⅜ from the final prices of yesterday.

St. Paul, which was second in activity, fell off 1⅛ and the whole list was weak. Silver bullion was weak in London and the certificates here fell to 99¾. Mr. Sage was out with a bullish interview on the Union Pacific property, asserting that it had met all demands for repayment of loans and that the 'Little Wizard of Wall street" had recently been putting money into the property.

Bear traders argued that Gould and his friends held against money advanced securities which came ahead of the stock, and that the easiest way to deal with the Government debt was through a receivership. However, in the late trade Messrs. Tilghman, Rowland & Co., who are supposed to often do business for Gould, bought some 4,000 shares, and on these and other purchases the stock recovered more than half the decline, the net loss for the day being 1 per cent. The general market recovered towards the close, so that the net changes for most stocks are merely fractional.

Sight sterling bills were reduced, but the rates are still far above the gold exporting level. Sugar refineries was very buoyant and is up 2⅛ points. Silver bullion certificates ended at a net gain of ⅛.

Rumors about Union Pacific flew thick and fast through Wall street all day. Sidney Dillon said that the company was not in financial straits, adding: "The rumors that Mr. Gould or myself has been selling our Union Pacific are absolutely untrue. Mr. Gould is at present the largest stockholder in the company, his interest amounting to over $3,500,000. He declares that he will reinvest his income as received in the property. The loans of the company falling due from time to time have been taken care of and the collaterals held against remaining obligations have been strengthened thereby. The floating debt has been reduced over $2,000,000 since the present administration took hold. The prospects for earnings are very good and Union Pacific should benefit largely by the enormous crop movements during the balance of the year."

UNCLE SAM IS KNOCKED OUT.

The Treasury Department Cannot Collect "Light Money" on Foreign Built Boats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—American yachtsmen can in future cruise to their hearts' content in their foreign built pleasure yachts without having to pay Uncle Sam "light money" at every port they enter. The Treasury Department recently created consternation among yachtsmen by levying "light money" on such of them as owned foreign-built yachts, on the ground that they were not vessels of the United States. The "light money," which takes that name because it goes to the lighthouse fund, amounted to 50 cents per ton on such yachts, and in some cases it ran up to such a sum that the wealthiest owners of foreign-built yachts could not afford such high-priced pleasure. William H. Vanderbilt and other prominent owners of foreign-built yachts were among those who protested against the exaction of "light money" to the Treasury Department. The government, however, continued to impose the duty, and to test the question Yachtsman George H. H. Hill of this city, owner of the schooner yacht Miranda, built at Wivenhoe, England, refused to pay the tax, and a suit was brought against him by the United States. Judge Benedict of the United States District Court handed down a decision in this suit today in which he holds that the government has no right to collect "light money" on Mr. Hill's foreign-built schooner.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Isaac N. Baker, Who Was Shot at Croton Landing Last Week, May Recover.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Isaac N. Baker of Croton Landing, who was shot by Orville N. Anderson during a quarrel last Saturday, is said to have a fair chance of recovery. Dr. Acker said tonight that he considered it a favorable symptom that, while as yet Baker was yet apparenly no better, still he did not get any worse. The hemorrage had been cheked and there was but little fever and inflammation of the wounds. Mr. Baker has been entirely conscious since he received his wounds.

Clearing Up the Mystery.

The mystery that has hung over the Glendale murder since the discovery of the strangled girl Sunday morning begins to lighten. The body of the unfortunate was identified today by the Rev. Mr. Martin of Hewletts, Long Island, as that of a domestic who had been in his employ for two months. Her name was Hannah Robinson, and this evening her body was conclusively identified by her sister. The girl's lover, Martin Phillips, a pressman, has been placed under arrest and it is claimed that the letters of the murdered girl, which were found today in the Rev. Mr. Martin's parsonage, point to him as being implicated in the crime.

Now It Is the Foundations.

At the meeting of the Grant Monument Association Civil Engineer C. B. Brush reported that the excavations for the monument were unsatisfactory. The excavation as now made would cause the foundations to rest on loam. He recommended that the excavation be carried down three or four feet farther. Contractor Brady reported that the concrete foundation would be completed by the middle of September. Resolutions were passed thanking Silas G. Pratt and A. B. DeFrece for their work in making the "Allegory of War" a success at the Madison Square Garden. The same entertainment will be repeated Oct. 1 and 2.

Tube Works at Newark.

The National Tube Works company, the principal place of business of which will be at Newark, filed articles of incorporation in that city today. The authorized capital is $11,500,000, of which $10,000 is paid up. The company intends the manufacturing and milling of wrought and cast metals and filings.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FOUR DAYS.

What Chicago Mariners Think of Capt. Parsell's Multiple Screw Idea.

The statement of Capt. Parsell of the steamer Majestic, which crossed the Atlantic in five days eighteen hours and eight minutes, that in a few years the trip would likely be made within four days, was much discussed in marine circles yesterday, and a number of engineers and vesselmen were questioned about his idea that a vessel equipped with four screws amidships, two at port, two at starboard, and one at the stern as at present, would move with incredible swiftness. All spoken to did not think such an arrangement of propelling forces would be either practicable or profitable in the lakes and rivers, but most of them saw no reason why several additional screws could not be utilized on ocean steamers and wonderfully increase their speed. The additional cost of course would be great, for each screw would require a separate shaft and engine. As a matter of safety the increased number of screws would be most advantageous, for should one or more of them break down the others could drive the ship under any conditions.

W. J. Swain, engineer of the steamer Clarion, offered a rather novel objection to the multiplicity of screws. Said he: "If you put screws forwards or amidships on a vessel their action will leave no solid water for the stern screws to work on. The sea in front will be churned up and separated into foam and will offer but diminished resistance to the blades of the stern screws." This fact, he says, is illustrated every day in the river where one steamer is following close in the wake of another. He thought, however, that the time was coming when additional screws would be used and their best location determined, for the hurry of the people of this city would demand a speed in ocean steamers equal to that of a railroad express train.

Engineer Cross of the steamer Saratoga doubted the feasibility of Capt. Parsell's arrangement of screws, but he saw no good reason why additional screws should not be placed at some points near the stern and to the great speed advantage of ocean steamers. The proposition, however, he did not regard as one to be much considered in connection with lake steamers. He remembers that twenty-five years or more ago a vessel was built with a screw on each side amidships, but it was not a success.

As twin screws have greatly increased the speed of steamers most of the vesselmen spoken to saw no reason why six or eight screws could not drive one of those ocean flyers across the Atlantic in four days or less. As to the mechanical questions and conditions to be solved by the use of several additional screws, no one claimed experience enough to give a positive opinion.

PEORIA'S COOPERAGE WORKS BURNED.

Hutchinson's Great Establishment Destroyed, Causing a Loss of $125,000.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—This evening the extensive cooperage factories of the Hutchinson Cooperage company, covering a block of ground, with a capacity of 1,200 barrels a day, were entirely consumed. The loss is $125,000, $65,000 on stock and $60,000 on the building. The insurance is $105,000.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The entire stock of the Oakhall Clothing company, valued at $40,000, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on stock is covered by $37,000 insurance, distributed among fifteen companies.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Park Rink building was burned early this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Madison House, the largest hotel in Indianola, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $6,000, partially insured. Orville Bell was caught under the falling walls and seriously injured.

THEY'RE IN THE SAME CLASS FOR LIFE.

Happy Termination of a Courtship Begun at the Northwestern University.

A notable wedding took place last night at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Cummings in Evanston. It was the marriage of the Rev. Herbert F. Briggs, son of the Rev. Dr. Briggs of Oakland, Cal., and Miss Sara Foster, daughter of George H. Foster of Evanston. Many guests were present. As the Lohengrin wedding march was played by Hand's orchestra Chaplain McCabe pronounced the couple man and wife.

A wedding supper followed. The marriage is the result of a courtship dating from college days. Bride and groom were classmates in the class of '88 in the Northwestern University. He afterward graduated from the Yale Divinity Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs left last night for the West. After the wedding trip they will be at home in Boston, where Mr. Briggs has been called to the pastorate of a church.

TAR AND FEATHERS GIVEN A PRIEST.

A Catholic Clergyman Roughly Handled in Washington.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 6.—Father Quay, the Catholic priest of Snohomish, was tarred and feathered by a mob this morning between 12 and 1 o'clock. The citizens effected an entrance to his residence, dragged him from his bed, and applied a complete covering of tar and feathers. The priest fought desperately against his tormentors, but was finally overcome. He is accused of immoral practices. It is stated he was removed from his charge at St. Thomas, N. D., for similar reasons.

PERSECUTED TO DEATH.

BRUTAL ENEMIES CAUSED CATHERINE BARTH TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Driven to Desperation by Insults and the Circulation of Malicious Slanders a Pretty St. Louis Girl Takes Her Own Life—The Heart-Broken Father and Brother Threaten Vengeance Upon the Young Woman's Murderers and Further Tragedies May Ensue.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The case of Catherine Barth, the pretty South St. Louis girl who was driven to her death by the malicious persecution of her neighbors, is a peculiarly sad one. The details of the story were made public today at the inquest over the remains. Some facts were revealed at the inquisition which were new to the family and will create trouble for parties who harassed the girl to her death if the threats of the frenzied brother and agonized father made this morning are carried out.

Miss Barth was a beautiful girl, 25 years of age, and her conquests in the neighborhood had aroused the jealous ire of several young women, who a few months ago poured insulting communications through the mail to Miss Barth, and, not satisfied with the filthy doggerel printed on the sheets, wrote sentences and charges and called her names unfit for publication. A sickness which caused Miss Barth's detention in a hospital was referred to by the parties hounding her in the most cruel manner. June 25 she received a letter which she put in detectives' hands to learn its source, and in the epistle she was charged with murder and other crimes and ordered to leave the neighborhood and city or the writer would make it dangerous for her and her family. The letter was signed by "Missouri White Caps." Miss Barth did not discover who wrote it, though she said on receiving it that she felt quite positive she knew, but would not mention the party's name until she had proved her suspicions correct.

Hounded by a Married Man.

The most harrowing chapter in this systematic persecution was told by Mrs. Barth, mother of the girl, today. The name of a Broadway line conductor still employed on the road is prominently mentioned. He is a married man, but it is said that he endeavored to force his attentions upon Miss Barth against her expressed wishes. Mrs. Barth claims that because her daughter persistently refused to associate with him or recognize him he sent his young daughter to the Barth residence to call the young lady names. This was testified to by several witnesses. On one occasion Miss Barth, incensed by the repeated insults of the girl, struck her, and the next evening she was met in the alley back of her residence by the man referred to, who beat her about the face and neck until she bled at the mouth, nose, and ears. Mrs. Barth, the mother, said nothing of this assault to her husband or son for fear of a tragedy, and this, with many more stories of outrage and abuse, was heard by the father and the brother for the first time this morning.

It was also asserted by the family and neighbors that the enemies of Miss Barth, some of whom were made known today, went among the neighbors and told many scandalous stories about the young lady, which caused the neighbors to shun and insult her every time she appeared on the street. This persecution was carried on for six or eight months.

Driven to Desperation.

Driven to desperation by these taunts and slanders, and scorned by those to whom she tried to explain or deny them, the girl decided to take her life, and last Sunday evening swallowed several ounces of rat poison. It only had the effect of sickening her, and, seeing herself recover, Miss Barth went to a neighboring drug store, where the clerk without question sold her two ounces of arsenic. She sat in the garden until her parents had retired and then swallowed the dose, which was enough to kill many persons. This also sickened her and she vomited the greater part of it, but enough remained in her system to cause her death Monday night. Although the physicians made a desperate attempt to force a stomach-pump into the young woman's mouth she fought them off, and, in her grim resolution to die, succeeded in preventing all attempts to save her life until she became too weak to resist, and it was then too late. She died Monday morning. A verdict of suicide was rendered this morning.

One letter sent to the virtually murdered murdered girl is signed "Missouri White Caps," and reads thus:

June 20.—Miss Barth: You need not think for one minute that people are fools. We all know what was the matter with you. This is the third murder you have committed on your own offspring. If you have the least bit of sense you will leave here. If you don't you will have to stand the consequences. If you are not gone in thirty days it will be the worse for you.

MISSOURI WHITE CAPS.

MISSOURI'S GOVERNOR ANGRY AT FRANK.

Francis and the Ex-Congressman at Outs Over an Interview.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Missouri Commissioners Dawson, Green, Coffey, Grigg, and Frank, together with Gov. Francis, left tonight for Chicago, pursuant to adjournment at Jefferson City, when it was agreed to reconvene at the Palmer House at 9 o'clock Friday morning. There was considerable coolness between Nathan Frank and Gov. Francis when the train started on account of the interview in which Mr. Frank was credited with saying that St. Louis had been snubbed in the makeup of the commission, that the city was entitled to the Presidency and the headquarters because of its commanding position, and that Gov. Francis was running the commission to further his Senatorial aspirations and had put four of his political adherents on the commission, and that he (Frank) was barred because he was a Republican.

Gov. Francis had evidently anticipated an explosion of that kind owing to Mr. Frank's hasty departure from the Capital Wednesday afternoon, and he came down to St. Louis today prepared to demand Mr. Frank's scalp. He sent a telegram to Mr. Frank from Jefferson City asking him if he was correctly reported. Mr. Frank answered that he was not so reported throughout. Gov. Francis then wired Mr. Frank:

You must publish a card denying the correctness of the interview and saying that portion charging me with using the commission for personal and political ends is wholly without foundation.

The Governor openly expressed his determination not to temporize with Mr. Frank and brought with him from Jefferson City a communication addressed to Mr. Frank, and advising him of his removal from the World's Fair Commission.

Just before the train started for Chicago there was an animated interview between Frank and the Governor and when the Chicago and Alton pulled out the former was busily engaged pouring his explanations into the Governor's ear. Mr. Frank prepared a card for publication, as requested by the Governor, and the order of removal was therefore withheld by the Governor. In the meantime the reporter stands pat and declares Mr. Frank correctly reported in every respect.

TERRE HAUTE DENIES THE NUN YARN.

It Explains the Alleged Murder and Does Not Want the Louisville Prisoner.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—There is nothing in the Louisville story of the arrest of a man named John Murray for the murder of a Sister of Charity. Several years ago a sister in a hospital here alleged that John Murray, a railroad man and a patient, annoyed her with his display of affection. The sister was sent to Emporia, Kas., where later she exhibited wounds, saying she had been assaulted by Murray. The latter was arrested here, but proved an alibi. The sister was sent away and the sisterhood authorities hushed up the matter. Murray is yet here in the employ of the Vandalia. The police here have not sent word to Louisville, as reported, that they want Robert Murray, the man reported to be under arrest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Photographs of John Murray, charged with killing Sister Mary at Emporia, Kas., have been sent to Emporia and Terre Haute to see if he may in any way be identified as the man who committed the crime. Until word comes from them he will be kept in jail here.

Useless to Search.

Burglar—"Where do you keep your money?"

Biggsy—"Er—it's in the pocket of my wife's dress."

Burglar (to pal)—"Come on, Pete, we ain't no Stanley explorin' expedition."—*New York Herald.*

FOR A NEW CABLE LINE.

ONE PROPOSED ON FULTON STREET BY THE WEST SIDE COMPANY.

Agents Trying to Secure a Right of Way from the Property-Owners — Corrigan Says He Will Build an Electric Road to Hawthorne—Members of the State Board of Agriculture Looking for a Fat-Stock Show Site—Other Local News.

A new cable line on Fulton street is contemplated by the West Chicago Street Railway company. Agents for the company have been soliciting the consent of the property-owners along the line of the projected road and if they are successful the road will be built.

The new line will be five miles long, beginning at Clinton street and ending at Grand avenue. This will leave the Lake-street elevated road between two cable lines. The present idea of the company is to abandon the Randolph and Lake street horse-car lines when the new cable road is finished.

R. C. Crawford, the Treasurer of the West Chicago Street Railway company, said yesterday that it was the wish of the company to construct the new line on Fulton street.

"If we can obtain the signatures of the property-owners necessary to secure the right of way the new cable road will be built. As yet the scheme has not developed enough for us to determine upon the matter of crossing the river or the down-town loops.

"This, however, does not give us any cause for worrying, as we will soon have two tunnels under the river, and I see no reason why it will not be easy to make use of one of them for the proposed new line. The Jackson street tunnel with its system of loops and cable tracks will be completed by the time the Fulton street road is finished. This with the Washington street tunnel and system of loops will furnish us ample means for caring property for the new line. As yet our agents have met with no opposition from the property-owners. They all seem to appreciate the fact that the proposed line will greatly enhance the value of real estate and increase the business in the vicinity."

ELECTRIC RAILWAY TO HAWTHORNE.

Ed Corrigan States Positively That One Will Be Built.

An electric railway will be built to Hawthorne.

For several days past Ed Corrigan has been entertaining his brothers, Thomas and Bernard Corrigan, leading capitalists of Kansas City, and rumor had it that they were here to arrange for the construction of an electric street-car line to the racing park at Hawthorne. Ed Corrigan said yesterday that the presence of his brothers in Chicago was for no such purpose.

"But," he added, "there is no doubt but that an electric line will soon be built to the track. Who will build and operate it I cannot say, but there is business and a demand for such a line, and I am positive one will be constructed. But neither myself nor my brothers have a dollar in any such scheme."

Mr. Corrigan, while asserting emphatically that such a line would be built, said he could give no information as to the projectors of the proposed enterprise, nor could he tell the route of the line. It is understood, however, that the line will be built to connect with the Ogden avenue cars or run across West Forty-eighth street to the Austin electric road, which now has a terminus at West Fortieth and Madison streets, where it connects with the Madison street cable line.

FOR A FAT STOCK SHOW SITE.

Members of the State Board of Agriculture Looking at Stock-Yards Land.

President Funk and Messrs. Judy, Chester, Vittim, Virgin, and Washburn of the State Board of Agriculture visited the Stock-Yards yesterday to look at a site for the fat stock show to be held this fall. Two pieces of ground were shown—one at Halsted and Forty-fifth streets, 220x600 feet, the other just west of the new sale stables at Dexter Park, 160x500 feet. The committee conferred with George T. Williams, Secretary of the Stock-Yards company; James Ashby, the General Superintendent; Irus Coy; and Samuel Cousins, the superintendent of the sale stables, but nothing could be decided on in the absence of President John B. Sherman of the Stock-Yards company. Mr. Sherman is expected to arrive from Europe Monday and a conference will be held with him Wednesday.

A rough estimate of the cost of a building such as is needed for the fat stock show was made by one of the Stock-Yards people. The figures were from $75,000 to $100,000.

FOUR YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.

That Was the Average of Twelve Couples Applying for Divorces.

"Do you know the average time of married life of persons applying for divorces?" said Judge Tuley as he was leaving the bench last evening. "Well, I became inquisitive and I thought I would keep tab. I did so, and I just got through with the twelfth case under the arrangement. You can't guess the result. The twelve couples have been married forty-nine years, which makes a fraction over four years for each."

"It is said one-half of the time of a chancellor is taken up in trying such cases, motions for alimony, and contempt affairs?"

"I think that is about right," said the Judge. "It would be a good plan to have a divorce court. There would be sufficient business of that kind for one Judge, and it would be interesting work. New propositions of law are constantly coming up and a Judge could make a reputation. Of course I would not like to hold such a court, but I would prefer it to a law court."

PUT AN END TO HIS PERQUISITES.

John Leyden's Toll-Levying Scheme Meets with a Setback.

John Leyden, the cripple who has levied toll on owners of horses hitched in the inclosure between the City Hall and County Building for a year or more, was arraigned before Justice Lyon at the armory yesterday charged with disorderly conduct. Central detail officers testified that Leyden has become a nuisance by importuning people in that vicinity for small sums for watching their horses. He even went so far as to demand a tribute from citizens for the privilege of hitching their rigs in the inclosure. When his right to levy such a tax was questioned Leyden produced a paper claiming that it authorized him to collect such fees. The document was produced in court yesterday and proved to be a license for a fruit-stand issued to a different party.

The Justice fined Leyden $25, which was staid on his promise to keep away from the vicinity.

CARRIER BARLOW BEFORE HOYNE.

The Commissioner Refuses to Reduce the Prisoner's Bail—Taken to Jail.

Henry E. Barlow, the letter-carrier arrested for wholesale thieving in the Postoffice, waived examination before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday and was held to the Federal grand jury in $5,000 bail. M. F. Ellsworth, Barlow's attorney, endeavored to have the bail reduced to $2,500, but Commissioner Hoyne declined. Said he: "These Postoffice robberies have been crying evils, and business-men are justly indignant when their mails are tampered with. It deranges a firm's entire business frequently if a single letter is lost. From what I know of this case the bail is not too high."

Mr. Ellsworth claimed his client was a little bit wrong in his head. Family troubles led to his taking to drink. The court considered this no excuse and Barlow went to jail. His wife will endeavor to get bail for him today.

TWO SUICIDES FROM "DESPONDENCY."

Marr S. Brant Was Out of Work and John Schreider Was Ill.

Marr S. Brant, 27 years old, committed suicide at his home, No. 183 Twenty-second street, by shooting himself in the right temple yesterday afternoon.

Brant had not been working for several months, and his relatives think he took his life through despondency because he could not find employment. He had been acting strangely for several days, but had said nothing to indicate his intention. He was a clerk and bookkeeper. An older brother holds a position in Franklin McVeagh's wholesale establishment.

John Schreider committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his home, No. 229 Vine street, yesterday afternoon. He had been ill for some time and had become despondent. He was married but had no children.

WENT AWAY WITH A STRANGER.

The Disappearance of W. W. Dolph, a Guest of the Palmer House.

A man who registered at the Palmer House as W. W. Dolph of Belleview, Mich., last Wednesday is missing. Night Clerk D. J. Fay reported the disappearance of the stranger at the Harrison Street Police Station last night. He said Dolph came to the hotel last Wednesday. That evening at 10:45 o'clock he left a package which he said contained money with instructions to lock it up in the safe, at the same time telling Mr. Fay that he was going out and in case he did not return soon to telegraph to his wife at Belleview. He then walked out.

An hour afterward a stranger came in and asked for Dolph. The clerk informed him that he had gone out. Soon after Dolph appeared and was told that a visitor had called to see him. He said he was aware of it, and pointing to a man in the lobby, said: "There he is now." They went out together. Since then nothing has been heard of him and Mr. Fay, becoming alarmed about him, concluded to report the matter to the police.

Later it was learned that a man had presented a receipt to the cashier and was given the package. Whether it was Dolph the clerk on duty last night was unable to say. Dolph told the clerk he would see him last evening but did not show up.

Mr. Dolph was apparently a man in good circumstances. He was 38 years old, had light hair and mustache, and when last seen wore a dark suit and a black Derby hat.

ACCUSES HIS FATHER OF BURGLARY.

Young Mr. Brightman Causes the Arrest of His Relatives.

Holland Brightman, 21 years old, yesterday caused the arrest on charges of burglary of his aged father, Addison Brightman, his brother-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Sharp of the Methodist Book Concern, and Theodore Kistler, the attorney. The three men were held under $1,000 bonds by Justice Glennon.

Attorney Kistler says old Mr. Brightman had given a house in Linden Park to his son and was living there until the son and the latter's wife locked the old man out of the house. Accompanied by his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Sharp, and his attorney, Mr. Kistler, the old man returned to the Linden Park house, entered it as he had a right to do, it being his place of residence, gathered up his papers, and taking his horse and buggy, drove away.

The complaint of the young man alleges breaking into the house and the theft of $10,000 worth of papers and a horse and buggy. Mr. Kistler promises to make it warm for young Brightman.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Athletic Exhibition at Evanston.

An athletic entertainment was given in Ducat's Hall, Evanston, last evening, under the auspices of Thomas Stanton, one of Harry Gilmore's pupils. Those who took part in the sparring were Harry Gilmore, Frank Girard, Jimmy Barry, and "Shorty" Cleveland; in wrestling, Billy Murphy and F. Murphy; and in club-swinging, Ben Mowatt. Barry and Cleveland gave a pretty three-round set-to with the gloves. Billy Murphy and Frank Murphy wrestled, two falls, two points down. Billy Murphy won first fall and Frank Murphy second. Then Ben Mowatt gave a pretty exhibition of club swinging and juggling. The entertainment closed with a pretty three-round set-to between Harry Gilmore and Frank Girard. About 250 of Evanston's youthful sports witnessed the events. Prof. Greiner, physical director at the Northwestern University, acted as referee.

Site for a New Postoffice.

Acting Postmaster John Hubbard and Superintendent of Carriers McGrath have conceived what they consider a brilliant idea for securing a new postoffice site with unlimited space without any extra expense to Uncle Sam. The plan meets the favor of Postmaster Sexton and other postoffice officials. It contemplates a grant to the government of unlimited space on the Lake-Front for an immense postoffice suitable to the growing needs of Chicago. Into this building, by reason of the liberal space allowed, mail cars could enter and the mail loaded into them direct. For granting the space necessary for a postoffice the city would be reimbursed by a transfer to it of the postoffice site. It is only a question of time when either the County or City Building will need all the space now occupied by both. Under the proposed plan the postoffice site could be used by one of the organizations.

Strange Tale of a Mariner.

John Ryan, formerly an assistant in the engine-room of the steamer City of Traverse, told a story to District-Attorney Milchrist yesterday that has some strange features. He said that on the boat's last trip from Duluth to Chicago he got into a row with the engineer. One of the mates heard of the quarrel and he stopped the steamer at Whitefish Point, a desolate neck of land forty miles from the Soo, and at 2 o'clock in the morning put Ryan ashore and left him there. Ryan claimed he would have starved had not a poor fisherman given him shelter. Ryan wanted to libel the boat and Mr. Milchrist promised to investigate when the City of Traverse arrives here Tuesday next.

Uncle Sam in the Fish Business.

The novel sight of the government selling fish was witnessed on South Water street yesterday. Mr. Bock, No. 33 South Water street, received July 21 a consignment of eighty-nine barrels of Norway herring and on examination found they were bad. According to the recent act of Congress he notified the government that he abandoned the goods to them and the government paid him back the duty of $1 per barrel and took charge of them. They were auctioned off yesterday and bought for 25 cents a barrel. The purchaser, Mr. Patterson, said that he wanted them for rendering purposes. An official from the Health Department was present and condemned the goods.

Rich Haul of Female Robbers.

Two women robbed A. H. Jennings, a diamond broker of Oconomowoc, Wis., of $600 worth of gems in the rear of M. B. Wood's saloon, No. 174 Clark street, shortly after 11 o'clock Wednesday night. Jennings was returning to his hotel from the theater, and met the women on Clark street. In the alley they set upon him, and, taking his jewels, fled. Jennings makes frequent visits to Chicago for diamonds. Wednesday he purchased two pair of solitaire diamond earrings and a solitaire diamond ring for a customer in Wisconsin. It was these jewels that were stolen. The women have not been arrested.

Single-Tax Club Meeting.

The Single-Tax club held an enthusiastic meeting at their rooms at No. 206 La Salle street last night. John Z. White opened a discussion on "What is Single Tax and What Will It Do?" Mr. White talked at some length, bringing forth some ideas of much importance to the club. He was followed by Bolton Smith, who, among other things, said that the single-tax movement was purely academical and not political. He incidentally spoke of the race question as being a barrier to all reforms.

Evanston Boat Club Party.

The Evanston Boat club gave a dancing party to its members and several guests from out of town last evening. The dancing-hall was prettily decorated and the verandas hung with Japanese lanterns. Refreshments were served on the ground floor, which was decorated with black and gold, the club colors. Two weeks from last evening the club will give a grand illuminated boat parade on the lake. Every boat in the house will be brought into line, and they are expected to present a brilliant spectacle.

Shot Himself Twice.

George Warrick, a German boarding at No. 1033 West Lake street, fired two shots from a revolver into his body yesterday. One of the shots entered his left side just below the nipple, the other entered his head. He was taken to the County Hospital. The physicians have little hope of his recovery. Warrick is 28 years old, and had been employed as a bartender. He had been drinking heavily of late.

Had a Narrow Escape from Death.

Many persons who were waiting for the 9:22 north-bound Illinois Central train at South Park Station yesterday morning witnessed a remarkable escape from death. Just as another train was speeding south a man was seen walking along the track of the moving train. The engineer sounded the whistle and before he could stop his train the man was thrown into the air, but alighted on the pilot and managed to maintain himself there until rescued. He walked away apparently unhurt.

Jackson Park Concert.

The weekly concert in Jackson Park, under the direction of Hans Balatka, will take place Saturday, commencing at 4 o'clock p. m. The program will be:

a "Hail Columbia," National Hymn.
b "Volunteer March" .... Millöcher
Overture to "Queen of Spades" .... Suppé
"Artist's Life Waltz" .... Strauss
Finale of the second act of "Traviata" .... Verdi
"Fairy Dances," polka .... Conradi
Fantasia on Themes from "The Bohemian Girl" .... Clement
"Home, Sweet Home" (cornet solo) .... Mr. Emil Kopp.
Introduction to third act and Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
"Lightning Galop" .... Neumann
"Torchlight Dance No. 1" .... Meyerbeer

Six Months' Losses by Fire.

The report of D. W. Gillen, Fire Reporter of the Insurance Patrol, for the six months ending June 30, is as follows: Losses on buildings, $484,153; losses on contents, $1,042,359; insurance on buildings, $5,994,561; insurance on contents, $3,615,337; total insurance involved, $9,609,899; total loss to insurance, $1,526,512; insurance over loss, $8,083,386. During the six months of 1891 the total loss by fires was $1,526,512, as against $988,837 for the corresponding time in 1890.

Ex-Gov. Hunt Seriously Ill.

Ex-Gov. A. C. Hunt of Texas, who was taken seriously ill at the Sherman House Saturday last, is still lying in a critical condition. Though speechless and motionless he is apparently conscious, part of the time at least. He is being attended by Dr. Ogden, attending physician of the Palmer House, and ex-Surgeon-General Hamilton. Mrs. Hunt, who was prostrated with anxiety and watching, is still unable to leave her bed.

Powers Is at the Bridewell.

James Powers, who assaulted or aided in the assault on Officer Albert Linman when the latter attempted to disperse a crowd of toughs in South Chicago July 17, was arraigned before Justice Quinn yesterday. Powers was charged with assault and battery, but the charge was changed to disorderly conduct. Justice Quinn fined Powers $50 and costs and sent him to the bridewell.

Both Legs Cut Off.

A man named Borguy, formerly in the employ of McGoffey & Co., No. 430 Van Buren street, but who quit there some days ago, while climbing on a city-bound freight train at Englewood missed his grip and fell across the rails, the wheels going over his legs above the knees. The wounded man was removed to the County Hospital, where the doctors said he could not live. Borguy is but 21 years old and has relatives in Canada.

Gathering Statistics.

John E. Brooks of this city has been appointed an expert of the Department of Labor and assigned to assist Ethelbert Stewart in the collection of statistics relative to wages and prices in this city for use by the Senate Finance committee. The two statisticians are now securing prices on lumber, coal, wood, and hardware. Figures on retail groceries are about completed, and the clothing stores will be visited next week.

Excursion of Furniture Men.

As a pleasant finale to their successful exhibit the furniture men had an excursion and banquet on the lake yesterday afternoon. The steamer R. J. Gordon was chartered and a three-hours' cruise enjoyed. Speeches were made by Stephen A. Douglas, Frank Wenter, Adolph Kasper, William Mayer, Henry Hafner, and William Mangler. Stops were made at Jackson Park and the crib.

Fined for Mutilating Magazines.

Before Justice Lyon yesterday, James Perry was fined $1 for mutilating magazines in the Public Library. Librarian Hild appeared for the prosecution and told how Perry was caught Wednesday tearing leaves out of a periodical. The prisoner could give no reason for his actions, but he promised "never to do it again." The light fine was paid.

Suspected Chinamen Released.

The seven Chinamen who were stopped by the customs officials near the Canadian border as they were about to enter the States have proved that they are returning merchants and will be released. Hip Lung, the wealthy Clark street Chinese merchant, yesterday examined the certificates of the returning travelers, and he said he knew most of the men and that they had done business here.

Order of Chosen Friends Meets.

Thirty-two delegates, representing the German lodges in the fifteenth jurisdiction of the Order of Chosen Friends, met in convention at No. 112 Randolph street yesterday. Sessions were held both morning and afternoon. F. V. Buschick was elected representative to the Supreme Council in Washington next month and F. Augustine alternate.

Attachment Against Mrs. A. S. Green.

Lorenz Reich began attachment proceedings in the Superior Court yesterday to recover $794 from Mrs. Alice S. Green, formerly Alice S. McCrea, upon a judgment recovered in the Supreme Court of New York, July 1, 1891. It is said that Mrs. Green's place of residence is at San Francisco, Cal.

Funeral Services of Herman Raster.

The remains of Herman Raster will reach New York from Germany next Tuesday, and will at once be brought to Chicago. The funeral takes place the following Sunday at McVicker's Theater. Previous to the funeral those desiring to view the remains will be given an opportunity to do so.

Chase After a Pickpocket.

Yalber Johnson was arrested on an Illinois Central suburban train last night for picking an old woman's pocket. The woman's husband saw him take the money, and pursued him though the entire train before he was captured. When arrested he threw the pocketbook under one of the seats in the car.

Illness of the Hon. G. S. Haskell.

A dispatch was received at the Sherman House yesterday announcing the hopeless sickness at Rockford of the Hon George S. Haskell, member of the State World's Fair Commission and ex-President of the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Haskell has been ill for many weeks.

Danced at Jackson Park Pavilion.

The social section of All Souls' Church gave a summer dancing party at the Jackson Park pavilion last evening. This was the third of the season and was attended by seventy-five couples. The dancing began at 8 and continued until 11 o'clock.

Items.

William Mahon quarreled with Mary Shea in Finley's saloon, No. 471 Clark street. He then knocked her down and kicked her in the back. Her injuries are serious.

Albert Burgen was run over at Sixty-second street and the Rock Island tracks by a Rock Island freight train about 10 o'clock last night and injured so badly that it is thought he will die.

John Frieze, living at No. 58 Archer avenue, was knocked down by a C., B. and Q. engine at the Taylor street crossing last night, and his left arm was so badly mangled that amputation was necessary.

The Carpenters' Council had a full meeting at No. 167 Washington street last night. The main subject considered was the picnic and demonstration next Sunday and the completion of arrangements therefor.

Yesterday afternoon fire was discovered at the Union Planing Mills, at Twenty-second and Fisk streets. The fire originated in the shaving chute and was confined to the boiler-room. The damage will not exceed $2,000.

Charles M. Moore, having qualified on his bond for $30,000 as receiver for J. H. Bonnell & Co., printing ink manufacturers, will resume business at once. Creditors of the concern are to meet Aug. 11 in New York to take further action regarding a settlement.

At a meeting of the Executive committee and officers of the State Equal Suffrage Association held yesterday it was decided to hold the next State convention at Kewaunee, Ill., some time in October, the exact date to be fixed by the President and Chairman of the Executive committee.

NO PERMIT AT PRESENT.

THE ECONOMIC GAS COMPANY MUST WAIT AWHILE.

Commissioner Aldrich Wants More Knowledge Before He Takes Action—Corporation-Counsel Miller's Opinion—C. K. G. Billings Replies to Ex-Judge Jamieson's Statements—W. W. Gibbs Says the Bonds Were Issued by Request of Holders of 90 Per Cent of the Capital Stock.

Commissioner Aldrich will not issue a permit to the Economic Fuel Gas company to lay its mains in the principal business streets of the city—at least not on the application filed in his office by George A. Yuille. And he will not issue any permit of any kind to the company until he understands more definitely what it is going to do. When the permit is issued it will not be for the tearing up of the down-town business streets, but of some of the thoroughfares around where the manufacturing house of the natural-gas plant is to be located. This was the determination arrived at by Commissioner Aldrich and Corporation Counsel Miller after a prolonged conference yesterday morning.

Mr. Miller said after that conference: "I have advised Mr. Aldrich that he must issue permits for the laying of the company's mains. More than two-thirds of the Council have decided that. But I have advised him also that the ordinance clothes him with large discretionary powers, and that he must issue the permit subject to restrictions."

"What are some of the restrictions?"

"In the first place it will be his duty to force the company into the alleys as much as possible. Some of the property-owners whose land ends on the alleys may object to that, but they have a remedy, and the rights of corporations can always be thoroughly tested in a suit brought by a private owner, better than in litigation between the municipality and the corporation.

"In the next place it will be the duty of the Commissioner not to permit parallel streets to be torn up at the same time and it is in his discretion to confine the tearing up operations to one block and to stop the work of excavation unless the block is put back into as good order as before the tearing up.

"Then, again, I think it is within the power of the Commissioner to designate the locality in which the mains may be first laid. He may insist, for instance, that they shall be laid in the vicinity of the manufacturing plants. He is to some extent the judge of the time when the mains are to be laid in the traffic thoroughfares. He may prevent the laying of such mains until the connecting lines with the gas manufacturing center are completed.

The Commissioner may decide against laying mains in streets already incumbered with pipes. It is his duty, in fact, not to permit the pipes of other corporations acting under the city franchises, or the pipes, conduits, wires, etc., of the city itself to be disturbed. That is in substance what I have told the Commissioner."

Gas and City Officials Confer.

Soon after the conference with Mr. Miller Mr. Aldrich had a conference with Mr. Munn and Mr. Yuille, representing the Economic company. They brought a map in which the lines of pipe to be laid in that portion of the South Side north of Sixteenth street were indicated. They were ready to take away the permit, but Mr. Aldrich was not ready to give it. "This map," he said, "is well enough as far as it goes. But why confine yourself to this small bit of territory in the South Division? Are you not going to do anything for the West Division?"

Mr. Yuille said the plant for illuminating gas was to be put in in the South Division and the South Side pipes would be laid first. Then Mr. Aldrich suggested that Mr. Yuille bring a map indicating where the pipes in the South Division south of Twenty-second street would be laid. Then he would think about issuing a permit for the laying of pipes in some of those South Side streets.

"I understand," said Mr. Aldrich, "that the company has contracted for 14,000 tons of pipe—that is, seventy miles. Now, if that is so, they mean business. I understand, also, that the gashouse is to be located south of Twenty-fifth street and north of Thirty-ninth street. If that is so, the laying of pipe can proceed from that center. There will be time enough for laying the pipes in the business district. I could give them no permit for that."

Mr. Aldrich further said that Mr. Munn and Mr. Yuille promised to submit their new map for the district south of Twenty-second street today, and that they are in an entirely accommodating frame of mind.

Mr. Yuille says he is anxious to begin on the down-town streets this year, because they are less crowded than they will be a year hence, and because there will be less opposition, in his judgment. But Mr. Aldrich is firm in his opposition to the tearing up of the business streets just now, and he cannot be induced to grant the permit. The Economic people don't like to resort to the mandamus policy.

WAS ADDICKS PAID TO DISMISS?

C. K. G. Billings Replies to Ex-Judge Jamieson's Statements.

C. K. G. Billings, Vice-President of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company and the most active director in pushing the suit against the old directors of the Philadelphia-Chicago syndicate, said yesterday in reply to the interview with ex-Judge Jamieson printed in THE TRIBUNE:

"Mr. Jamieson makes the best of a bad case. It is true, as he says, that Addicks dismissed his suit with costs to himself, but Mr. Jamieson does not mention under what circumstances. How much did Addicks get for dismissing the suit? What was the consideration? Addicks certainly did not dismiss it for nothing nor because he was beaten.

"Mr. Jamieson is in error, too, in saying that any of the present directors were stockholders at the time of the issue of the $7,650,000 in bonds. Not one of them was a stockholder, as far as I know. I am sure neither Jerzemanowski, Benedict, Ferguson, Gebhard, nor myself was. We did not get any of the money, therefore. And as to that answer, why it was made at a time when Mr. Jamieson's friends were in power as the directorate of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company. Fully 95 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of the $7,650,000 of bonds was distributed among the syndicate, of which Cummings, Yerkes, Widener, Gibbs, Dolan, Elkins, and Kent & Co. were the leading members."

Another man connected with the new directorate said that Kent and other of the old directors at a meeting held in New York said they had paid Addicks $200,000 to stop his "dangerous suit." They wanted, he said, Benedict, Gebhard, and others to bear their share of the mulct. But those men refused. "Now we think," said the director, "that our suit will be 'dangerous' to Widener, Cummings, Yerkes & Co., much more dangerous than the Addicks suit."

It was given out yesterday that the old gas companies will soon begin the manufacture of fuel gas, using the Equitable company's pipes for distribution. The ordinance of the Equitable company is believed to permit that.

MR. GIBBS EXPLAINS THE BOND ISSUE.

Indorsed by Holders of 90 Per Cent of the Capital Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—A Chicago dispatch published here stated that C. K. Wooster, Secretary of the Chicago Gaslight and Fuel Company, in accordance with a recent action of the present Board of Directors had sent out notices to C. T. Yerkes, P. A. B. Widener, William L. Elkins, C. R. Cummings, Sidney A. Kent, Thomas Dolan, and W. W. Gibbs, who composed the outgoing Board of Directors, demanding a return by Sept. 1 to the Treasurer of the company of $7,500,000 first-mortgage bonds of the company or their equivalent. Mr. William L. Elkins was seen last evening but refused either to confirm or deny the story. He said: "I know no more about it than you do."

W. W. Gibbs, one of the parties interested, said: "The facts of the case are that some years ago a syndicate purchased a large amount of the stock of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company. Subsequent to the purchase an effort was made on the part of all the gas companies of Chicago, some five or six, to unite their interests. All of the other companies had large bonded indebtedness which had been created in the construction, extension, and equipment of their properties. The Chicago Gaslight and Coke company, controlled by the syndicate, had no bonded indebtedness, or any indebtedness of any kind, but had built, extended, and equipped its plants from time to time, largely out of the earnings of the property. The expenditures from the time of the original investment in the company down to the date when the subject of uniting was being considered amounted to a large sum, approximating $7,500,000, for which bonds were issued. It was finally determined on the part of the Board of Directors, at the instance and request of the stockholders holding 90 per cent of the capital stock of the company, to issue $7,500,000 of bonds for the benefit of the company as it then stood and distribute the same, or the proceeds thereof, pro rata among all the stockholders of the company in lieu of the earnings that for many years had been expended in enlarging and extending the property, and which by rights belonged to the stockholders, and at the same time enabling the owners of this property to equalize its value in a proposed combination where all the other properties were bonded to an equal or greater extent.

"The directors referred to acted solely at the instance and request of the stockholders and without any personal interest or advantage of any character whatever in the distribution of the bonds or the proceeds thereof, which was made to all of the stockholders pro rata. Among these were some, if not all, of the parties at present in control of the company, and who are proposing to institute this suit. There is no ground whatever for this suit, and my theory is that the present proposed action is for the purpose of intimidating Mr. Yerkes and his associates, who are now actively engaged in the establishment of a competing gas company in the City of Chicago, and I think the proposed suit looks much more formidable in the papers than it ever will in the courts. I have not yet received the notice alluded to, and my only knowledge of such proposed action is through the papers."

Mr. Gibbs further said that the parties named in the allegation owned less than 45 per cent of the capital stock.

OPENING UP LAND IN ENGLEWOOD.

The Standard Oil Company Clears Up a Big Tract—Real Estate Matters.

The Standard Oil company intends placing on the market the twenty-four acre tract of land bounded by Sixty-third and Sixty-seventh streets and Prairie and South Park avenues. The company will sell its sheds, which had been used for coopering shops and barreling houses, for old lumber, and will sell the land as a whole to the best private bidder. The corporation will remove its barreling houses to Whiting, Ind. The people of Englewood hail with delight the fact that this tract is to be opened for residence purposes. It will remove an old eyesore and open up a fine district for homes and business houses. Many offers have been made, but the tract has not yet been sold.

Among the real-estate transfers yesterday was that of the piece of property on Dearborn street, 199 feet south of Harrison, east front, seventy-three feet to Fourth avenue, C. C. Heisen to Mary Young, $140,000. There was also a transfer of the northwestern corner of Thirty-first and Bonfield streets, 125x75x148 feet, Harriet and H. Sweet to William H. Horn, $75,000. Another important transfer was: Dearborn street, 198 feet south of Van Buren, east front, 498-10x68 feet to Fourth avenue, Mary Young to Charles C. Heisen, $150,000. Among the outside sales was that of West Chicago avenue, northeast corner of Lathrop avenue, 53½ acres, Charles H. Lawrence to Perry D. Creager, $97,176.

George Newbury has sold for P. D. Armour Jr. to John Goldie & Sons 126 feet on Parnell avenue running through to Butler street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, for $8,000. The strip is vacant and consists of five lots on Butler street and five lots on Parnell avenue. D. K. Hill has sold the northeast corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street for $65,000. The land is 100x125 feet, improved. This property was purchased by Mr. Hill at two different times and cost $27,600.

GOOD BOWLING FOR BOTH ELEVENS.

The Cricket Game Between the Bankers' Club and Mr. Joy's Team.

In the cricket game between the Bankers and Mr. Joy's eleven the bowling on both sides was the most noteworthy feature. For Mr. Joy's eleven Joy took 11 wickets for nine runs and Smith 9 for 22. For the Bankers Carr took 10 for 28 and Colin Reid 10 for 49. Sharp made a fine catch at point and S. Hawthorne kept wicket in good style for the Bankers. Score:

MR. JOY'S ELEVEN—FIRST INNING.

J. Mathieson, b. C. Reid	2
J. Roberts, b. Carr	1
C. R. Joy, b. Carr	1
S. Smith, l. b. w., b. Carr	3
J. Philpot, b. C. Reid	3
J. H. Hobson, b. Carr	0
Hazeltine, b. C. Reid	4
J. Lewis, st. S. Hawthorne, b. C. Reid	7
T. Player, not out	6
Tomlins, b. Carr	1
E. Holmes, st. S. Hawthorne, b. C. Reid	0
Extras	7
Total	35

SECOND INNING.

J. Mathieson, c. Sharp, b. C. Reid	0
J. Roberts, b. Carr	6
C. R. Joy, c. and b. Carr	3
S. Smith, c. S. Hawthorne, b. Carr	15
J. Philpot, c. Sharp, b. C. Reid	1
J. H. Hobson, b. Carr	10
Hazeltine, c. Wilson, b. C. Reid	8
J. Lewis, st. S. Hawthorne, b. C. Reid	0
T. Player, c. Sharp, b. Carr	5
Tomlins, b. C. Reid	1
E. Holmes, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	54

BANKERS—FIRST INNING.

J. H. Cawthorne, c. Player, b. Smith	0
H. A. Lamontague, b. Smith	4
L. J. Sharp, b. Joy	2
Colin Reid, c. Hobson, b. Joy	1
W. C. Carr, b. Joy	4
J. Thompson, b. Joy	0
W. R. Haldane, b. Joy	0
S. T. Cawthorne, c. Joy, b. Smith	4
Wilson, not out	0
R. Williams, c. Hazeltine, b. Joy	1
F. A. Nelles, c. Hobson, b. Smith	2
Extras	4
Total	22

SECOND INNING.

J. H. Cawthorne, c. Holmes, b. Joy	0
H. A. Lamontague, not out	1
L. J. Sharp, b. Smith	0
Colin Reid, b. Joy	6
W. C. Carr, b. Joy	0
J. Thompson, b. Smith	2
W. R. Haldane, c. Hazeltine, b. Joy	1
S. T. Cawthorne, c. and b. Smith	1
Wilson, b. Joy	1
R. Williams, b. Smith	2
F. A. Nelles, b. Smith	0
Extras	3
Total	17

Solved Lloyd's Prize Problem.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 6.—At the Chess Congress today Lloyd's prize problem was solved in half an hour by Prof. de Roode, who was awarded the gold chess pin. Score up to Friday morning's play: Pollock won 4, lost 1; Showalter won 3, lost 1; Fick won 2, lost 1, drawn 1; Hanham won 2, lost 1, drawn 2; Uedemann won 2, lost 2, drawn 1; Ripley won 1 and lost 1. The Uedemann-Pollock game was of extraordinary interest, Pollock adopting the knight sacrifice in the Ponziani opening, which failed in his match with Delmar and won brilliantly in the present case. Showalter beat Fick in a prolonged battle.

Ted Pritchard Coming Over.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Ted Pritchard, the English champion middleweight, intends to start for the United States in a short time. The purpose of his visit to America is to arrange a match with some fighter in that country. He will issue a challenge to meet any man in the United States and will deposit the sum of $1,000 to be covered by whoever accepts his challenge.

Meeting of Ohio Fair Commissioners.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—The Ohio State Board of Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition had a social and business meeting here today. A letter from Ben Butterworth was read opposing a separate building for Ohio, and recommending Ohio to unite with Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin in the construction of a building in the form of a Greek cross, with a hall in the center for use in common. This met unanimous favor and was agreed too.

Electropoise.

National Electropoise Company, Chicago, Ill.—Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I give an account of the effect of the Electropoise in my case. July 10, 1890, I walked in my sleep out of the window, falling a distance of sixty feet. I was picked up unconscious, crushed, and dying, as was supposed. My spine was fractured and my legs and feet mashed out of shape. Nothing could subdue the horrible agony I suffered until the Electropoise was applied four days after the fall. The next day I was able to move my feet, and in three days the swelling had gone down enough to allow the surgeons to make an examination without chloroform. My recovery was unprecedented. No fever, headache, or indigestion, and in three months I was again at my office and now have only a slight limp left to remind me of my injuries. I have used it in my family for fever, laryngitis, rheumatism, and many other troubles—always with success. Yours truly,

C. ST. J. HOWARD, Newport News, Va.

Treatment at the office free till Sept. 1, 96 State street, Rooms 310-312.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet effectual in acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

RETAIL FURNITURE MEN ORGANIZE.

What the New Association Hopes to Accomplish.

The retail furniture dealers have organized for mutual protection. The organization is composed largely of partial-payment houses.

The object of the organization is to arrange a system of uniformity, not as to prices alone but everything of value pertaining to the business. A uniform closing hour is wanted; an interchange of information as to the reliability of customers; the enforcement of a system of collection fair to the customer and the merchant.

Another meeting of the new organization will be held at the Palmer House Wednesday evening.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy

Is famous throughout the United States for its cures of colic, cholera morbus, dysentery, and diarrhoea. It never fails and is pleasant to take. 25 and 50 cent bottles. For sale by Buck & Rayner, 132 State street, and by druggists everywhere.

Only $6.70 to Devil's Lake and Return.

On Friday and Saturday of each week the Chicago and Northwestern railway will sell excursion tickets to Devil's Lake (Cliff House) and return at $6.70; tickets good for return until the following Monday. Ticket offices 208 Clark street and passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

Harvest Excursions—The Burlington Route Will sell cheap excursion tickets to anybody on harvest excursion dates, Aug. 25 and Sept. 29, 1891, to all points northwest, west, and southwest. Tickets good for thirty days can be purchased now at ticket office, No. 211 Clark street.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Friday:

For Indiana, continued warmer, generally southerly winds, and fair weather, local rains Friday night in Northwest portion.

For Lower Michigan, increasing cloudiness and occasional local showers Friday, winds generally southerly, cooler by Saturday.

For Illinois, continued warm, southerly winds and fair weather, followed by local rains or thunder storms Friday night and cooler Saturday.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and local rains or thunder storms Friday evening and cooler by Saturday.

For Missouri, slightly warmer, southerly winds, local rains or thunder storms Friday evening.

For Iowa and Minnesota, slightly warmer, except stationary temperature in Northeast Iowa and Southeast Minnesota, cloudiness and local rains, with thunder storms Friday afternoon.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.96	90	92	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.56	88	92	E.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass.	30.12	68	74	S. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.08	74	80	S. W.	Fair	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	80	86	S.	Cl'udy	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.08	80	92	S. W.	Clear.	†
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.82	72	88	E.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.06	76	86	S. E.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	80	86	Calm.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.12	76	80	N.	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.02	78	80	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	82	86	S.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	29.78	82	90	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.96	80	84	S.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.08	76	86	W.	Fair	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.82	84	94	S.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.04	80	88	Calm.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	72	82	N. E.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Erie, Pa.	30.08	72	78	W.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.08	84	86	S. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.06	76	82	S. W.	Clear	†
Green Bay, Wis.	30.04	78	88	S. E.	Fair	....
Helena, Mont.	29.88	58	68	Calm.	Cl'udy	.12
Huron, S. D.	29.74	84	88	S. E.	Clear	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.08	80	88	Calm.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	80	92	S. E.	Rain	.02
Kansas City, Mo.	29.96	80	82	S. E.	Clear	.12
Keokuk, Ia.	30.02	82	84	S. W.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.10	78	84	N.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.02	80	86	S.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.12	78	88	N. W.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.04	76	80	S. W.	Fair	.04
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	70	80	S.	Cl'udy	.48
Memphis, Tenn.	30.08	82	88	E.	Fair	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.06	74	84	S.	Fair	....
Minnedosa	29.66	76	84	E.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	30.02	72	82	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.70	84	88	S. E.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.10	80	88	N. W.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.08	80	82	S. W.	Fair	....
New York City	30.10	70	78	E.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.08	74	80	N. E.	Cl'udy	.54
Omaha, Neb.	29.92	80	84	S. E.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.08	68	76	S.	Fair	....
Pensacola, Fla.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.12	74	80	E.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.10	78	86	S. W.	Fair	....
Rapid City, S. D.	29.62	94	104	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	....	..	..	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.08	82	88	S.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.92	84	88	S. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.70	80	80	N. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	....	..	..	....	....	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.74	82	86	S. E.	Fair	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	80	86	S. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	74	80	E.	Cl'udy	†
Toledo, O.	30.12	80	86	W.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.06	84	90	Calm.	Clear	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.06	82	..	S. W.	Cl'udy	.10
*San Francisco	30.04	82	..	W.	Clear	....

*Morning report. †Inappreciable.

THE WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: At 8 a. m., 74 degrees; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 79; 12 m., 80; 1 p. m., 82; 3 p. m., 81; 6 p. m., 80. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.68; 6 p. m., 29.68.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL, CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Synopsis: Warm and fair weather has prevailed today, the maximum temperature at Rapid City S. D., reaching 100 degrees. The area of low barometer still lingers over the Dakotas, and more warm weather is indicated for Friday, with brisk winds and occasional showers in the corn belt. Southerly winds will still prevail.

Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity for 24 hours ending midnight Aug. 7: Continued warm and generally fair weather. Winds generally southerly.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
George H. Alexander, Virginia C. Holbrook	23—20
Carl Larson, Louise Anderson	24—24
Edward Milligan, Sarah Ralph	24—20
Martin S. Johnson, Edna B. Chappel	26—20
Tomasz Sobkowieck, Stanislawa Bilacka	25—18
Thomas Daley, Bridget Jenkinson	25—25
Jacob Peck, Katie Louzenska	21—21
Samuel H. Britton, Emma Waters	26—18
William Russell, Gussie Thomas	23—20
Viktor Janson, Jennie Halgren	23—22
William A. Murphy, Rachel L. Haley	31—28
Manuel Weinberg, Fannie Glosser	22—18
Charles Huntzemann, Lena Thegen	24—19
Thomas C. Watson, Sarah Rice	28—24
J. C. Henning, Mt. Vernon, Ind., Annie Clark, Grassland, Ill.	40—39
Nicholas Teny, Maggie Clarke	29—29
William H. DePuye, Martha C. Zander	23—22
George H. Spang, Emma M. Hofferkamp	22—21
Albert Klogg, Minnie Tarbel	23—21
Joe Robinson, Grace Hallem	35—40
Fred Brejcha, Mary Mares	23—21
Charles F. Johnson, Bertha L. Jones	21—18
Mark Streicher, Rebecca Thein	32—23
V. Serritello, Angela Pacelli	21—18
Victor Norden, Hulda Nelson	32—27
Irving M. Fullerton, Annie J. Anderson	28—22
Theodor Gress, Kunigunde Nierbauer	24—22
Vadar H. Caraty, Jozefine Snyder	24—22
Jacob Eunneluth, Anna Schmall	30—19
William Anderson, Mary Johnson	29—25
John Forsberg, Emilie Huttgren	22—23
Thomas Mulhearn, Kate Joy	34—30
James H. Harris, Cafery, Ill.; Elsie M. Potter, Dwight, Ill.	21—20
Niels Christjansen, Christine Petersen	29—27
William C. Downs, Elizabeth Uzey	25—54
Saten Hansen, Sophie Goerksen	29—22
Anton Grabowsky, Hermine Weber	24—18

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BREDIN—At 128 East 24th-st., Robert William Bredin, aged 22 years 7 months and 20 days. Funeral from residence Friday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock p. m.

FREYTAG—Augustus Eddy, beloved son of Moritz and Margareta Freytag, aged 15 years and 7 months. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 8, from 700 Wells-st., at 2 o'clock, by carriages to Graceland.

GUBBINS—William M. Gubbins, at his residence, 24 Arthington-pl. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL—At her residence, 125 S. Green-st., Ella Belle (nee Outwaite), beloved wife of Harry Hall and daughter of N. C. Outwaite of Erie, Pa. Interment at Erie, Pa.

KEHOE—Aug. 6, at her late residence, 154 West 18th st., Catherine Kehoe, nee McCarthy, beloved wife of James J. Kehoe, aged 34 years. Funeral Aug. 8 at 9:30 a. m. to Church of Sacred Heart, thence to Calvary via C., M. and St. P. R. R. Members of Married Ladies' Sodality invited to attend.

MARTIN—Dr. Eugene Martin Sr., at his residence, 607 31st-st., Wednesday, Aug. 5, 10 p. m., at the age of 58 years and 6 months. Funeral service will be held Saturday, 9 a. m., Aug. 8, 1891.

MORGAN—Aug. 3, at Denver, Colo., of hemorrhage of the lungs, Harry K. S. Morgan, only child of Mrs. Marie J. Morgan. Funeral services at 476 Fullerton-av. Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 p. m. Friends and classmates of Racine College invited. Burial private.

McKENNA—At Brighton Park, Aug. 5, Bernard McKenna, aged 34, son of William and Mary McKenna, brother to John J. and William McKenna. Funeral Aug. 8, 9:30 a. m., from residence, 3842 Archer-av., to St. Agnes' Church, thence by cars to Calvary from Union Depot.

O'FARRELL—Terrance O'Farrell, brother of Patrick O'Farrell, native of Askeaton, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 34 years. Funeral Saturday, Aug. 8, from No. 492 26th-st. to All Saints' Church, thence by carriage to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

RANSOM—Earl Wilcox Ransom, youngest child of Robert W. and Anna Ransom, aged 6 months and 9 days. 10 Oak-av. Funeral notice in Saturday's paper.

ROBINSON—Mrs. John Robinson (nee Sharkey), at her residence, No. 550 W. Ohio-st., aged 45 years. Funeral from late residence at 10 o'clock Saturday morning to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SEYMOUR—Charles L. Seymour, Aug. 6, at his residence No. 26 29th-st., aged 57 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

WOLF—At Washington, D. C., July 28, Mrs. Caroline Hahn Wolf, sister of H. F. Hahn, Esq., of this city.

Mrs. Caroline Hahn Wolf, the wife of our esteemed townsman, the Hon. Simon Wolf, is dead. In her demise the community loses one of the "salt of the earth," a gentle, lovable spirit, a thorough lady, and a sweet, tender woman. Mrs. Wolf was extensively known among a large circle of friends and among a still larger circle of acquaintances. She was a directress of the Garfield Hospital, Vice-President of the Ladies' Sewing Circle of the German Orphan Asylum, ex-President and Vice-President of the Rebecca Lodge, Daughters of Israel, and prominent in everything that pertained to large-hearted, unobtrusive charity. She leaves one son, who is now studying in Germany at the University of Berlin, and three daughters—Mrs. Fred Gotthold of New York, Mrs. Meyer Cohen of this city, and Miss May, who is still at home. Quietly she fell asleep last evening in the arms of her heart-broken husband, to whom and to all the members of the bereaved family is extended the heartiest sympathy, and whose one consolation in this their darkest hour, must be the conviction that her deeds will keep her memory green with all who had the joy and the honor to know her in life.—Washington Post, July 29.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROF. C. A. PAETH WILL ADDRESS THE Literary Society tonight at the Sheffield Avenue Evangelical Church, corner Sheffield and Marianna-avs.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION, 35th and West 40th-sts.

ADMISSION FREE! - FREE!

—TO THE—

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION RUNNING RACES.

Five Races Today, with 50 Entries.

ADMISSION FREE! - FREE!

Illinois Central trains leave depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 9:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:30, 1:00, 1:10, and 1:30 p. m. Returning, first train leaves at 4:30; others after the races.

C., B. & Q. trains leave depot, Canal and Adams-sts., at 11:55 and 1:20 p. m.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB, West Madison and Fortieth-sts.

Summer Race Meeting OF THE Garfield Park Club

A GREAT SUCCESS.

RACING RAIN OR SHINE

Friday, Aug. 7,

FIVE ATTRACTIVE RACES.

Trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., for track at 8:20, 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 1:30, 1:50, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m. Trains at 1:50 and 2:15 reach the track in 15 minutes and run into grounds, stopping in rear of Grand Stand. Express trains from grounds start five and fifteen minutes after last race.

Madison-st. cable cars run from La Salle-st. to gate at grounds in 26 minutes.

Covered walks from grounds' station to grand stand. Covered walk, 1,600 feet, from Madison-st. gate to grand stand.

FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M.

General Admission .... 75 cents

Paddock Badges, 25c extra.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fire-Proof. DAVID HENDERSON .... Manager.

Nights at 8 | Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

75 TIMES TONIGHT | SOUVENIR | Souvenirs Presented Tonight.

American Extravaganza Co. in

SINBAD.

The 75th performance of SINBAD will be celebrated tonight, and elaborate Souvenir Albums containing colored portraits of the principal players will be presented.

COME AND GET LIKENESSES of YOUR FAVORITES.

The Theatrical Glory of The West. | AVOID THE CRUSH BY SECURING SEATS EARLY.

50c—GENERAL ADMISSION—50c.

AMPHITHEATER—Cottage Grove and 60th-st.

TONIGHT.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 100⅜, which is equal to 77⅝ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE New York stock market yesterday was active and higher, except for Union Pacific, which declined on heavy liquidating sales said to have been for foreign account. Local stocks were dull and about steady. New York exchange was 60 cents discount and sterling exchange was weak and lower.—The Chicago speculative produce markets were less active yesterday and ranged within narrower limits. Trade was restricted by the conflicting character of the news. The tendency of prices, however, was downward. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, September corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye ⅛ cent higher, barley easy, flax 1 cent higher, September pork 5 cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

"ELECTROCUTION" as a word describing the infliction of the death penalty by electricity is widely objected to in the newspapers. The latest blow at the absurdity of the word and those who use it is that it is an etymological absurdity, because the criminal is not "cuted" or anything else (except killed). He is not even executed. It is the sentence of the law that is executed. That ought to settle it, but does not furnish an acceptable substitute for the term thus summarily displaced. Till something more apropos is offered the four letters, v-o-l-t, for the principal part of the new word occupy the pleading place in the contest. The meaning of volt is almost the same as electric force. Give a criminal enough volts and he will never know what hurt him.

THE proposed reorganization of the lead trust with a reduction of the capital stock to one-third of the $90,000,000 to which it climbed in the palmy days of the movement to corner the business is one of several indications that the trust method is not all that has been claimed for it in the way of success. Several other consolidations, especially Southern ones, have found it uphill work, and are reducing the pecuniary bases of their operations. Among those most afflicted in the effort to make things pay are some English companies which bought up properties in this country at an enormous advance on their real value and calculated on making their profits by the trust plan of reducing expenses by the killing of competition as much as possible. The latter may object to being called "trusts," but they all belong to the same class in the one important respect of issuing stock for much more than the property was worth.

AN evening paper says:

> The Drainage Board met yesterday and considered something about payments. That is about all the Drainage Board meets for. As at present constituted it reminds one merely of a sluggish leech, a leech with energy enough to hang on and no more. Its course is an offense to the public and a menace to taxpayers.

This is a malicious suppression of the truth. The board, in addition to acting on the monthly salary list, adopted an ordinance locating the route of the main channel between Bridgeport and Summit, and describing the property to be taken, which it is provided shall be paid for partly by general taxation and partly by special assessment. The ordinance provided also that where the land could not be purchased the attorney of the board should begin condemnation proceedings. These facts, which are of great public importance, are ignored altogether by the evil-minded evening paper, which has been making a dastardly war on the Trustees ever since their election, and has lost sight of all truth and decency in doing so, in order to gratify its anger because some of its pets for Trustees were defeated by enormous majorities. For shame!

WHEN Senator Call was reëlected by the Florida Legislature last winter there was a majority of the members of both Houses present in the joint session but not a quorum of the Senate. The legality of his election has been questioned, and the Governor has thus far refused to issue his certificate. A Chicago paper says:

> The United States law governing Senatorial elections provides that "the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members of both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected." Here is a nice question. Doubtless the intention of Congress in passing the law was to provide that a quorum of "each" House, that is, of both the Upper and Lower House, should be present and voting. At least such ought to be the law to prevent snap games in such elections.

Congress did not mean to provide that a quorum of "each" House should be present. That question was asked in the Senate during the debate on the bill and the Senator who had charge of it said explicitly that it was not meant that a quorum of "each" House should be present in the joint session, but a quorum of "both." And it is best that the law should be thus, as otherwise the party which was in the minority in the Legislature, but had a small majority in one branch, could fight off an election.

UNDER the law creating the English county boards those bodies have the right to become the owners of street-car lines operating within the territory over which they exercise jurisdiction. The law was intended of course to apply to the county boards which have jurisdiction over large cities, and was specially framed to meet the case of the City of London. The street-car companies, however, were not to be interfered with till the term of their franchise had expired. Recently the franchise of the London Tramways company lapsed. A special meeting of the London County Board was called to consider the situation. The Liberal members as a rule advocated purchase of the Tramways company's lines and stock in accordance with the law. The Tories objected, and a sufficient number of Liberals were "induced" to remain away from the special meeting. The stockholders of the Tramways company are all bitterly opposed to the sale. The lines pay big dividends. But under the terms of the law dividends must not be taken into account by the appraisers—only the value of the plant. This cannot be pleasing to the stockholders of the big dividend-payers, and they doubtless have had some influence in stirring up the Tory opposition and the abstention of the weak-kneed Liberals. The Liberal papers are advocating the purchase. The constituencies are bringing their influence to bear on their representatives and a meeting of the London Board is to be held in a few days to take up again the question of purchase.

THE UNCLEAN BIRDS AT THEIR WORK AGAIN.

Four years ago Messrs. Widener, Elkins, Gibbs, et al., Philadelphia speculators who had picked nearly all the meat off the bones of their own citizens, made common cause with some Chicago cormorants and swooped down on this city, intending to plunder it as they had done others. There were at that time four gas companies in Chicago, of which three were in operation. One of the three—the Gaslight and Coke company of the North and South Sides—was making money. The West Side Gas company was paying well and the Consumers' had gone into bankruptcy, been reorganized, and was earning a living. The capital stock of these concerns was about $14,000,000, and their bonded debt less than $10,000,000. A net income of $1,500,000 would have paid interest on the bonds and permitted the payment of a 6 per cent dividend on the stock, and such an income was securable with gas at a dollar a thousand in the South and North Divisions.

The stock of the South Side company was bought at 176 and paid for in cash by the syndicate of harpies. The money with which the first payment was made was probably borrowed from the banks on their notes. The stock being in the hands of the syndicate the work of spoliation began. The unincumbered South Side company was bonded for $10,000,000 and $7,650,000 of the bonds were sold a little below par. With this money the operators were able to take up their notes in bank, and thus became absolute owners of the stock of the gas companies, having "paid" for the property by giving a mortgage on it!

The next sharp thing done by these speculators was to make the various stocks of the four companies they held security for $25,000,000 of gas trust stock, which they divided up among themselves in proportion to their interests. Then they began unloading their shares or gas certificates on trusting investors, chiefly in the East, who were told that they would pay a 6 per cent dividend. The promoters appear to have gotten rid of their shares at about 80 cents on the dollar, though some of the certificates may have brought more. Before unloading on the public the price of gas was raised 25 cents on the thousand feet on the people of the North and South Divisions for the purpose of paying dividends on the extra seven and a half millions of bonds and eleven millions of watered stock. The dollar rate had given, to the South Side company at least, a comfortable margin of 25 cents on the thousand feet to pay dividends to shareholders. To make it evident to investors that they would get their 6 per cent on gas trust stock, this extra 25 cents per thousand was tacked on, and Chicagoans have been paying it ever since. That is, the beautiful financing of Messrs. Widener, Gibbs & Co. has been done at their expense. They are the sheep whose fleeces have been shorn to furnish warm clothing for these gentlemen. Spencer paid for the stock of the State Savings with money taken from the bank. These Philadelphia financiers paid for these gas properties by mortgaging them, and then sold them at a fictitious value, based on exorbitant prices for gas. The difference between the real and the false value was their profit. It must have amounted to handsome fortunes apiece.

Gorged with plunder, these ill-favored birds flew heavily back to their roosts, there to digest their prey. While they were thus enjoying themselves the citizens of Chicago were paying extortionate prices for their gas. Without any wish to do so they have given Mr. Yerkes a fine, well-furnished house. They have paid Messrs. Widener's and Gibbs' expenses on pleasure trips. They have clothed and fed Mr. Cummings. They have done more for these people than grateful citizens did for the great Union Generals of the war, ten times over.

Their stomachs being empty, these vultures are now hovering over Chicago again, eager for another chance to fill their craws. When last here they called themselves the gas trust, and said their object was "to benefit the people by putting an end to destructive competition in gas and putting prices on a stable basis." They call themselves the "Economic Gas company" now. They fill the people with professions of philanthropy for them as an anaconda secretes saliva while swallowing its prey. This time the citizens are told that they "need competition" in gas, and the same men who destroyed competition and raised prices 25 per cent offer now to lower them. And as a proof of their benevolent intentions they are attempting under cover of an ordinance secured with boodle to rip up the business streets of the city, destroy the pavements, and incommode the people when they can least stand any interference with the use of the thoroughfares, inflicting upon the public a loss of millions.

Of course the "Economic" people do not mean to lower the price of gas permanently. They are aiming at one of two things: Either to drive down the value of gas stocks so that they can buy them back at a trifle, and be in a position where they can charge the people more for gas than they pay now, or they want to force the present companies to buy out the "alleged" "Economic" at a high valuation, to get rid of its nickel-plating operations, high enough to repay the "promoters" a handsome penny and to compensate Mr. Yerkes for the loss of his valuable contract to lay pipes for the new concern.

SENATOR STEWART'S FALSE PRETENSES.

Senator Stewart of Nevada tries to make it out that he knew nothing of the demonetization of silver in 1873, which he voted for. He says "the influences which secured that unfortunate result may forever remain a mystery." It would be well for the Senator to define the "unfortunate result" he is talking so much about. The only silver pieces dropped from the list were those for 3, 20, and 100 cents respectively. The 3-cent piece was given up because too small for safe handling, the 20 cents for the reason that it was too near the size of the silver quarter, and the other because for nearly a century there had been no demand for it as a coin, while during a part of the time it was greedily snapped up by jewelers, who wanted to use it as bullion.

THE TRIBUNE has more than once stated the facts in regard to the silver dollar, showing that Stewart and his class are making a false pretense in charging that the silver dollar ceased to be coined and was driven from the country by a conspiracy in 1873. But so long as the lie is repeated it is in order to contradict it. The silver dollar had not formed a part of our active currency up to 1873. The coinage began eighty years earlier. During the first twelve years only 1,439,517 of these silver dollars were coined, and then not another was turned out from the mint for more than thirty years. There was absolutely no demand for them. In 1836 only 1,000 of them were coined and in 1839 another 300. During the next ten years only 1,000,000 were coined, making the total issue up to the beginning of 1850 less than 2,500,000 all told—a precious lot to form the basis of all this talk about "the dollar of our daddies." And worse still, those "daddy dollars" never circulated as money. They were melted and sold as bullion for gold as fast as coined. Unless Senator Stewart is a braying, brainless donkey he knows all this.

From that time (1850) down to 1873, a period of twenty-three years, the coinage of silver dollars aggregated but $5,616,158, making the total from 1793 a trifle over eight millions, or at an average rate of $100,000 per year, and none of which remained in circulation as money. The total for the eighty years is barely more than a *seventh part* of the *annual coinage* of silver dollars performed under the act of last July. It is less than the coinage of two months under that act, and yet Senator Stewart has the cheek to keep up a howl about "the demonetization of silver," when for twelve months it has been purchased for coinage into dollars at the rate of nearly five dollars per family, while the greatest coinage of silver dollars in any year previous to 1873 was hardly a cent a head! In the face of the further fact that 816 millions of gold was coined into money, as against 8 millions of silver in the same 80 years, Stewart keeps up his rhetorical allusions to the "pecuniary gains made by the people who demonetized silver" and "reduced everything to a gold standard," when it always has been a gold standard. He must know the citizens of the United States were on that gold standard during the whole time they have been on any kind of a specie basis from the formation of the government down to the present moment. If not they would have been in pretty strait quarters, since at no time up to the act of "demonetization" in 1873 were there as much as one million United States silver dollars in this country, as they were melted and sold as bullion as fast as they appeared; while since last July the silver circulation has been added to at the rate of about $1.00 per head per annum.

DOES "THE FARMER PAY IT ALL"?

A writer in the *Indiana Farmer* undertakes to show that the agriculturist stands the whole expense alike of commerce and of government in the United States. He says: "Doesn't the farmer support all other industries? Doesn't every manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, and railroad company get their support from the farmer? The farmer has to do it, and then if he wants credit for it he is laughed at." This prefaces a statement that the farmers want to have money loaned to them at 2 per cent, which would be no more than fair, as "the banks get our money for little or no interest."

This kind of talk would be justifiable if the farmer could show himself able and desirous to operate his own farm without aid from any of the classes objected to as living off the proceeds of his toil. He has got just the same right as his forefathers had to go to some other part of the world where land is cheap because of small competition for its occupancy, and there live with little or no communication with the world outside. He has the right to spin his own wool, weave it into homespun cloth, use the crooked limb of a tree to stir up the soil as a substitute for a plow, thrash his grain out with a flail, and otherwise "live" without patronizing the merchant for clothes, shoes, tea, lumber, or agricultural implements, and equally without selling his produce for money or goods. If he has a farm of his own in this part of the world he is free to live in the same independent way, except that he will have to pay some taxes and may have to say "No" to the peddler frequently. If he does not thus own the farm he has no right to occupy it except by agreement with the owner; but in this respect he is no worse off than the merchant and mechanic or clerk or professional man in town or city. Neither of them can occupy premises except by rent or purchase, and if a farmer wishes to live outside of such an arrangement he simply sighs for the unattainable. He might as well demand exemption from death or sickness. It is only by virtue of such an arrangement that he is able to occupy a farm or a house at all, unless as he is able to fight off every now and then some other man who might want it on the same free and easy terms.

But the farmer is not prepared to live in the primitive, pioneer way. He wants to wear store clothes, to drink sugared decoctions of tea or coffee, or something stronger; to have city-made furniture in his house and a carpet in at least his best room. He wants modern-made plows, harrows, and cultivators, and self-binders, and grass mowers, and grain thrashers, and other agricultural implements by the aid of which he can raise more grain with less labor than will supply the food needs of self and family; and he wants to sell that surplus at good prices for the purpose of obtaining with the proceeds some of the other comforts of a modern civilization. He wants railroads near his door to haul away his products and bring in his fuel and other supplies. He wants other benefits of association with his kind, all of which must be paid for. But this cannot be done without the aid of the carrier, manufacturer, merchant, and professional man. It is for him as well as for the rest of the world that these classes live and work, and pay countless thousands of others to work for them. They charge for their services, as he does for his, and when they want money they have to pay the commercial rate of interest for its use, just as the farmer does. If they can get it at a lower rate of interest than he does it is simply because they can give security which is better available in case the necessity arises for converting it into cash.

The farmer cannot expect to have his produce taken from his wagon, carried many hundreds and perhaps thousands of miles, and distributed to the ultimate consumer all over the Union and world, and receive the whole price paid for it by the latter. He would not himself be willing to perform that great intermediate service for nothing. Neither can he expect to obtain at mill and factory prices the manufactured articles he wishes to consume. It is only fair that he should pay in his purchase money a sum sufficient to make it worth the while of the carrier of material and product, the factory proprietor and operative, and the merchant to work in producing and distributing the goods used by him. This being conceded, only one other point remains to be considered in answering the question *not* whether or no the farmer pays for all, but if he pays more than he ought to pay for the services rendered him.

That question is open to more than one kind of response, but there is another very important fact about which no room is left for doubt. The service is rendered the farmer more cheaply than he could perform it himself, and even more cheaply than it would be done if he bossed the job as a member of a community having all these things done by the Federal Government. If the manufacturing and transporting business of the country were managed by politicians and officeholders, which is practically what the "reform" advocated by many alleged friends of the farmers amounts to, it would cost very much more than it does now, with the very radical difference that each man in the community would be taxed his share for the accommodation whether he wanted the service or not. This would amount to vastly more of a tyranny than anything that can be justly complained of now by the charlatans who so falsely assert that "the farmer pays it all."

THE FRENCH RAILROADS CHARGED HALF RATES TO THEIR FAIR.

The Executive committee of the Columbian Exposition has asked all the railroads in the United States to grant half rates of freight each way on all exhibits at the Fair, without reference to whether the goods are sold there or not. They call attention to the fact that the "half rate each way" *was the rule for the World's Fair at Paris*, and state their conviction that to adopt it in this case would add greatly to the success of the Exhibition. The injustice of the proposition to charge full rates coming and return free all exhibits that may be sent back over the same routes is partly shown in the following statement by the committee:

> As exhibits for the present World's Fair in Chicago connected with the Departments of Agriculture, Floriculture, Minerals, Forestry, and many other branches of the Exposition will not be returned to the senders and will be worthless after the Fair is over, the provision of carriers to charge full rates to the Fair will appear much to the disadvantage of said exhibits.

There can be no doubt that on the classes of exhibits named the magnitude of the display will be very much dependent upon the freight charges demanded for transportation to the Fair. Full rates would mean, perhaps, not more than half as much in amount and variety of exhibit as would be secured on the half-rate plan, as the former would abolish much of the inducement to contribute. A great many people are apt to be governed in their actions by the attitude of others, and for the railroads to insist on the "pound of flesh" for stuff the value of which would vanish with the close of the Fair would be equivalent to practically discouraging hundreds—perhaps thousands—from joining in the effort to make it a success.

But nearly as strong an argument may be made in favor of the half rate plan for all descriptions of material contributed to the display. A great inducement to manufacturers and merchants to send goods would be the hope of selling the exhibits when the Fair is over in Chicago, obviating the necessity of taking them home again. But scarcely anything thus sold would go to a consumer in the place from which it was sent. On the plan outlined by the railroads all goods sold would have to pay full freight rates going and coming. The wares sent by the East would be bought to go West and South, if at all, and many of those contributed from the West would best find purchasers to go in the direction of the Eastern seaboard. On a considerable percentage of both the "full rate one way," actually meaning full rate both ways, would be a positive disadvantage, requiring the payment of higher freights than would be charged on a through bill of lading from the place where produced to the point of ultimate consumption. No one can suppose that kind of an arrangement would be calculated to swell the display. On the contrary, it would be an absolute discouragement to send or bring goods in the hope of selling them to many sections whence orders could be obtained for direct shipment.

The "half rate both coming and going" is the fairest and most equitable to all parties concerned, either as hoping to be sellers or intending to be buyers, and probably it will be found that if this is not conceded, as it was in France, the Fair will suffer in attractiveness and fullness. But in that case the railroads would suffer, too. They would not only lose on the carriage of a vast amount of material held back, but in their other function as carriers of passengers they would probably suffer even more. For the number of visitors would in very large measure be gauged by what it was expected to see. Once let the impression prevail that the display was at all cramped by the parsimony of the railroads and the latter might say good-by to hundreds of thousands of dollars they would otherwise have collected from people anxious to inspect the Exhibition, and partly actuated by the wish to be able to say in after years that they had attended the biggest and best Fair ever held in either the Old World or the New. The railroad managers would then find they had acted like the dog in the fable which lost the substance through reaching out for a shadow.

TRUST CONSPIRACIES.

In the case of every one of the "trusts," properly so termed, there was a buying up of plants which it was not intended to operate. The example set by the proprietors of the Buffalo elevator trust in the olden time has been followed successively by the Chicago gas speculators' syndicate, the distillers, the sugar refiners, the cotton-seed oil men, the binder twine men, and the owners of lead and linseed oil works. This idle property was thus rendered of no earning value except as it drew a revenue from the profits of other works which were actively employed, the output of the latter being restricted to a production which would not put upon the market more material than could be disposed of at what the cornerers chose to fix upon as "a fair price." The difficulty experienced is in being able to sustain that price in the face of the new competition which the combination invites, such competition not being necessarily limited by place of manufacture.

It has yet to be seen if the operation of these trust methods will not be rendered impossible in the near future by an active invoking of the United States law against them, which it would seem is sufficiently comprehensive to cover the case and only needs to be applied in order to effect a wiping out of the octopus plan of killing competition in business. This is the most objectionable feature of the trust and the one that promises to secure its overthrow. It is a two-edged sword that cuts both ways, first by restricting the labor market as well as the employment of capital in industrial operations, and secondly by directly enhancing the prices that have to be paid by the consumer, these being just as high as is believed to be practicable. The old railroad rule is applied of making the traffic pay all it will bear and all classes of people outside of the monopolists themselves should take a warm interest in the work of applying the law to every known case of trust combination.

CAUSE OF THE REBELLION.

In a speech made the other day by "President" Polk of the Farmers' Alliance he said, referring to the Rebellion War:

> We fought for three or four bloody years to maintain African slavery. The boys in blue fought to liberate the slaves. We dared death to defend slavery and they dared death to destroy it.

The Memphis *Commercial* takes Polk severely to task for this admission and says it is "a remarkable statement for a man of ordinary intelligence to make." Nevertheless it is the exact truth. Slavery was the cause of the war. The North fought to destroy that cause in order to save the Union, and the South to perpetuate it. Each side knew this to be the case while they were shooting at one another, but neither cared to admit it in the first half of the war. The Confederates said they were "fighting for independence." The Union soldiers said they were fighting to put down the rebellion and save the Union. When the Copperheads said to them tauntingly that they "were fighting to free niggers" it irritated them at first, but it was the truth, nevertheless, to the extent that the Union could only be saved and reunited by abolishing slavery. The war is over, the slaves are free, and the Union reunited, and the truth might as well be told. Had there been no slaves in this country when Lincoln was elected in 1860 there would have been no rebellion in 1861. This fact, which dawned first in 1858 on Mr. Lincoln, and on Mr. Seward later, became apparent finally to all National Union Northern men, and they went into the field determined to root out the discord and destroy slavery. It is a pity that "President" Polk is not as sound on all questions as he is on the cause of the rebellion. Jefferson's nullification Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 furnished the South with the legal pretext for secession and waging war on the Union. Slavery caused them to apply the nullification method invented by Jefferson for dismembering the Union "constitutionally," as they claimed.

MONEY FOR THE WATER FUND.

Mr. Levy Mayer, the proxy City Treasurer of Chicago, is not quite as well versed in municipal law as he thought he was. He can take lessons from Ald. Cullerton for many years to come in this branch of the knowledge of his profession. There was neither law nor excuse for his refusal to place $250,000 of the $3,000,000 now in the City Treasury to the credit of the water fund. All this money—being taxes of last year—belongs to the general fund, from which on order of the Finance committee, the Mayor, and acting Controller money can be borrowed for other funds. In point of fact such borrowing is proceeding every day, as the taxes assessed this year will not be available until next year. Corporation Counsel Miller is right about this matter and Mr. Levy Mayer is entirely wrong. Doubtless he knew he was wrong. But it is an object for him to retain as much of the public funds as possible in the banks where they are drawing interest for Mr. Peter Kiolbassa, or it may be for his proxy. Ald. Cullerton, with the assistance of Mr. Amberg, the City Collector, was soon able to bring Mayer to time. The quarterly saloon-license payments are now due and the money is flowing into the City Collector at the rate of $36,000 per day. The retention of a week's payments by the Collector would deprive the Treasurer of as much interest as would accrue on the amount needed for the water fund. The retention of the whole amount of license fees paid in this month would deprive Mr. Kiolbassa of $750,000, which he proposes to use as temporary personal capital. Lawyer Mayer, though he may not be well versed in municipal law, is quite keen as to interest. He surrendered, though not gracefully, to the Cullerton edict as issued by the Finance committee. The struggle was short and sharp. Mr. Cullerton's victory was decisive, and all about that recent ordinance trouble of the astute Alderman from the Ninth Ward is now forgotten.

HAS it occurred to Chief of Police McClaughry to put Mrs. Gougar on the police force?

WHEN McKinley was informed confidentially by a correspondent that the name of McKinley was frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency the Major echoed what a majority of the country has said about the same thing: "O, bosh!"

A SOUTHERN newspaper has dared to intimate that there is a cool hiatus between President Harrison and Col. Elliott F. Shepard. This is a sample of Southern journalism striving for the sensational. If such a calamity had ever occurred New York would have been the first city to feel the shiver.

MRS. EAMES rises to explain that her daughter would not have married Julian Story if the artist had not hypnotized her. The young lady, on the contrary, insists that she was wide awake, and she ought to know.

THE nominee for Governor of Ohio on the "People's party" ticket is John Seitz. After the election it will be Hind Sights.

AT last the Kansas farmers have concluded to hold their wheat. They seem to be determined on holding everything but their tongues.

MR. PARNELL has finally decided to visit the United States this fall and conduct a campaign. The visit is all right, but what does Mr. Parnell expect to gain as a conductor in this country when he has nothing to conduct?

MAJ. MCKINLEY says he doesn't know who will come to Ohio to help him. Says that he doesn't know there is a fight between Sherman and Foraker. Says that he hasn't seen either of them for some time. Says that he doesn't know that Quay, Dudley, and others are working for Blaine (as has been reported). Says that he hasn't seen Quay for a long time. All these "I don't knows" in one day and in one interview from the Major will stir up the suspicion that he is still in the brush.

AT a recent farmers' picnic in Kansas $56 worth of peanuts were sold before the gates opened.

JERRY SIMPSON says that he would not hesitate a minute between Sherman and Foraker. The trouble with Jerry is that he doesn't appear to hesitate about doing anything.

AT the next election in Kentucky a proposition should be submitted to the voters looking to the banishment of the Kentucky baseball club from the State.

SECRETARY OF STATE HIGGINS of Kansas, who is one of the brainy men of his party out there, informs his constituents that prohibition in Kansas must go. Mr. Higgins has a good deal of nerve to make a fight on all the drug stores of his State.

CALVIN S. BRICE is very much annoyed over the fact that a drunken man should have assumed his name and on the strength of it tried to beat a Chicago hotel. It is strange that some men will be so much exercised over a trifle of this sort while they assume the indifference of a pump-handle when they are charged with other things more serious.

JUDGE MCHATTON of Montana, before whom the celebrated Davis will case has just had a hearing, decides that writing is not an art. Now if he will add, "Neither is readin' or 'rithmetic," he will stand a good chance of getting the Alliance nomination for President.

MR. DANA is the great interlocutor of the country. Having called Tambo Cleveland to do a gubernatorial jig, he now turns to Bones Ingalls and requests him to get up a history of the Kansas Alliance. There is no one in the United States who has as much fun as Mr. Dana.

LOADS of wool standing all day on the streets of Ohio towns waiting for buyers who never come is an election trick of the Democrats of that State. It might be a good idea for Maj. McKinley to buy a few loads just for effect.

NOW WHAT does this mean? A Boston paper contains a two-column laudatory article on William R. Morrison of Illinois. Mr. Morrison owes a good deal of gratitude to Mr. Cleveland, and it is not becoming in the late Horizontal to invade a State which has recently adopted the Democratic waif.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* seconds Mr. Dana's nomination of Grover Cleveland for Governor of New York. Now let the Secretary call the roll.

A MONUMENT was erected in Baltimore and presented to the city in memory of Columbus. But the committee appointed to receive it says it was erected to the memory of a horse.

THE party which is responsible for Peffer, Simpson, and Sister Lease should bear in mind that the Lieutenant-Governor of Nebraska was making hay when the Alliance President of the Senate of that State undertook to steal the Governorship for a few days. If the latter had been cutting his hay instead of hanging around with a lasso for an office he would look bigger than he does.

PEFFER has submitted to another interview. He says he never asked anybody to vote for him. This is throwing a weighty responsibility on the Kansas Legislature. He says that people no longer laugh at the Alliance party. They never did. There is nothing funny about a calamity. In fine, he says, "We are like the old parties. We will grow until we reach the end." Just like his whiskers.

THE opening sentence of the message of Queen Victoria in closing Parliament would have caused a sensation at Cape May if the last half of the sentence had slipped the cable.

THE red dragon of Wall street, which Peffer said he was going to bag, has eluded his clutch. A fish has been seen in the surf off Pleasantville, N. J., with eyes deeply set and capacious mouth set with four rows of sharp teeth.

THE City of Detroit did not show any originality in treating the G. A. R. to fireworks. The old vets had enough of that sort of thing some twenty years ago.

A VICTORY in which the Republicans of Kentucky can share is that in the adoption of the new Constitution, which will inaugurate a number of good reforms. One of these is the better regulation of corporations and another is the eradication of the lottery gambling evil. Convict labor has to go also. In the respect referred to the Republicans of Kentucky did a good work, for without that during the campaign and at the polls the new Constitution would have been defeated.—*Ex.*

They also were mainly instrumental in knocking out the viva voce method of voting and substituting the Australian system of secret ballot. The old way of open voting—publicly calling out whom you vote for—put thousands of men under constraint to vote the Confederate ticket that otherwise, being Union men at heart, would vote the Republican ticket. They can do that hereafter without being marked and ostracized for it.

THE *American Economist* makes a good point in showing that "the failures of the year 1857, after ten years of free trade, exceeded those of 1890, after thirty years of protection, $2,000,000, although the amount of capital invested was not more than one-third what it is now."

THE United States military band in Georgia refused to play music for Mr. Ingalls. This was unkind. Mr. Ingalls never refused to play for the United States military when he was Senator. He was full of it.

IF it be true that Mr. Blaine has summoned a physician from Italy the Guiteaus of the press need not feel elated. Mr. Blaine doubtless wants to learn something about the health of Mr. Rudini.

THE report comes that Papal influence will be used in behalf of France. With the Pope on one arm and Russia on the other (and Bismarck at work in his sawmills) France will soon be reaching for the chip on the Young Man's shoulder.

THE top rung on which Adrian Anson got his clutches the other day seems to be greased. Better grab it with your teeth, Ans.

THE New York *Advertiser* (Cockerill's paper) appears to have buckled on its armor for the defense and support of Gov. Campbell's reëlection on a platform for a cheap, debased silver currency, with the expulsion of gold; on a platform of free trade and open ports to European cheap labor goods, and without any reciprocity consideration; and on a platform demanding the enactment of a progressive income tax to make up the enormous deficiency of revenue that will follow the throwing open of our ports to the manufacturers of Europe. Can partisan insanity cause a Democratic editor to go farther?

THE new commander of the G. A. R. is a New-Yorker. Now what more does New York want?

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Gen. Grant has an intense love for diamonds. The stones in her ears are as large as gooseberries and very fiery.

Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker can get the vote of "the boys" whenever she wants it. She says that the corset "has filled more graves than whisky."

Senator Sherman has been nearly thirty-eight years in office without interruption. This is a remarkable record as to time. The Senator has also become a very wealthy man.

Sam Jones irreverently says that all the devils in hell cannot stop him from talking. No one supposed that the opposition to Sam's blasphemies would come from that source.

Tom Pettit, once reading clerk of the National House of Representatives, has been elected as an Alliance member of the Kentucky Legislature. Pettit is not and never was a farmer—but little things like that don't count with the Alliance.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is devoting that portion of his time not occupied upon the platform to writing a political book. This book, it is understood, will deal with contemporaneous history in Mr. Ingalls' own inimitable style and is written with the double purpose of airing his political philosophy and paying off some old scores.

Gen. Abner Doubleday, who aimed the first gun fired in defense of Fort Sumter, in 1861, has been ill for weeks at Mendham, Morris County, N. J. Recently the fourth of a series of abscesses has been opened and he is much exhausted by the attendant fever, though signs of improvement are discernible. His continued illness, however, causes his friends in Washington much anxiety. As yet he is too feeble to read, write, or leave his bed.

Capt. George Dewey, U. S. N., is in one respect a remarkable man. For five years he has been in good health, and has enjoyed life, with only half a liver. In 1886, while commanding officer of the ship-of-war Pensacola at Malta, he became so ill that a resident Italian physician was summoned and decided that he was suffering from a liver torpid at one side. The physician cut off the diseased part, fully one-half, and from that day his health at once improved.

Bayless W. Hanna, who died the other day at Crawfordsville, Ind., was probably the most remarkable talker and story-teller the State ever produced. Two of his neighbors were discussing him one day, when an old crony said: "Bayless is a great individual." "Don't speak of him in that way," said a famous politician in a tone of mock reproof. "Bayless is not an individual; he's an institution." Strange to record, the paralysis that carried him off deprived the once great talker of the power of speech for almost a year before the end came.

Senator Cameron is known in Washington as the "dumb" member of the Senate. He sits there session in and session out without opening his mouth except to present a bill or petition or make a motion to adjourn. His silence, indeed, has long been the jest of Senators. His great act is to rise on Thursday about 2 o'clock and move that when the Senate adjourn that day it do so to meet on the following Monday. The motion is made regularly during the session and is humorously referred to, both on the floor of the chamber and in the galleries, as Cameron's speech.

HE HAS A PULL.

Boston *Herald:* And now Mr. Blaine has taken to rowing. He has a great pull.

Philadelphia *Record:* A Bar Harbor eavesdropper has heard Blaine humming a tune. Blaine always was a hummer.

New York *Recorder:* Blaine has refused a present of a box of eggs. He doesn't count his chickens before they're hatched.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* Secretary Blaine has given up driving for walking. Next thing he may have Old Second Term on the run.

Washington *Post:* Having distanced all doctors it is not at all strange that Mr. Blaine beat the sensational lady correspondents at their little game.

Philadelphia *Times:* The papers are now making Blaine so healthy that the quantity of ozone necessary for Bar Harbor consumption may affect the status of that sanitary ingredient at Cape May.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Senator Plumb predicts that the Republican nominee for the Presidency will be "the strongest man in the party." It is better, perhaps, to put the matter that way than to hurt somebody's feelings by spelling out the name in plain letters.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The White Squadron is at Bar Harbor, and the imaginative correspondents who are quartered there will be able to find something else besides Mr. Blaine's health to write about. White-winged peace will hover about the Secretary's summer home for a time.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Mr. Blaine has taken to rowing at Bar Harbor. This is enough. Eftsoons we will have a picture of him towing an ocean liner into port, and another showing him in the act of fainting away from overexertion because his cockle shell came in contact with a floating peanut.

Boston *Globe:* As Mr. Blaine continues to improve in health the President occasionally uses his discretionary power in the matter of reciprocity by tinkering with a few odds and ends in some distant country in order to divert attention from Blaine's great winning point. He means to steal Mr. Blaine's reciprocity thunder if he can.

The Liars Located.

Washington *Star:* The scoundrelly newspaper fakers who were busy lately at Bar Harbor writing Mr. Blaine into his grave, at space rates, seem to have gone West for occupation. The thrilling fabrication of the "murder of Mr. and Mrs. Brumfield and their five children in Wayne County, West Virginia, by a crowd of drunken Italian laborers," bears all the ear-marks of the work of the Bar Harbor gang.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The spectacle, "A Night in Pekin," will be produced this (Friday) and Saturday evenings with extra attractions in the way of fireworks. Tonight being World's Fair night, in addition to the regular bill of pyrotechnics will be given a fire portrait of Director-General George R. Davis and a design, "Welcome to All Nations." Saturday evening will be the occasion of another double bill. Seven hundred excursionists from Elgin are coming on a special train; also a special carload from Cincinnati bearing members of the Order of Cincinnatus, in honor of whom appropriate designs in pyrotechnics will be presented. Seven carloads of excursionists are coming in over the Monon from Franklin and intermediate points.

A new opera troupe is being formed in New York under the name of the Annandale and Hamilton English Opera company. It is hoped by the management that the organization may fill a part of the field formerly occupied by Emma Abbott's company. There are many cities and towns where the advent of Miss Abbott was regarded as the musical event of the season, and there should be an opportunity for a good English opera company in these places. Miss Annandale was formerly a prominent member of Miss Abbott's organization, and William Hamilton is a basso of reputation. The company will begin its season at Richmond, Va.

A French composer, Massenet, ran Wagner very closely last year in Vienna. There were forty performances of Wagner's operas at the Vienna Opera-House, and Massenet, whose works are not nearly so numerous, was given twenty-eight of only two operas, "Manon" and "Le Cid," ten operas by Wagner being required to make up his forty performances. At Berlin last year there were eighty performances of Wagner's operas, two-thirds of them being representations of "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser." Wagner preferred his later operas, but the public shows greater fondness for his earlier and more melodious works.

Isadore de Lara is to bring suit against Maurel, the baritone, who at the last moment broke his contract to sing in De Lara's opera, "The Light of Asia." The members of the company were highly indignant at the conduct of Maurel, whose action compelled the composer to abandon the production of his opera altogether. Emma Eames was to have sung the heroine's rôle, and the fair American wept with vexation at being compelled to forego the pleasure of creating a part in an opera which promised so well.

A play undergoes odd changes in its preparation for different communities. In Paris Miss Hellyet, the heroine of the vaudeville of that name, is a Salvation Army lass. In London, under the name of Miss Decima, she is the daughter of a Methodist clergyman. In America she will be a combination of Puritan damsel and coquette. Marie Jansen writes to Francis Wilson that the character of Miss Hellyet is the most demure, tantalizing, attractive, and erratic that she has ever seen.

From London comes the report: "At Paderewsky's last Chopin recital the enthusiasm was something terrific. He has simply set the sober and music-loving citizens of London crazy." As this pianist will come to America next autumn this sort of report must be taken with a large grain of salt; still there is no doubt that Paderewsky is one of the few great pianists of the present day.

Alonzo Hatch, the well-known operatic tenor, will give an entertainment at Dwight, Ill., Saturday evening, Aug. 8. Mr. Hatch is said to be in excellent voice at present, and he will be the tenor of Dora Wiley's Operatic Comedy company next season. At Saturday evening's entertainment he will be assisted by the Misses Du Bois, Roemheld, and Kelly and Mr. Lowenthal.

Laura Edith Bucklin will give a dramatic reading in the Recital Hall, Auditorium Building, Tuesday evening. Among her selections will be scenes from "Camille" and "Ingomar." In the latter scene Miss Bucklin will read the part of the barbarian instead of that of Parthenia. The scenes will be given in appropriate costumes. It is said that Miss Bucklin has a great deal of talent.

Bill Nye is personally superintending the rehearsals of his comedy, "The Cadi," and he affirms that he has all he can do to prevent the comedians from putting slang into the lines. Thomas Seabrook is to play the title part, and "The Cadi" will be seen first at the Tremont Theater, Boston.

Elsie De Wolfe, the latest addition to the ranks of "society stars," has arrived from Paris on the Gascogne, and is enjoying life at Tuxedo before beginning the rehearsals of "Thermidor" in September. She has been in Paris eight months, and it is said that Sardou has been coaching her.

Imre Kiralfy has succeeded in raising $250,000 in London and has obtained a lease of the Olympia, where he will give spectacular exhibitions during the coming season. His first attraction will be a pictorial representation of Venice under the rule of the Doges.

The new musical farce, "A Turkish Bath," is in three acts, which are described as "a dip, a sweat, and a plunge." The further announcement is made that "it will please the most fastidious." The company will visit the Pacific coast.

Myron W. Whitney, the basso, has entered a judgment against the American Opera company for $9,337. Much good it may do him, if the experience of other singers with their judgments against that organization are to be accepted as a criterion.

This evening will be souvenir night at the Chicago Opera-House. Artistic souvenirs will be distributed on the occasion of the seventy-fifth performance of "Sindbad."

At the musical festival at Clear Lake, Ia., last week considerable success was achieved by Jennie Shoemaker, a young dramatic reader of this city.

Emil Liebling's "Kensington Waltzes" have been given a place on Anton Seidl's Brighton Beach programs.

CURRENT NOTES.

Sunday is the summer landlord's day of wrest.—*Boston Transcript.*

There are two ways to forge ahead, and young men are frequently getting them mixed.—*Galveston News.*

She (coquettishly)—"My bathing suit is nothing if not entrancing, don't you think?" He (amiably)—"I think it is both."—*New York Herald.*

Snively—"Is Mr. Scadds very wealthy?" Snodgrass—"Is he? Well, I hear he is going to put American tin on the roof of his new house."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Somebody has counted them up and finds that there are 720 women lecturers in this country. This doesn't include the Caudle lecturers, of course. O, no!—*Boston Herald.*

Mrs. Braggs—"Life in your case seems to be one long vacation." Weary Watkins—"Quite right you are, ma'am. I guess that's one reason why I am ailers so tired."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"If I were to commit suicide," said Gus de Jay to his father's physician, "what kind of a verdict would the Corwoner bring in?" "Justifiable homicide," was the emphatic reply.—*Washington Star.*

Mrs. Homebody—"See here!—do you call this good measure? This can isn't half full." Milkman—"That's all right, mum. It's condensed milk, you know, mum."—*Boston Transcript.*

President Hayes.

That excellent gentleman, ex-President Hayes, has a pleasant word to say apropos of ex-President Cleveland's Sandwich speech. It refers to the latter's talk about the duties and privileges of ex-Presidents. Ex-President Hayes is himself an example of a man bearing himself modestly and becomingly in the years that followed his leaving office, and when the full truth is told it will appear that he has left a most exemplary record in all phases of his career. He was not a sensational President, but he was a judicious and patriotic one, and the era of his administration was the most important since the days of the war. The South then set its face toward the future, and has steadily advanced in prosperity from that time forward. An important aid to her to such an end was the sound policy established by President Hayes.—*Boston Herald (Dem.).*

Sun's Rays as a Motor.

Many attempts have been made to utilize the sun's rays for running machinery. The idea ought to be in some way practicable, inasmuch as every square yard of earth receives enough energy in the shape of sunbeams to represent one horsepower. Even on such a small area as Manhattan Island the noontide heat is enough, could it all be utilized, to drive all the steam engines in the world, says an exchange. Sun machines have already been made to go, though not successfully as yet from the economical point of view. However, the day is not unlikely to arrive before long when the thing will be done, and the orb of day fairly harnessed for working all the engines on the earth. In the daytime the heat can fill up storage batteries to be given out as needed.

Reviving the Confederate Idea.

Brooklyn *Union:* The Democrats, South and West, are united on the subject of cheap money. They have not merely adopted the Confederate tariff platform as it appears in the Confederate Constitution, but they are imitating the money system of the Southern Confederacy, which pursued flat finance to its legitimate, logical, and inevitable conclusion.

HIS SILENCE EXPLAINED.

LIGHT ON O'BRIEN'S CONDUCT JUST BEFORE HIS IMPRISONMENT.

He Feared Priestly Dictation if He Deserted Parnell—The Ex-Leader and His Wife to Visit America—People Dying of Starvation on Account of the Failure of Crops in India—Bulgarian War Preparations—General Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Some light has been thrown upon the mysterious silence that enveloped Mr. William O'Brien before his imprisonment and during the long conflict over the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party by a conversation which a correspondent had today with a near relation of the Irish statesman.

"I am betraying no confidence," said that gentleman, "when I say that Mr. O'Brien frequently expressed to me prior to his departure for London that in the matter of choice between the domination of the Catholic priesthood in Ireland and the leadership of Mr. Parnell he would infinitely prefer the latter. About the time of the Boulogne conference he was emphatic and clear on this point. I know the one thing that deterred him taking a decided stand against Mr. Parnell was his fear of the influence of the priests, of which Mr. O'Brien has still the greatest distress and aversion. I am well aware of the reluctance with which Mr. O'Brien is now forced to declare himself; and I am certain that, could he have foreseen the result of this silence as shown in the growth of the influence of the priesthood, he would at all hazards have declared for Mr. Parnell. He takes part against Mr. Parnell now because he feels the fight being hopeless it is useless to assist in prolonging it, but he is much disheartened and he feels keenly the enforced alliance with the priests, under whose domination he considers the success of the Irish cause to be impossible."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Belfast *Evening Telegraph* declares the plot to depose Parnell was long mooted in Irish clerical circles. When the "suspects" were in Kilmainham Jail one of Mr. Parnell's most bitter present opponents (evidently meaning Mr. Healy) canvassed his colleagues there, while a prominent prelate (doubtless referring to Archbishop Croke) banqueted certain leading Parnellers and urged them to depose "that Protestant young man." It was not until recently, however, that the conspirators saw the opportunity which enabled them to go far toward carrying out their purpose. It transpires that the Belfast *Morning News* changed its politics and became an opponent instead of a supporter of Parnell solely because the Healeyites were arranging to start a rival daily in Belfast. The proprietors of the *News* evidently believed the majority of the Belfast home-rulers were opposed to Parnell. The action of the paper will not, however, prevent the establishment of the new daily, which makes its appearance next Monday. In an editorial in *United Ireland* Mr. Parnell says:

We keenly regret the part taken by O'Brien and Dillon, but the politicians' grim game is played with heads, not hearts. They trust to England, we trust in ourselves.

It has been positively decided that Parnell will visit the United States during the autumn and conduct a campaign throughout the entire country. Mrs. Parnell will accompany her husband, making her public début as a politician. Parnell will also be accompanied by at least two of his followers in Parliament, but a selection has not yet been made. The decision to cross the Atlantic was only made after the return of John O'Connor, M. P. for South Tipperary, from America, where he has been laboring as a Parnell delegate. His glowing accounts of his leader's popularity beyond the sea, together with several invitations from powerful political organizations in the United States, finally convinced Parnell that the prospect of a successful tour was sufficiently favorable to warrant his crossing the Atlantic. Mr. O'Connor is of the opinion that Parnell is sure of an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the Irish-Americans, especially now that he has again announced definitely the absolute independence of action on the part of the Irish representatives in Parliament.

THEY ARE DYING OF STARVATION.

The Failure of Crops Causes a Famine in India—All Classes Suffer.

MADRAS, Aug. 6.—Though the monsoon set in some time ago in some parts of India, dispelling all fears of a failure of the crops in that portion of the country where the rains had fallen, there has been no rainfall in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts in this presidency, and all hopes of averting a famine have been abandoned. The heat is unprecedented. The standing grain and other crops have succumbed to the long drought and all are withered and burned. Already the effects of the scarcity of food are being felt, and there is great suffering among the inhabitants of the districts. Many deaths from starvation have been reported. It is also impossible to get food for the cattle, the pasture lands being devoid of grasses and in many places the streams have dried up, rendering it impossible to get water for them. Horses, cows, donkeys, and other live stock are dying in large numbers everywhere in the districts.

It is not only the poorer classes of the population that are suffering from the scarcity of food. Many natives of the high castes are making application to the authorities for relief to keep themselves and their families from starvation.

The District of Chingleput contains an area of 2,753 square miles, and, according to the figures of the latest census obtainable, that of 1871, has 938, 84 persons. North Arcot contains 15,146 square miles within its boundaries, and the population is placed at over 2,000,000 souls.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Bad weather is spoiling the crops in many districts in Austria and Hungary. It is impossible to harvest the crops on account of continuous rain. A hurricane yesterday in Lower Austria, Moravia, and Upper Hungary destroyed the season's vintage. In the Gumpoldskirchen district many of the rivers have overflowed their banks and the adjacent country for miles is inundated. Several persons have been killed by falling trees and houses.

GERMANS ARE NOT DETERRED.

Exhibiters Preparing to Make a Fine Display in Chicago.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—It is not believed here that the articles published by the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Tageblatt* condemning the idea of Germans taking part in the Chicago World's Fair on the ground that owing to the McKinley law German manufacturers will be unable to find any market for their goods in the United States will have much effect upon manufacturers and others who study the trade statistics of the two countries. As a rule the manufacturers believe that by making a good display at the Chicago Fair they will be able to greatly extend their trade with America, and consequently they will go ahead with their preparations to make the German section of the Fair a noteworthy one.

It is announced today that all the negotiations between the Foreign committee of the Columbian Exhibition and the official representatives of the government have been concluded and the necessary documents in relation to the German exhibits have been exchanged. All the members of the committee decided to accept the invitation that had been extended to them to attend the electrical exhibition now being held at Frankfort, and today they left Berlin for that city. Herr Wermuth, the Imperial Commissioner for the World's Fair, accompanied the committee to the railway station and bade them good-by with many wishes for the success of their mission to the countries they will visit in the interest of the Fair.

War Preparations in Bulgaria.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Telegrams received in this city from Sofia, the Capital of Bulgaria, bring rumors that active preparations for war are being made by the military authorities of that country. Inquiries have been made in official quarters here, but the rumors received no confirmation, the officials declaring that they had no knowledge of any warlike preparations being made in any of the capitals of the Balkan States. The only information elicited was that Bulgaria recently placed a large order for artillery with the great German gunmakers, the Krupps.

A Socialist Mystery in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—A sensation of no small proportions has been created among the Socialists of this country by a mystery which no one seems able to solve. This is the publication several times of late over the signature of "Iron Mask" in the *Züricher Sozial Demokrat* of denunciation of various members of the Socialist party resident in Belin and elsewhere, who are denounced as traitors and police spies. The "Iron Mask" has also warned certain individual Socialists of impending domiciliary visits by the police and of similar matters of vital interest to the Socialists. This anonymous information has invariably proved to be correct, and while it reveals a very extensive system of police espionage in the ranks of the Socialists the Socialists are utterly unable to arrive at the discovery of the identity of the "Iron Mask."

A Suit Involving £50,000.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The first step in what promises to be a sensational suit at law was taken today, when the executors of the late Henry Hope Morley applied to the Chancery Court for an order requiring William Loughman to pay into court immediately £50,000, the property of the deceased. It was finally agreed that pending further proceedings the defendant should not part with any of the money without a fortnight's notice to the executors of his intention to do so. Loughman, who managed Morley's business matters for some time before his death, had obtained absolute control of most of his property, and it is alleged that he had coerced Morley into making him a gift of £50,000 last January. It is this money which the executors are seeking to recover, and more suits may be in the background.

Took Out the Holy Coat.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

TREVES, Aug. 6.—Bishop Korum, assisted by 100 clergymen and the Mayor of the city, had the wall in the rear of the high altar of the cathedral broken open today and the "holy coat" taken out of its secret receptacle. It was declared to be intact and perfect. The city is in a state of great excitement and enthusiasm. Seven hundred public houses were opened today for the benefit of the pilgrims and 100 special police enrolled. Piety and holiday making seemed to occupy the attention of the pilgrims alternately, to the great pecuniary benefit of the citizens.

Proposed Peace Treaty with England.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. William Randall Cremer, member for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, gave notice that at the next session he would introduce a resolution in favor of the conclusion of the treaty between England and the United States by which the two nations will agree to submit to arbitration all difficulties that may arise between them and which they are unable to adjust through the usual diplomatic channels.

Confiscation of a Pamphlet.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The police have confiscated the pamphlet "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," in which the Emperor is taken the rounds of the poverty-stricken districts of the city, led by a spirit hand, and shown that the corn laws breed famine instead of preventing it. The author, one Florian Guyer, is a personal friend of Prince Bismarck.

Made Him Jump Into a Well.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GOTHA, Aug. 6.—The good women of Weissenfels have taken a novel and merciless method of punishing a rascal who committed an assault upon one of their number. The women of the village assembled, carrying pitchforks and scythes, and, surrounding the guilty man, drove him to the brink of a deep well, into which he jumped and was drowned.

Brevities by Cable.

Maj. Antoine Melchthal, Chamberlain of the Bavarian court, died at Munich yesterday.

Prof. Dubois Reymond has been elected dean of the medical faculty of Berlin University and Prof. Foerster as astronomer.

The Admiralty has voted the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of entertaining the officers of the French squadron, which is expected to shortly make a visit to England.

The nun moth whose ravages were so disastrous to vegetation in various parts of Europe some years ago, has reappeared in Westphalia and is causing widespread havoc.

The French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has handed to M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, two holy banners which were captured by the French in a church at Eupatoria during the Crimean war.

Mlle. Vacarescu, who is in attendance on the Queen of Roumania at Venice, tried to commit suicide two days ago by stabbing herself with a poniard, but her Majesty snatched the dagger from her and prevented the crime.

Antiquarians are much interested in the discovery at Elbing, Prussia, of prehistoric tombs. Important archæological developments are expected to result from the exploration of the graves which are located close by the ruined convent of Kadrenen.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have sent Dr. Weyl of the Berlin Hygienic Institute and two assistants to study in France, Holland, Belgium, and England the methods of street cleaning in operation in those countries, together with the removal, utilization, or destruction by fire of rubbish, dirt, and waste products.

ELECTRICITY USED FOR FORGING STEEL.

Interesting and Successful Experiments by a Boston Man.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Some interesting experiments were tried today by George D. Burton in electrical forging for a party of visiting scientists. The visitors included Prof. Van de Weyde of the Cooper Institute, New York; Dr. William H. Wahl, Secretary of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia; Mr. C. E. Robinson of the *Manufacturer and Builder* of New York, and half a dozen other gentlemen. One experiment was the melting into liquid form of a bar of steel an inch in diameter and twelve inches long in forty-five seconds, without the temperature of the room being raised a single degree from its normal condition. Another thing shown was the making of a steel railroad spike. The steel bar was cut into the required length, the pieces passed through the electrical machine, where one end is heated, and then to a die which shapes the head on the heated end, the point being compressed into shape without heating. These were turned out by the process at the rate of six per minute. Another exhibit was the forming of an auger screw, the flat bar of iron being fastened in the machine at the two ends and heated almost instantly and then twisted into the required spiral by the automatic turning of the machine. The spiral is of absolute uniformity; beyond the points of the electrical current the metal remains cool, the process occupying so short a period of time that the heat is not communicated to the ends. The hardest metals were treated as easily as the softest were by the old process, and a perfect thread shaped on the hardest tool steel as readily as upon the most pliable iron. Mr. Burton uses both constant and intermittent currents, but he would not show or describe his dynamos and the methods of the application of his electrical currents.

HE SAILED FROM CHICAGO TO GLASGOW

The Wetmore Not the First Lake Vessel That Crossed the Ocean.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The cable dispatches stating the Wetmore had brought the first cargo of grain ever shipped from the great lakes to Liverpool without breaking bulk contain two serious errors. In the first place the Wetmore's cargo was taken out at Kingston and transshipped to Montreal, where it was reloaded after it had run the St. Lawrence River Rapids. The Wetmore could not possibly be brought back to the lakes without being cut in two and towed in sections up the St. Lawrence River canals around the rapids. In the second place, more than thirty years ago Lawyer Lee, now of Cape Vincent, sailed a schooner, laden with grain, direct from Chicago to Glasgow.

Death of Ex-Gov. Samuel B. Axtell.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 6.—Ex-Gov. Samuel B. Axtell died this afternoon at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles M. Phillips, after a brief illness. Mr. Axtell came on a visit from Santa Fé, N. M., four years ago, to regain his impaired health. He was born in Franklin County, O., Oct. 4, 1819; was educated at Oberlin and Western Reserve Colleges. In 1851 he went to California and was prosecuting attorney of Amador County in 1854. He was sent to Congress from the First Congressional District of California in 1867 and reëlected two years later. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant Governor of Utah Territory and then transferred by President Hayes to New Mexico. Subsequently he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, from which position he resigned in May, 1865.

NAMED A STATE TICKET.

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF OHIO.

John Seitz to Run Against McKinley and Campbell for Governor—Free-Coinage, Government Ownership of Railways, and Universal Suffrage Demanded—Ingalls Says the Negro's Enfranchisement Is a Failure—Iowa Republicans Bolt Prohibition—Other Political News.

Governor	JOHN SEITZ
Lieutenant-Governor	FRANK RIST
Auditor	D. M. COOPER
Attorney-General	R. M. SMITH
Treasurer	HENRY WOLF
Supreme Judge	ALFRED YAPLE
School Commissioner	J. E. PETERSON
Board of Public Works	J. S. BORROR
Dairy Commissioner	W. J. WEAVER

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Temporary Chairman Hugh Cavanaugh of Cincinnati call the People's party convention to order this morning. Mr. Cavanaugh was made Permanent Chairman and H. F. Hixson of Stark County Permanent Secretary. On motion the plow and the hammer were chosen as the device for the party. Hugo Preyer reported the platform, which declares for free coinage of silver; opposes alien ownership of land and all lands owned by railroads in excess of actual needs; declares for a graduated tax on incomes, a suffrage plank irrespective of sex or color, government ownership of all means of transportation and communication, and liberal pensions to soldiers; favors the election of United States Senators by popular vote, free school books and compulsory education, and the forfeiture of the charter of the Standard Oil company. The liquor question, which caused the greatest wrangle, was gotten over by a resolution appended to the platform recommending to the national convention that the solution of the traffic lies in abolishing the element of profit and demanding that the exclusive importation, exportation, manufacture, and sale of all spirituous liquors shall be conducted by the government or State at cost through agencies and salaried officials.

Contrary to expectations there was no friction in open convention over the temperance issue, the fight being in committee, which was in session eight hours before the matter was compromised as above given. The ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor, John Seitz of Seneca County; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank Rist of Hamilton County; Auditor of State, D. M. Cooper of Athens County; Attorney-General, R. M. Smith, Summit County; Treasurer of State, Henry Wolf, Cleveland; Supreme Judge, Judge Alfred Yaple, Hamilton County; School Commissioner, J. E. Peterson, Green County; Board of Public Works, J. S. Borror, Franklin County; Dairy and Food Commissioner, W. J. Weaver, Portage County.

The only exciting contest was that for Governor. Alvin Agee of Gallia County, President of the Open Farmers' Alliance, was nominated and could have secured the honor but be repeatedly and insistently declined on the grounds that it would hurt the Alliance, which, he declared, would support the ticket. His withdrawal caused the greatest confusion. J. C. H. Cobb of Wellston, brother-in-law of Gov. Foraker, was snowed under. J. B. Carter of Scioto County caused a sensation by nominating J. J. Ashenhurst of Canton, the candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket. He was bitterly and passionately denounced, and Hugo Preyer, Secretary of the State Executive committee, caused further riotous confusion by rushing to the front of the stage and erasing Ashenhurst's name from the blackboard.

The convention for a moment was in utter confusion, and cries of "nominate McKinley," "put up Campbell," "try John Sherman," were heard in angry and bitter tones all over the house. Ashenhurst got but fifteen votes. The vote stood: Seitz, 794; Cobb, 82; G. M. Grau of Crawford County, 338. Seitz withdrew his name before the balloting began, but he was nevertheless nominated.

Mr. Seitz is 62 years old and was elected as a Democrat to the State Legislature in 1870. He was elected to the State Senate in 1873 and 1874. In 1880 he was nominated for Congress on the Greenback ticket, for Governor on the Greenback ticket in 1881, and in 1887 for Governor on the Union Labor ticket. His nomination seems satisfactory to all factions. Judge Alfred Yaple, the nominee for the Supreme Judgeship, has been on the State Supreme bench as a Democrat and caused a sensation a fortnight ago by bolting Campbell.

INGALLS GOES BACK ON THE NEGRO.

He Tells the South That the Black Man's Enfranchisement Was a Mistake.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—About 4,000 persons listened to the speech of ex-Senator Ingalls at the Piedmont Chautauqua tonight. Mayor Hemphill of Atlanta introduced him, saying: "Ladies and Gentlemen: The war is over and the bloody chasm has been filled. I want to tell you in a few words why this is true. When a Confederate soldier in the heart of the South, under the star-spangled banner, can introduce with warmth and cordiality to a Southern audience J. J. Ingalls of Kansas, the most skeptical in this nation may know and feel that peace, brotherly love, and good feeling reign all over the broad land. The warmth and cordiality of this greeting are increased by the knowledge of Senator Ingalls' course against the infamous force bill, when that measure was before the United States Senate. I have the pleasure of introducing to you an orator who has electrified this country from Maine to California, a gentleman whose genius and ability are respected by the whole American people, J. J. Ingalls of the great State of Kansas."

While acknowledging this introduction Mr. Ingalls said that it had been a mistake to enfranchise the negro and that the people of the North would uphold white supremacy just as zealously as do the Southern people were the former where the latter are. "Next to a stalwart Republican," said he, "I like a stalwart Democrat."

Mrs. Lease of Kansas was one of the most interested listeners to Mr. Ingalls, and after the speech was over announced that she would answer him Saturday night.

HAVE TIRED OF PROHIBITION.

Kansas Republicans Will Eliminate the Plank from Their Platform.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The letter written by Secretary of State Higgins advocating the elimination of prohibition planks from Kansas Republican platforms has had the effect of bringing out a large number of Republicans who have heretofore been active prohibition advocates to his support, and even ultra prohibitionists now admit that there is little prospect of the Republican party again indorsing prohibition. The Executive committee of the State Republican League, in session here today, almost unanimously indorses the position taken by Secretary Higgins, and all say that when the league convention meets in this city Aug. 26 prohibition will not be mentioned in the resolutions adopted. The President of the league, J. M. Miller, has given it out that he will appoint a Committee on Resolutions when the convention meets which will ignore prohibition. This stand on his part was unexpected, as he has been and is still an extreme prohibitionist, but he is convinced that unless prohibition is kept out of the party platform the Republican party will be certain of defeat in Kansas next year.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The anti-prohibition Republicans of this city and the Town of Gilman, in this county, met in the court-house today and nominated Dr. W. B. Kibbey for State Senator. The meeting was the crystallization of a feeling among certain members of the party against the continuance of the Prohibitory law. The active participants in the proceedings were prominent and wealthy business-men. The nominee, Dr. Kibbey, is a wealthy citizen who has held several city offices. No other nominations were made. It is understood that the County Democratic convention next week will make no nomination for Senator, but will indorse Kibbey and loan their support to him with the understanding that the "antis" will assist in electing a Democratic Representative.

MILLS PROVED A FAILURE.

Expected Thousands to Greet the Democratic Free-Trader Fail to Appear.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The sickest lot of Democrats in the country are in Iowa City tonight. After a month's hard work their local statesmen, having the State Democratic committee to back them up, found that Roger Q. Mills, the Texas ranger, failed to draw the expected thousands. The fact is that this first opening of the Iowa Democratic campaign was a flat failure. Not a thousand people were here. Great results were anticipated. Hither came the Democratic State Central Committee and all of the Democratic Congressmen who got in last fall by accident. Here came a hundred or more Democratic members of the Legislature and wire-pullers of all kinds, but the visitors were about one-third of the crowd, and a more complete failure as a political meeting could not be imagined. Gov. Boies could not get here on account of pressing engagements, and no doubt he is glad he did not come.

Mr. Mills took scripture to show that men cannot be reached by Legislatures through their stomachs. The only way is through their minds and by moral suasion. Mr. Mills disappointed his hearers. He was talking to Iowa people who understood themselves and took little stock in Mr. Mills' theories. Starting with the general principle that the people have it in their power to remedy any evils that may exist he said that for over 100 years there had been practically but two parties in this country. Taking Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence the speaker analyzed what he termed equal rights and liberty. The Jeffersonian idea was for people to do anything and everything they wanted that didn't hurt anybody else. While we claim to be a free people, some of the State governments undertake to say what a man shall eat or drink. Mr. Mills enlarged at length on the idea of personal liberty and gave his views of paternalism, that greatly pleased his Democratic hearers. In Iowa there are a number of good people who think it is their duty to interfere with men drinking what they please and pass laws to make men temperate. The prohibitionists locate virtue and vice in the wrong part. They are not in flesh, but in the heart. The Democrats, he claimed, are a virtuous, moral, and God-fearing people.

With an open Bible before him Mr. Mills told what a Pharisee was, and claimed there are many Pharisees now. He read from the seventh chapter of St. Mark and attacked prohibitionists, calling them hypocrites. The Republicans want to make out that we are a most intemperate people. Having thus paid his addresses to prohibition Mr. Mills then took up his pet hobby. Jefferson was again brought fourth as a text and used to illustrate the creed that people ought to be allowed to buy where they pleased. Some revenue is needed to pay necessary expenses, but taxation should be equal. The mortgages on your homes are the result of the Republican policy, and only by the success of Democracy can the people get relief. Mr. Mills claimed that only a few years ago both Senators Allison and Wilson favored the reduction of the tariff, but they soon changed over to the other side. They have left their constituents and gone East. The tariff is a tax, Mr. Mills said, and he turned to a large diagram near the stage and treated the audience to a long argument to prove his position was correct. There was nothing presented that Mr. Mills has not already been reported as having said in his speeches.

FIVE PARTIES WILL BE HEARD.

Indiana Farmers Invite Prominent Politicians to Address Them.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Ex-Gov. Isaac P. Gray is again about to come prominently before the people in a way that may be considered a move on the political chess-board. The farmers of Clay County will give Aug. 20 at Ashboro what they style a political picnic. They have invited members of five political parties to address them that day and explain—in an hour's time—the positions of their respective parties. Ex-Gov. Gray will lead off for the Democratic party. He will be followed by James A. Mount of this city, who will speak for the Republican party. Mr. Mount, who has been selected from all the Republicans in Indiana, is one of the party leaders in the State Senate, lately a candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, and a practical working farmer. Col. Eli Ritter of Indianapolis will speak for the Prohibitionists, Capt. Allen of Terre Haute for the People's party, and John P. Steele of Illinois for the F. M. B. A.

Declared for Blaine for President.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 6.—The Crawford County Republican convention today declared for James G. Blaine for President in 1892. Crawford County is the home of Chairman Andrews of the Republican State committee, and the action taken is regarded as significant.

Noble Says He Has Not Resigned.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Secretary Noble, who is stopping at the Algonquin Hotel, denies that he intends to resign. He says his health is excellent and he will return to Washington in about ten days.

TOMMY WHITE BESTS TOMMY MORGAN.

He Knocks Him Out in a Six-Round Glove Fight.

"Hopin' as how everybody is willin' an' no noise is made, Mr. Morgan and Mr. White will do the wind-up," was the announcement made last evening by Referee Francis H. Dexter before the members of the Columbia Athletic club, No. 3226 State street. Hard upon the referee's announcement came the principals, Tommy Morgan and Tommy White, and before the six-ounce white mits were crossed a dozen times it was evident that White was by far the cleverer of the two. Rounds first and second were tame. Both men sparred for an opening and White led and landed his left several times with telling effect. Round third was characterized by some rapid cross countering, White having much the best of the clearances.

In the fourth round Morgan had his face laid open and was battered from corner to corner by White. In round five Morgan did his best work, but the round closed with honors easy for White. In the sixth round White swung his right and landed clean. Morgan went down. White led right and left and followed his man around the ropes, hitting him where and when he pleased. At the call of time the referee awarded the contest to White.

BARRUNDIA'S FAMILY GETS $800,000.

What the Central American Affair, It Is Said, Cost the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 6.—The *Diraio de Centro America*, printed in Guatemala, claims that the family of the unfortunate Gen. Barrundia, who was killed aboard of a Pacific Mail steamship in the port of San José de Guatemala by soldiers, has won its claim against the United States and will be paid $800,000 indemnification.

From a reliable source it has been learned that another engagement has taken place between the customs guard and a band of smugglers who were the same with whom the New Laredo guards had the recent fatal fight, and it was the survivors of that guard who reported the affair to another Mexican guard. The last party at once went in pursuit, and it is reported that recently they overtook the smugglers and a fight ensued in which three of the guards were killed and the balance routed, the smugglers escaping unharmed.

The last report places the number of smugglers at seven, but as to the goods they have in their possession there has been nothing learned.

READY TO PRODUCE RAIN IN TEXAS.

Preparations for Making the Goverment Experiments—The Outfit.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The west-bound Texas and Pacific passenger train this morning had on board Gen. Dyrenforth as general director of the work; Prof. Meyers and C. W. Casler, balloonists; Dr. Roswell, chemist; Paul A. Draper, electrician; George W. Curtis, meteorologist. These gentlemen are in charge of the experiments which the government is about to make as to the practicability of producing rain by explosives. They were accompanied by Mr. Rannels, manager of the Nelson Morris ranch at Midland, Tex., where the experiment will be made. They had with them 100 balloons from ten to twenty feet in diameter and capable of holding from 1,500 to 5,000 feet of gas, hundreds of kites from six to twelve feet high, miles of copper wire, quantities of nitro-glycerine and powder, batteries for generating electricity, and machinery for generating hydrogen and oxygen.

Paper Umbrellas.

The French make paper umbrellas, rendered wholly waterproof by gelatined bichromite of potassium.

DEATH CAME SWIFTLY.

THIRTEEN MEN KILLED IN A WEST SHORE RAILWAY WRECK.

About Forty Others Injured, Many of Whom Are Not Expected to Recover—Most of the Dead and Injured Italian Laborers—The Disaster Caused by the Breaking in Two of a Freight, and a Following Passenger-Train Crashing into the Rear Section in a Fog.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug 6.—Ten men were instantly killed, and about forty others, two of whom have since died, terribly injured, by a wreck on the West Shore railroad between Port Byron and Montezuma this morning. A freight train going west broke in two and fast train No. 8 dashed into the rear. The brakeman went back toward the passenger train to signal it, but the night was so foggy that he was not seen. The fireman on the passenger train and ten Italians en route to Niagara Falls, in the smoking car, were killed. The injured were brought to Syracuse and are being cared for. The bodies of the killed have been brought here for identification. The trainmen say that more killed are in the wreck. Dense fog prevailed over the Montezuma marshes and enveloped the train and tracks.

Of the twenty Italians in the smoking car, one only escaped injury. Seventeen injured Italians were brought to Syracuse, some of whom will probably die. The bodies of the killed are at Port Byron.

The Dead.

The names of the dead are:

BERGER, MICHAEL, fireman of the passenger-train.
CARILLA, ALPHONSE.
DILAWRI, VEANZO.
GRAMBOTT, JOHN.
KEESHAN, JOSEPH M., St. Louis.
MERLINO, THOMAS.
ROCCO, COCO.
ROSIO, JOHN.
RICHONE, DOMINICO.
SCAZZAFFAVA, ANTONIO.
SANTILO, DOMINICO.
UMBELLO, ANTONIO.
UNKNOWN ITALIAN.

The Injured.

Those injured are:

BOWDISH, JOHN F., Boston, crushed by timbers.
CABELLO, ANTONIO, Italian, suffering from severe internal injuries.
DONARI, LINGI, Italian, severely bruised.
DILLER, LOUIS of Alsace-Lorraine, deep flesh wound on the leg, which is badly lacerated.
LOVVAS, A. K., Hungarian, bad scalp wound and leg broken.
LIBIZ, CAMILLO, Italian, injured in leg, breast, and hip.
LIBIZ, GUISINO, Italian, internal injuries.
MACHINO, NICOLO, Italian, severe bruises.
MASCIARELLO, GUISEPPE, Italian, bruises about head.
MYERS, JULIUS, Buffalo, N. Y., serious injuries to hip, shoulder, and head.
PITTS, B. E., musical director of "Uncle Isaac" Farce Comedy Co. of New York, severe strain to back, and bad bruises about ankles and hips.
PRESTON, JOHN, West Troy, back and shoulders sprained.
ROSSI, GIOVANNI, burned about head and back.
RYAN, PATRICK, engineer of the express, lives in Buffalo. He has a serious internal injury. Mr. Ryan has been in the employ of the West Shore since the road opened and never had an accident before.
SAXBY, GEORGE H., of Hamilton, Ont., injury to back and hips.
SCHULTZ, JOHN, of Easton, Pa., member of "Uncle Isaac" Farce company, scalp wound, shoulders and clavicle badly strained, hands and feet bruised.
TONZANO, TOMASO, Italian, leg broken and shoulder dislocated.
TRALONO, HENRY, Italian, mass of bruises and internal injuries.
WILSEY, WILLIAM J., San Bernardino, Cal., bruised about knees, hips, and groin.

All of the above were taken to the House of the Good Shepherd. R. K. Serviss of Newark, N. Y., went to his home. Lewis Teilor of West Point, N. Y., and Frank J. Seiter of this city, internal injuries, were removed to their homes.

Others who are injured are: James Chasen of St. Louis, Mr. Lewice of Norwich, Angello Novelli, Italian; Luppis Camilli, Italian; Luppis Agostino, Italian; Arico Cialone, Italian; Joseph Miscaelli, Italian; Mihle Codarella, Italian; Giovanni Rosso, Italian; Runco Agostino, Italian; and Tomasco Canzobino, Italian.

A Story of the Wreck.

William J. Wilsey, a dealer in securities of San Bernardino, Cal., was among the injured taken to the House of the Good Shepherd in this city. He was injured about the knees and hips, with a severe wound in the groin. He said: "I was in the rear end of the smoker when the crash came. I had time to know what was happening, and as the baggage-car crashed through the smoker I could see it bowling down the men like ten-pins. I just turned my back and waited to be crushed. In an instant I was up to my neck in débris, and felt that I was hurt, but managed to extricate myself and crawl out upon the top of the wreck. I found a traveling acquaintance, John F. Bowdish, a brush manufacturer of Boston, pinned down in a narrow space at the end of the coach, unable to move. If the car had gone a foot further he would have been crushed to a jelly. By this time the wreck was on fire, and before we had chopped away the timbers that held Bowdish the flames were right upon us. Then we crawled back into a Pullman, where the porters were all standing idle. If it had not been for the heroic work of the passengers themselves many of the injured would have been roasted alive. The members of an opera company that was on the train did splendid work."

No one in the rear end of the wreck was injured. The attendants of the express and baggage cars had retired to the rear coaches to catch a little sleep, and the entire fatality was therefore confined to the occupants of the smoking-car and locomotive. In the former was a party, consisting of twenty-one Italian laborers en route from Tompkins Cove to Niagara Falls, where they were to be worked on the new railroad tunnel. Only one member of this party escaped death or serious injury. The flames, which started so slowly, increased in fury with great rapidity, and before all of the victims in the smoking-car could be removed from the wreck the express, baggage, and smoking cars and day coaches were burned. The forward end of the sleeper "Marathon" had also taken fire, and in order to save the three sleepers behind it, which had not left the rails, they were uncoupled and pushed by hand to a place of safety. Ten freight cars and the caboose were also burned.

Coroner Stewart of Port Byron held an inquest this afternoon upon the bodies of the victims. The jury returned a verdict finding Conductor Tobin and Flagman Connolly guilty of criminal negligence. Both men have fled. Antonio Ambello, one of the injured Italians, died at the hospital tonight, making the total killed thirteen. The bodies of the ten Italians left at Port Byron were brought here tonight.

Reward for the Michigan Train-Wreckers.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—President Hughart of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture and conviction of the persons who caused the wreck on that road Wednesday. All of the injured are doing well.

PIPE MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS TRADE.

Unless Better Prices Can Be Obtained They Talk of Shutting Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—A meeting of manufacturers of wrought iron pipe and boiler tubes was held here this afternoon for the purpose of discussing the present deplorable condition of the trade and the low prices now obtained. It was the opinion of those present that unless better prices can be obtained for tubular goods the ultimate result will be not only the shut-down of a large number of mills but also a reduction in wages and of general expenses necessary to meet the present ruinous competition. The only conclusion reached at the meeting today was an agreement upon a reduction of 2½ per cent in the rate of discount to the trade, thus increasing the manufacturer's price to that extent. Another meeting will be held in New York Sept. 10.

Cowboys and Indians at War.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The cowboys and Navajo Indians near Wingate, on the Atlantic and Pacific railway, are again at it. In a quarrel over horse trading one of the cowboys shot an Indian through the heart, killing him instantly. The Indians were taken by surprise and when they realized the situation the cowboys had mounted their ponies and were speeding to the mountains. The Indians are now in pursuit and when both parties meet a bloody affray will occur.

Can't Afford to Die.

The most precious life in the world is that of the Viscount Dudley, who has just been insured for £1,200,000. The Prince of Wales cannot get his life insured for more than £250,000.

HOW "GOODALL" FLATS WERE BUILT.

Facts Brought Out by the Litigation Over the Property.

The stockholders of the Northwestern Loan and Building Association are getting some new ideas as to the management of that organization through the contest between George D. Barrett and A. B. Eads for the possession of the "Goodall" flats at Cottage Grove and Bowen avenues. It is alleged that Barrett, the Vice-President; W. M. R. Vose, Secretary; E. Whitehead, Attorney; and O. L. Beardsley, J. A. Cost, H. B. Briggs, and J. H. Slater, Directors, finding a large sum of money in the treasury, formed themselves into a syndicate, borrowed the money without going through the ordinary forms, purchased land and put up the Goodall flats, concealing under that name their identity as the owners. For the amount borrowed, it is said, they afterwards gave mortgages on the flats to the loan and building association. Relative to their action in this matter Secretary Vose said yesterday:

"We shall prepare a statement soon for our stockholders. We believe the investment a good one and that the stockholders of the association are amply protected. There are no liens against the property which have a priority over the lien of the association. There has been no intention to evade or violate the law. We believe there has been neither. The truth of the matter is that the funds of the association were accumulating faster than we could profitably place them. The syndicate which built the 'Goodall' was organized for the purpose of employing the association funds in the interest of the association. The association receives precisely as much from the syndicate for the use of the funds as it would or could have received from any other person or syndicate. The security for the loan is probably better than could otherwise have been obtained."

Mr. Vose said the association had a clientage numbering over 700 and that its affairs were in a prosperous and promising condition.

MELBOURNE STRUCK BY A TIDAL WAVE.

The City Flooded and Thousands of Families Rendered Homeless.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Auckland advices of July 14 to 16 are to the effect that a great flood and something like a tidal wave prevailed at Melbourne July 13. The waters in the harbor rose above the level of the surrounding towns, and several small vessels were wrecked. The floods were the most severe since 1862. The course of the Yarra River presented a scene of desolation for miles. Factories along the river side were submerged, as were also a great number of houses on the south side of the river in Toorak. In South Richmond, another suburb of Melbourne, whole streets were submerged and 2,000 people rendered homeless. Business was almost suspended in the city. Efforts were made to relieve the wants of the sufferers. A relief fund was started and soon reached the sum of £5,000. The loss of life, it is believed, did not exceed ten. Capt. Lancaster and a sailor named Robertson of the schooner Narra, which was wrecked at Sorrento, were drowned, and a fireman on the deck of a dredge who attempted to make shore in a small boat also lost his life.

The estimated total loss will reach a half million pounds. At last advices the Murray was rising and floods in the Albany district were feared. Much sickness was prevalent at Melbourne, attributable to exposure and to deposits of slime left by the floods.

The Captain and crew of the bark Compadre, bound from Calcutta to Talechuna, which burned at sea in March, have been brought to Auckland by a sealing vessel from the Auckland Islands, after spending 103 days on the islands. They suffered greatly from lack of food. One of the castaways was lost in the brush.

Samoan advices state Chief-Justice Cedercrantz opened the Supreme Court of Samoa July 15.

LAWYERS MAY MEET IN CHICAGO IN '93.

Steps Taken for the Formation of an International Bar Association.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—At the annual meeting of the National Bar Association, at which Col. Charles W. Marshall presided, held at Nantasket Beach today, a report of the Committee on International Law was adopted providing that steps be taken for the organizing of an International Bar Association to meet at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, and appointing a committee, consisting of A. C. Harris of Indianapolis, Ind., G. F. Little of Kansas, and John W. Ela of Chicago, to coöperate with the Chicago Bar Association in furthering this movement. They will proceed at once to open correspondence with the various organizations of lawyers throughout the world. The National Bar Association again meets at Washington, D. C., in December, 1891.

Convention of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6.—The fifty-second annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity is now in session at Wooglin, the club-house on Lake Chautauqua. Over fifty chapters are represented. The following officers have been elected: President, Prof. J. C. Gordon of Washington, D. C.; Vice-Presidents, the Rev. Y. P. Morgan of Cleveland, Charles S. Thomas of Indiana University, and C. M. Hepburn of Virginia State University; Secretary, Frank Andrews, University of Virginia; Assistant Secretaries, C. L. Sommers, University of Minnesota, and R. H. Fernold, Maine State College; Marshal, A. J. Reese, University of Nebraska; Assistant Marshal, J. W. Moore Jr., Westminster, Mo. Applications for admission have been received from Rutgers, Yale, and Lehigh.

Finances of the Denver and Gulf Railway.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 6.—The annual report of the Denver and Gulf railway to Dec. 31, 1890, was filed in the Recorder's office yesterday by G. M. Dodge, President. It gives the following statement of the road's financial condition: Capital stock, $36,000,000, of which $3,165,678 has been actually paid in. The amount of the existing funded debt, including first mortgage bonds, is $42,033,000 less the bonds owned by the company and the bonds in trust, which amount to $1,418,000, leaving $20,615,000. The total floating debt is $971,428.14. The company holds in the treasury $3,406,800 above the actual amount of capital stock paid in and $7,766,000 capital stock of the Fort Worth and Denver City railway.

Meeting of Indiana Stenographers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Indiana Stenographers' Association was addressed today by W. S. Garber of this city; also by C. H. Strawbecker of Plymouth. Subject, "Stenographic Cranks." Officers were elected as follows: President, W. S. Garber, Indianapolis; Vice-President, E. J. Logan, Fort Wayne; Secretary, S. H. East, Indianapolis; Treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Brown, Indianapolis; Librarian, Mrs. A. Leach, Sullivan; Executive Committee, Emma Elliott, Evansville; Hattie McCullough, Muncie; J. D. Strachan, Brazil; C. C. Miller, Fort Wayne; Retta Metcalf, Anderson. The association this evening witnessed the workings of a phonograph as adapted to office use.

Fined for Using Oleomargarine.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—William Applegate, the proprietor of the Atalanta Hotel, was summoned today and taken before Justice of the Peace Gould upon a charge of having used oleomargarine on his table. The complaint was made by George McGuire, the State Dairy Inspector. The hotel is one of the leading houses of the town, and is patronized by well-known families of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other cities. Mr. Applegate claimed that he did not know that the New Jersey State laws prohibited the use of imitation butter in hotels and boarding-houses. Justice Gould sentenced him to pay a penalty of $100 and the costs. Inspector McGuire will prosecute other hotel proprietors upon the same charge.

DOINGS AT BAR HARBOR.

GOSSIP FROM THE POPULAR RESORT DOWN IN MAINE.

Movements of the Prominent Guests—The Turkish Minister Leaves for Newport—Large Crowds Visit the Flagship Philadelphia—Edmund Pendleton Writes a New Novel—Some of the Late Arrivals—Musicales at Newport—Society Gossip.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, left today for Newport. He has been a popular guest at Bar Harbor.

Over a hundred hotel guests and cottagers from Sorrento went to Seal Harbor by steamer to witness a baseball game between the Sorrento and Seal Harbor clubs. The Sorrentos won.

Mr. Edmund Pendleton, a cottager here for many years and author of "A Conventional Bohemian," has written another novel called "One Woman's Way." It is now in press.

Judge Beach of New York took a party of friends to the summit of Green Mountain the other day and a lunch was served at the Mountain House.

The yacht Jathniel was in port this week, bound east. It is owned by Mr. D. S. Ford of the *Youth's Companion*.

Ex-Postmaster-General William F. Vilas of Madison, Wis., is at Hotel Sorrento.

Mr. Charles Coombs Tennant has terminated his visit at Bar Harbor and sails for England.

Mrs. Gen. Sheridan is a guest of Senator and Mrs. Hale at Ellsworth.

Mr. Albert Van Raalte, the distinguished violinist, is at the Porcupine.

The Marquis Imperali gave a luncheon party at the Kebo Valley club today.

Mrs. George Pendleton Cowles has invitations out for a ball at the Kebo club Aug. 14.

Congressman Boutelle was in town yesterday and visited the Philadelphia.

Messrs. A. J. Drexel and Frederick T. Mason, two Philadelphia men, gave a dinner tonight at the Kebo club to a party of thirty-two.

Mr. Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, Mrs. Phelps, and Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Cuyler are guests of Mr. Morris K. Jesup at his "Stonecliff" cottage.

The annual meeting of the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association is to be held at the Grand Central Hotel next Tuesday. It will be addressed by John T. Kasson of Washington and others. The association has done much towards beautifying the town and aims to do much more.

The races at Kebo Valley next week will be unusually interesting.

Large crowds continue to visit the flagship Philadelphia, and squads from the ship are daily landed for target practice.

At the Louisburg Hotel are Theodore D. Blal, Denver, Colo.; Legrand Burton and family, Chicago; Mrs. and Miss Lugstyn, San Francisco; John Wood and Miss Wood, San Francisco; Mrs. Frederick Eames, the Misses Janet and Frances McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard Porter, Chicago.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Two notable soirée musicales were the events of the day, one being given this afternoon by Miss Leary and the other tonight by Mr. J. J. Van Allen at Wakehurst. The artists at Miss Leary's were Mr. F. Barrington Foote, Mr. W. J. Lavin, and Miss Margaret Elliott. Mr. Van Allen gave a dinner, a tea, and a musicale as well, the singers being Miss Gertrude Edmunds and Mr. F. Barrington Foote, with Prof. J. Hazard Wilson as accompanist. Mr. Leo Schultz of Boston was the soloist. A large and distinguished party was present, and the affair was a great social success. This was the first evening musicale of the season. Dinner and supper were served between 8 and 12 o'clock. The Town and Country club met at the residence of Mr. Samuel Coleman this afternoon. This is a purely literary organization, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe as President. Today's attraction, however, was the Japanese dancing girls, Newport's latest fad, who went through with the "poetry of motion" to the Queen's taste. It will thus be seen that Newport is progressing in many ways. Mrs. Howe and the other literary savants are pleased with the Japanese girls with unpronounceable names.

Mrs. William C. Whitney will give a ball Aug. 14, and Mrs. James T. Gilbert has decided to hold a reception every Wednesday in August.

Last night Mrs. S. R. Henry gave a dinner in honor of her guest, Miss Caroline Gordon, daughter of United States Senator Gordon of Georgia.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Mike Kosminski, 13 years old, living with his parents at No. 34 Fleetwood street, stole $200 of his father's money and with a companion about the same age, named Joseph Dreka, succeeded in spending that amount inside of two weeks. The two were before Justice Severson and were bound over to the Criminal Court.

Though knocked down, kicked, and stabbed, and almost killed by a brutal husband, Mrs. Warnicke failed to appear before Justice Woodman yesterday morning to prosecute her husband, who inflicted the punishment on her because she had failed to prepare a lunch for him. He was discharged with a severe reprimand.

One week from tomorrow a game of ball for the benefit of the fresh-air fund will be played at the South Side league grounds by nines made up of Eastern traveling-men registered at the Palmer House and local dealers. Sig. Obermeyer of New York is the manager of the Eastern nine. The latter will go to the grounds in a coach and in costume.

A chase after three tramps who had stolen a rifle extended from Indiana into Illinois yesterday. The men went to E. E. Dusenberry's house in Whiting, Ind., yesterday morning and stole a rifle from the kitchen. Mrs. Dusenberry gave chase for some distance and fired several shots at them. Her husband took up the pursuit and followed the thieves to South Chicago, where he lost all trace of them.

A jury was secured in Judge Brentano's court yesterday to try the case of Moses Siegel et al., indicted for arson. Meyer Bromley was placed on the stand by the State and testified to having been in the house No. 31 Canalport avenue the night of May 10. He overheard a portion of a conversation between the defendants in which the words were used: "The factory must go up. Tomorrow night will do."

John Hogan, who was taken to the County Hospital Tuesday suffering from injuries supposed to have been received in a quarrel in a Clark street saloon, died yesterday morning. John Ryan and Frank Sullivan were arrested by the Armory police for supposed implication in the assault, but the Coroner's jury discharged them yesterday, it being developed at the inquest that Hogan's injuries were caused by his accidentally falling over Ryan's crutch.

Arguments for the prosecution and for the defense in the McGrath and Mortell murder trial occupied the attention of Judge McConnell's court yesterday. Attorneys Hughes and Wing for the defense will probably conclude their arguments today, and Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott will make his concluding address to the jury. The case has occupied a longer period than was anticipated, but may possibly go to the jury this evening.

Ex-Officer Nordrum was arraigned before Justice Severson yesterday afternoon on charges of assault with a deadly weapon and disorderly conduct preferred against him by William Murrin. The evidence in the case was much the same materially as that offered before Justice Lyon some days ago, although several of Nordrum's witnesses deviated somewhat from the testimony then given. The arguments in the case will be heard Aug. 12, when it is expected a decision will be reached.

NONE BUT ROYAL

Baking Powder is absolutely pure. No other equals it, or approaches it in leavening strength, purity, or wholesomeness. (See U. S. Gov't Reports.) No other is made from cream of tartar specially refined for it and chemically pure. No other makes such light, sweet, finely-flavored, and wholesome food. No other will maintain its strength without loss until used, or will make bread or cake that will keep fresh so long, or that can be eaten hot with impunity, even by dyspeptics. No other is so economical.

The official chemists of the United States and Canada, State analysts, municipal boards of health, and physicians indorse the great qualities of the Royal Baking Powder.

THIRTEEN AND VICTORY.

UNLUCKY NUMBERS NO HOODOO TO THE GOOD CAPTAIN.

Hutchison and Nichols Engage in a Pitchers' Battle in Which the King Has All the Best of It—The Giants Defeat Pittsburg and Move Up into Second Place—The Bridegrooms Beat the Cleveland Spiders and Philadelphia Wins from Cincinnati—Minor League Games.

	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	87	52	35	.597
New York	79	46	33	.582
Boston	84	48	36	.571
Philadelphia	85	42	43	.494
Cleveland	88	42	46	.477
Brooklyn	84	40	44	.476
Cincinnati	88	36	52	.409
Pittsburg	85	34	51	.400

Am. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	West. Assn.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	61	30	.670	Milwaukee	56	34	.622
St. Louis	60	34	.638	Omaha	45	31	.592
Baltimore	50	37	.574	Minneapolis	49	43	.532
Athletic	46	43	.516	Lincoln	43	42	.505
Columbus	45	47	.489	Sioux City	44	44	.500
Cincinnati	42	49	.461	Kansas City	42	46	.477
Washington	29	57	.337	Denver	34	52	.395
Louisville	31	65	.322	Duluth	36	57	.387

Ill.-Ia. Lg'e.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Wis. Lge.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Quincy	46	25	.647	Appleton	37	21	.637
Joliet	46	34	.575	Oshkosh	29	26	.527
Rockford	43	35	.551	Fond du Lac	26	30	.464
Ottumwa	39	37	.513	Marinette	25	30	.454
Ottawa	40	42	.487	Green Bay	24	29	.452
Cedar R'p'ds	34	42	.447	Oconto	25	30	.454

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Chicago at Boston, Pittsburg at New York, Cleveland at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

American Association—Philadelphia in St. Louis, Boston in Louisville, Baltimore in Cincinnati, Washington in Columbus.

Western Association—No games scheduled.

Illinois-Iowa League—Rockford at Cedar Rapids, Ottawa at Joliet, Ottumwa at Quincy.

Wisconsin State League—Oconto at Green Bay, Marinette at Oshkosh.

YOUR UNCLE IS STILL ON TOP.

Boston Defeated by the Colts After a Desperate Struggle.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—If Uncle Adrian and his hired men could by some method arrange to have the games extend into extra innings their percentage would hustle along and grow larger and more substantial with each succeeding day. The colts have a penchant for extra-inning games, and, what is more to the liking of the Windy City cranks, they have a penchant for winning them about as fast as they come along. They have lost just one extra-inning game this season, that of July 4, when John Ward intruded the full pressure of 180 pounds on Fred Pfeffer's right arm when he turned about to throw for a double play. But for this little intrusion Chicago would have placed every extra-inning game it has played this season to its credit.

Today's game was a model one in every particular. Both teams had an excess of ginger, and the way the men hustled would have brought a blush of shame to the visage of an old-clothes vender. When the ninth inning was reached the score was a tie, and there it remained until the thirteenth inning. The home club could not get past the hoodoo number and Chicago hammered out a victory.

Hutchison in the Breach.

In the tenth inning Burns fumbled Bennett's grounder, and Charley went to second on Nichols' sacrifice. Then Herman Long drove a single to left and promptly stole second. Then came the man who turned the baseball world topsy turvey last winter—think of it—a man on second, one on third, one out, and six feet of manhood, with muscles of iron and an eagle eye, called Harry Stovey, at the plate just itching to get at the ball. The crowd took a strangle hold on its emotions, began to chew the corners off its finger-nails, and waited.

"One strike!" a subdued "O!" Silence and attention. "Two strikes!" A series of surprised "Os!" More silence. "Three strikes!" yelled McQuade, and the air was heavy with disgusted grunts and groans. Then Lowe struck out and the crowd could not refrain from giving Hutchison a hand as he walked to the bench.

The home club had other chances to score, but failed to improve them and Chicago went in for its thirteenth inning after retiring the Bostons. Burns was easily disposed of, but Wilmot was a more troublesome customer. He thumped the ball into right field and walked to first base. Then Dahlen found a large hole between first and second and the ball rolled lazily into right, while Wilmot humped along toward third. Stovey came up with the ball and sent it chasing after Wilmot, while Dahlen improved the chance and plowed past first and on to second. Nash snatched up the ball, and, despairing of the flying Wilmot, drove the ball to Quinn. Dahlen went thundering into second in a cloud of dust and emerged as safe as Iceland is from the grasshopper pest.

Then Came Your Uncle.

Then came your Uncle Adrian and there was consternation deep and awful in the Boston camp. Nichols and Bennett put their heads together and concocted a scheme to thwart Uncle in his dastardly purpose—easily read in set jaw—of falling on that ball with every ounce of beef he could bring to bear. They opined that Adrian was too hard a proposition to wrestle with at that stage and Bennett got ten feet off from the plate and signaled Nichols to pitch the ball to him and give the old man his base on balls. The big Captain objected. He wanted to hit that ball, and when McQuade ordered him to take his base he was disposed to argue the point at length, but the umpire was adamant, and so after some parley the old man weakened.

Carroll was next. The first ball that Nichols handed up went right at Cliff's left shin. Then followed in a shorter space of time than it could possibly be written a struggle in Clifford's mind. The clashing of the sphere into his shin meant a Chicago victory without more parley, but there are more pleasant things in this world than having an object as hard as a rock and impelled with the force of a cannon-ball crash into your figure at any part, more particularly into a portion as gingerly furnished with flesh padding as one's shin. The struggle was a brief one and Clifford's sense of duty triumphed. He shut his eyes, crashed his teeth together, screamed a discordant "ouch" before the ball was within ten feet of him, then rubbed a black and blue spot for some minutes, and the game had gone down to history.

It Was a Great Game.

It was a great contest and no mistake. Hutchison and Nichols pitched superb ball, and their support was well-nigh perfect.

In the second inning Boston commenced the run getting. Tucker intruded his left arm in the path of one of Hutchison's fast shoots and accumulated a lump as big as a goose egg and a base at one and the same time. Brodie then thumped the ball into right and Tucker brought up at third. Brodie started to steal second, and Kittridge threw to catch him. Tucker broke for home, and by dint of persevering efforts beat out Pfeffer's return of the ball. In the fifth Bennett hit clear over the right fence for a home run. Chicago tied the score in the sixth on Dahlen's single and Carroll's drive over the fence for a home run. Then commenced the battle royal described above. The score:

Chicago.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Burns, 3b	6	0	0	3	7	2	0	2	0	0	0
Wilmot, c.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, l. f.	6	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Anson, 1b	5	0	1	19	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Carroll, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cooney, s. s.	5	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pfeffer, 2b	4	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
Hutchison, p.	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1
Kittridge, c.	5	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	45	3	9	39	20	2	0	8	4	1	7

Boston.	AB	R	B	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Long, s. s.	6	0	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2
Staley, r. f.	5	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Lowe, l. f.	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nash, 3b	5	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	5	0	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b	4	1	1	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Brodie, c. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bennett, c.	5	1	1	11	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
Nichols, p.	5	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	46	2	8	37	17	1	6	8	1	1	7

NOTE—One out when winning run was made.

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Base hits 0 1 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—9
Boston 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Base hits 0 1 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—8

Attendance—4,000. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Boston, 1. Home runs—Bennett, Carroll. Sacrifice hits Quinn (2), Nichols. Double plays—Nash, Quinn-Tucker. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker, Carroll. Umpire—McQuade. Time of game—2:25.

Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 3.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Bridegrooms bunched their hits in two innings today, and that won the game from Cleveland. Terry pitched a good game in spite of poor support.

Brooklyn 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—5
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Brooklyn—Hits, 8; errors, 6. Cleveland—Hits, 5; errors, 3. Batteries—Terry and Daly; Gruber and Zimmer. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Three-base hit—Foutz. Stolen bases—Griffin, Zimmer. First on balls—Off Terry, 5; off Gruber, 2. Struck out—By Terry, 5; by Gruber, 2. First on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cleveland, 9. Time—1:40. Umpires—Powers and Battin.

Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—The Phillies defeated Cincinnati rather easily this afternoon. The pitchers were about equally effective, but Rhines' wildness proved very costly. A sensational catch of a foul fly by Clements was the fielding feature. Score:

Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0—4
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Philadelphia—Hits, 7; errors, 2. Cincinnati—Hits, 6; errors, 1. Batteries—Thornton and Clements; Rhines and Keenan. Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Halligan. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Clements. First on balls—Hamilton (2), Delehanty, Allen, Reilly, Smith. Hit by pitched ball—Clements, Reilly. Struck out—Delehanty, Thornton. Time—1:50. Umpire—Hurst.

New York, 8; Pittsburg, 6.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Today's game at the Polo Grounds between New York and Pittsburg was a spirited one, the Giants winning in the tenth inning. Rusie pitched his usual great game, holding down the Pittsburgs to six hits and striking out ten men. Score:

New York 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 3—8
Pittsburg 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—6

New York—Hits, 8; errors, 4. Pittsburg—Hits, 6; errors, 4. Batteries—Rusie and Buckley, Baldwin and Mack. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—W. Ewing. Three-base hits—Shugart, Miller. Home run—O'Rourke. Stolen bases—Richardson, Hanlon, Shugart, Beckley. Double plays—Richardson-Connor, Rusie-Richardson-Connor, Shugart-Beckley. First on balls—Off Rusie, 6; off Baldwin, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Hanlon. Struck out—By Rusie, 10; by Baldwin, 2. Passed ball—Mack. Wild pitches—Baldwin, 2; Rusie, 1. First on errors—New York, 4; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburg, 5. Time—2:18. Umpire—Lynch.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

King Kelly's Men Again Victorious Over the Baltimore Team.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—Today's game was won by Cincinnati in much the same way as yesterday's. Baltimore's poor fielding and hard hitting by Cincinnati won the game for the home team before five innings had been played. Score:

Cincinnati 0 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 1—7
Baltimore 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2—4

Cincinnati—hits, 14; errors, 4. Baltimore—Hits, 8; errors, 7. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 2. Two-base hit—Dwyer. Three-base hits—Whitney, Seery. Stolen base—Canavan. Double plays—Yank Robinson-Carney; Wise-Madden-Gilbert; Gilbert-Werden; Gilbert-Welch-Werden. First on balls—By Dwyer, 3; by Madden, 4. Struck out—By Dwyer, 3; by Madden, 1. Passed ball—Bill Robinson. Time, 1:50. Umpire—Mahone. Batteries—Dwyer-Kelly; Madden-Bill Robinson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 6.—The Athletics won the second game of the series from the Browns this afternoon by superior work. Score:

St. Louis 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—5
Athletics 0 0 1 0 1 4 0 1 —7

St. Louis, hits 8, errors 4; Athletics, hits 14. Batteries—Stivetts and Munyan, Weyhing and Milligan. Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Athletics, 4. Two-base hits—Milligan (2), Corcoran, Mulvey. Home runs—Stivetts (2), Milligan, Larkin. Stolen base—Cross. Runs batted by base hits—Stivetts, 2; Comiskey, 2; Weyhing, 1; Cross, 1; Wood, 2; Milligan, 2. First on balls—Off Stivetts, 1; off Weyhing, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Lyons, Mulvey. Struck out—By Stivetts, —; by Weyhing, 3. Passed ball—Milligan, 1. Wild pitch—Stivetts, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Ferguson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—It took the Bostons ten innings to beat the Louisvilles this afternoon. The game was marked with sharp fielding for both teams. Score:

Louisville 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4
Boston 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 4—8

Hits—Louisville, 13; Boston, 10. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Stratton and Cahill; Buffinton and Murphy. Earned runs—Louisville 1; Boston, 1. Three-base hit—McGeachy. Two-base hits—Stricker and Duffy. Left on bases—Louisville, 5; Boston, 3. Double plays—Jennings-Taylor; Radford-Brothers-Murphy. Struck out—Jennings, Meekin, Stratton, Brown, Murphy. Hit by pitched ball—Meekin. Stolen bases—Donovan, Duffy. Bases on balls—Off Stratton, 2. Time—1:55. Umpire—Kenns.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 6.—The poor work of Clark in the box lost today's game for Columbus. The batting of Sneed, Sutcliffe, and McGuire was the feature of a slow and tiresome game. Errors of Columbus were costly. Score:

Columbus 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 1—9
Washington 0 3 3 3 0 2 1 0 —11

Columbus—Hits, 10; errors, 4. Washington—Hits, 16. Batteries—Clark, Twitchell, Donahue, and Dowse; Foreman and McGuire. Earned runs—Columbus, 5; Washington, 3. Home run—Lehane. Three-base hits—Croos, Murphy. Two-base hits—Sutcliffe, Alvord, Dowse, Sneed. Bases on balls—By Knell, 3; by Clark, 3; by Twitchell, 2; by Foreman, 7. Struck out—By Knell, 3; by Twitchell, 2; by Foreman, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Twitchell. Stolen bases—Sneed (2), Donnelly, McAuley, Sutcliffe (2), Hatfield (2). Wild pitches—Clark, 2; Foreman, 1. Left on bases—Columbus, 4; Washington, 7. Time—2:25. Umpire—Davis.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION GAMES.

Omaha Wins from Minneapolis Through Hard Hitting.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 6.—Killen received atrocious support and was knocked out of the box. Rettger took his place in the middle of the seventh inning:

Minneapolis 1 1 1 0 2 2 1 0 0—8
Omaha 1 0 0 0 2 5 5 0 —13

Minneapolis—Hits, 10; errors, 7. Omaha—Hits, 13; errors, 6. Earned runs—Minneapolis, 4; Omaha, 2. Two-base hits—Ward, McQuaid, Smith, McGlone, Dungan. Home run—Sommers. Stolen base—McClelland. Double plays—Walsh to Flanagan; White to Sommers. Bases on balls—Killen, 3; Keefe, 5. Hit by pitched balls—McClelland, Ward. Struck out—By Killen, 6; by Keefe, 2; by Rettger, 4. Passed balls—Darling, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Gaffney. Batteries—Rettger, Killen, and Darling; Keefe and Fields.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 6.—Denver opened here today and proved easy picking for the Huskers. Kennedy pitched rather wildly at the outset and practically lost the game in the second. Denver's fielding was also rather shady until the latter end of the game. The score:

Sioux City 1 6 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—9
Denver 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3

Earned runs—Sioux City, 2. Two-base hits—Swartwood, Strauss. Three-base hit—Vandyke. Bases on balls—Sioux City, 8; Denver, 5. Struck out—By Meakin, 4; by Kennedy, 2. Wild pitches—Kennedy, 3. Sacrifice hit—Sioux City. Hit by pitcher—Genins. Double play—Strauss-Nicholson-Morrissey.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 6.—Duluth beat Lincoln easily in the opening game of the series today. Score:

Duluth 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 1 0—7
Lincoln 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Duluth—Hits, 9; errors, 9. Lincoln—Hits, 8; errors, 7. Earned runs—Duluth, 1; Lincoln, 2. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Three-base hit—Burkett. Stolen bases—Wright (2), Goodenough, Burkett. Passed ball—Baldwin. Wild pitches—Inks, 2. Hit by pitcher—Rowe, J. Bases on balls—Off Inks, 6; off Ehret, 2. Struck out—By Inks, 6; by Ehret, 3. Left on bases—Duluth, 8; Lincoln, 11. Time—1:55. Umpire—Emslie. Batteries—Inks and Baldwin, McMahon; Ehret and Cook.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Inability to hit Swartzell lost today's game for Milwaukee. Score:

Milwaukee 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4
Kansas City 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 —5

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 5; Kansas City, 2. Two-base hits—Burke, Pettie, Pickett. Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen base—Earl. Bases on balls—By Vickery, 5; by Swartzell, 1. Struck out—By Swartzell, 5. Passed balls—Schriver, 2; Gunson, 1. Milwaukee—Base hits, 6; errors, 1; battery, Schriver and Vickery. Kansas City—Base hits, 9; errors, 4; battery, Swartzell and Gunson. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Quest.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE GAMES.

Cedar Rapids Shuts Out the Rockford Club by a Score of 4 to 0.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Cedar Rapids shut Rockford out in a pretty contest today. Score:

Cedar Rapids 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Rockford 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Hopper and Williams, Kling and Pike. Errors—Cedar Rapids, 5; Rockford, 2. Base hits—Cedar Rapids, 10; Rockford, 5. Two-base hit—Wiswell. Three-base hits—Summers. Wild pitch—Kling.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Hard hitting and clean fielding gave Quincy the victory today. Score:

Quincy 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 3 0—8
Ottumwa 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4

Batteries—Daniels-Murphy, Orelup-Magee. Earned runs—Quincy, 3; Ottumwa, 2. Errors—Quincy, 2; Ottumwa, 6. Base hits—Quincy, 12; Ottumwa, 6. Two-base hits—Daniels and Lynch. Three-base hits—Fisner (2), Bailey. Passed ball—Murphy, 1. Time of game—2:20.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Joliet club arrived home yesterday and played Ottawa today. Score:

Joliet 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Ottawa 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3

Batteries—Joliet, Burrell and Moran; Ottawa, Haskins and Donovan. Errors—Joliet, 3; Ottawa, 3. Earned runs—Joliet, 2. Base hits—Joliet, 8; Ottawa, 9. Two-base hit—Joliet. Passed ball—Moran. Wild pitch—Burrell. Time of game—1:35.

In the Wisconsin League.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Score:

Appleton 1 1 3 0 4 0 1 0 0—10
Fond du Lac 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0—4

Batteries—Appleton, Case and Schaub; Fond du Lac, Donnelly and Dobyns. Appleton—Errors, 2; earned runs, 6; base hits, 10; two-base hits, 2. Fond du Lac—Errors, 10; earned run, 1; base hits, 5; two-base hits, 2; passed ball, 1. Time of game—2 hours.

OCONTO, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Score:

Oconto 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—5
Marinette 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—4

Batteries—O'Connor and Boreland, Gayle and Brandenburg. Errors—Oconto, 5; Marinette, 5. Base hits—Oconto, 6; Marinette, 5. Two-base hits—Oconto, 1; Marinette, 2. Passed balls—Brandenburg, 4. Time of game—1:49.

Baseball Notes.

At Waukesha yesterday Waukesha beat Oshkosh by a score of 4 to 3.

At Clinton, Ill., yesterday Clinton beat the St. Louis Athletic team 11 to 3.

Keokuk defeated Carthage on the latter's grounds yesterday by a score of 4 to 1.

San José, Cal., has a great infielder in I. E. Everett and Baltimore is trying to get him to jump his contract.

Milwaukee's flirtation with the American Association came to naught, but the club is likely to land there next year.

Amateur Baseball Notes.

The Clinton Stars will cross bats with the Woolf clothing store nine Sunday.

The Chicago Uniques will go to Joliet Sunday to play the Standards, one of the best clubs in the city.

The Edgewood Jrs. would like to hear from the Marines next Sunday. Address Emil Uhler, California and Milwaukee avenues.

The Vernon Juniors will play any Sunday for $5 to $25 a side; also would like to hear from Wa-na-tons and Marquettes. L. O'Brien, No. 452 Harrison street.

The Oak Ridges would like to hear from the Pullman Boys, Calumets, and Rovers, or any nine averaging 16. Address T. Talcott, No. 5154 Grand boulevard.

The East Ends want a game for next Saturday; 16 to 17 year clubs. Call on E. Edmunds, No. 199 Clark street, care Missouri Pacific railway, before noon.

The Argyle Comrades claim a score of 9 to 0 for the non-appearance of the Young Philadelphias. The Argyle Comrades would like to hear from all 11 to 13 year old nines on the North Side. Address H. J. Manning, Argyle Park.

The Columbias defeated the Junior Athletics at Summerdale. The batteries were Fyfe and Merkl of the Columbias and Bush and Polick and Colins and Powers of the Junior Athletics. The score:

Columbias 2 9 4 3 5 0 1—24
Junior Athletics 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

The Vernon Juniors defeated the Vernons at Fifteenth and Wood streets. The features of the game were the battery work of O'Brien and Keating, the heavy wind-pushing of Houlihan, and the general all-around playing of the Vernon Juniors. The batteries were O'Brien and Keating of the Vernon Juniors and Buff Roche and Bony Lealy of the Vernons. Houlihan struck out eight times. The score:

Vernon Juniors 4 2 3 6 3 12 3 4 2—42
Vernons 1 0 11 9 2 3 3 3 5—42

WINNING HIS OWN MONEY

CORRIGAN TAKES THREE RACES AT THE HAWTHORNE TRACK.

Each of Them, Helter Skelter, Ethel, and Fan King, Is a Strong Favorite—Penny Has the Mount on Ethel, but "Monk" Overton Rides the Other Two—Prince Henry, in the Last Race, Furnishes the Surprise of the Day.

Four of Ed Corrigan's horses were sent to the post at Hawthorne and made strong favorites by the talent in the betting ring yesterday. Three of them justified the judgment of the talent, and ran winning races. They were Helter Skelter, who was a "cinch," Ethel, and Fan King. Penny had the mount on Ethel, but "Monk" Overton covered the pigskin on the other two, and the credit of Ethel's victory is due in large part to the boy's riding.

"Monk" also rode two losing mounts, who went to the flag as well backed choices for no other apparent reason than that Overton had the handling of them. One of these was T. H. Ryan's old springbok mare Lela May, and the other was Mr. Corrigan's Longfellow colt Mariner. The latter was unequal to the demands of the contest on which he started, and Overton had to do the work to land Lela May as good as second, a place she took entirely on account of her black rider's skill.

Four thousand persons saw the sport. It was excellent. In all the events, save that in which Helter Skelter had a walkover, there were exciting finishes and stirring contests from start to finish. The last event, a six-furlong dash, was a grand race, and by running it Prince Henry furnished the only surprise of the day to the talent. Mr. Corrigan took down exactly two-thirds of the money offered in his purses, but his entries were all runners on form.

Carter Beats Lela May.

A field of seven good ones went to the front in the first event, with Lela May the favorite and Joe Carter and Insolence even up in favor for second choice. McCafferty, on his Insolence, took the flag first, with Lela May the last of the bunch to get away. The Major nipped Insolence at the half, and led for an eighth, when Little Scissors went to the front by a head. At the stretch Joe Carter was best by half a length, with Overton pressing Lela May through the bunch, and riding hard. "Monk" brought her up third, but in a whipping chase down the stretch he was unable to bring up with Carter, who won by half a length.

If anybody wanted to place money on Helter Skelter in the mile event the bookies were there to accommodate him, but they asked for odds of 1 to 8. They offered 5 to 1 on the field, in which were Red Leo, Harry Kuhl, and Lizzie B., and some of them even took Helter Skelter out and tried to coax money on the result of the race between the other three, quoting Lizzie B. at 5 to 2, Harry Kuhl at 15 to 1, and Leo at from 20 to 40 to 1. But the talent played Helter Skelter or did not play at all. Overton took the favorite off third, but at the quarter he had him two lengths ahead under a strong pull, with Lizzie B. leading the others by six lengths. The finish was that way, with Red Leo in third over Harry Kuhl.

Mirabeau in the $1,000 handicap for a mile and an eighth gave fourteen pounds to Brookwood and Ethel, and more than that to Silver Lake. The talent made Ethel, with Penny in the saddle, the favorite, while Mirabeau, despite the 120 pounds on her, was a second choice and well backed. Soden, her owner, was up.

Mirabeau Quits.

Hy Dy, going light, made the pace and led to the three-quarters, with Silver Lake from one to two lengths behind. Ethel all this while was at the rear and Mirabeau had not shown. But just before the turn into the stretch she came up within a head of Hy Dy, and in the first of the stretch led for a few yards by half a length, with Penny sending Ethel up at a tearing gait. Mirabeau felt her weight and quit, but Ethel half-way down gained an advantage of a length, which she held under the wire. Silver Lake and Hy Dy had a great brush for the place, which the former took by a short half, all the rest being bunched only a length away.

Corrigan's Fan King, 7 to 2, carried the bulk of the money in the next race, a selling event at six furlongs. Renounce was a second choice, while Falerna, Parson Crook, and Rouser all had admirers. The Will County gelding, Rouser, followed Beulah B. away, but at the half and again at the three-quarters led by one-half a length, and so into the stretch, where Overton drove Fan King out of the bunch behind and took second place from Falerna, just sent up to that position. "Monk" used his spurs and whip with such good effect that half way down Fan King raced ahead and led to the finish by a length, Falerna taking second place from Rouser by a nose.

The closing dash of 2-year-olds furnished some of the best sport of the day. Mr. Corrigan's Mariner was sent out with Overton in the pigskin and he was made the favorite over C. L. Brown, Sam Farmer, Blaze Duke, Prince Henry, and Vancluse. All the youngsters were prime as they went to the post. Sam Farmer, C. L. Brown, and Prince Henry went away in that order, Mariner leaving last in the lot. Sam Farmer still had the advantage at the half, but Blaze Duke was only a head away, with Mariner third, but failing to respond to "Monk's" frantic efforts. Blaze Duke had the best of it by a length at the three-quarters, with the Prince leading Sam Farmer, who livened up shortly and ran into the stretch, leading safely and a likely winner, Blaze Duke and Prince Henry coming after him very fast. Farmer seemed as good as a winner, but he quit and left the finish to the Duke and the Prince, who made as pretty a race of it as has ever been seen at Hawthorne. Penny managed to win out for Prince Henry, but it was only by a few inches that Blaze Duke failed to take the wire first. Vaucluse, who had not been heard from previously, spurted in the stretch and was only half a length away from the Duke, and only the same distance ahead of the bunch.

Summary of the Races.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Joe Carter, 115 pounds (C. Sloan), 9 to 2, won; Lela May, 117 (Overton), 6 to 5, second; Insolence, 119 (McCafferty), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¼. Betty Prather, 110 (Penny), 15 to 1; The Major, 112 (Curry), 50 to 1; Reveal, 110 (Hoggett), 10 to 1; and Little Scissors, 110, 20 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $700, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile—Helter Skelter, 117 pounds (Overton), 1 to 8, won; Lizzie B., 104 (Hoggett), 8 to 1, second; Red Leo, 106 (C. Sloan), 50 to 1, third; and Harry Kuhl, 109 (Penny), 10 to 1, last. Time, 1:44.

Third race, purse $1,000, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Ethel, 105 pounds (Penny), 7 to 5, won; Silver Lake, 100 (Hoggett), 6 to 1 second; Hy Dy, 98 (Taylor), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:56¼. Mirabeau, 120 (Soden), 7 to 2; Brookwood, 106 (C. Sloan), 4 to 1; and Patrick, 102 (Gardner), ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, six furlongs—Fan King, 113 pounds (Overton), 7 to 2, won; Falerna, 89 (Washam), 8 to 1; second; Rouser, 101 (Bain), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. McMurtry, 104 (Munson), 20 to 1; Bob Jacobs, 107 (C. Sloan), 8 to 1; Oro, 107 (Hurley), 30 to 1; Beulah B., 89 (Williams), 50 to 1; Kismet, 101 (Began), 15 to 1; Parson Crook, 103 (Penny), 5 to 1; Donovan, 98 (Gardner), 10 to 1; Renounce, 104 (Thorpe), 3 to 1; Vattell, 110 (Ezell), 25 to 1; and Harry Dixon, 101 (Graham), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $600, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Prince Henry, 111 pounds (Penny), 8 to 1, won; Blaze Duke, 114 (Curry), 8 to 1, second; Vaucluse, 115 (Thorpe), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Sam Farmer, 111 (Hoggett), 5 to 1; Mariner, 111 (Overton), 8 to 5; and C. L. Brown, 118 (C. Sloan), ran unplaced.

Today's Race Card.

Following are the events, entries, and weights for today:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, five-eighths of a mile—Leon II., 117 pounds; Vevis, 112; Sunlight, 117; Duke of Sonora, 117; Betta Broeck, 110; Liberty Bell, 115; Mabel Duffy, 110; Leo Louis, 115; Rosewater, 110; Bob McCart, 112; Elzarra, 110; Dr. Iceman, 114; Kilgore, 115; Altaie, 112; Bobbery, 115; Mitchell "L.," 112; Queenie Trowbridge, 110; Galbanum, 112; Dr. Davis, 114; Jasper, 114; Ethel Landon, 110; Piccadilly, 114.

Second race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, one and one-sixteenth of a mile—Justice, 116 pounds; Little Scissors, 86; Carus, 101; Oro, 103; Patrick, 100; St. Albans, 103.

Third race, handicap, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Maud Howard, 111 pounds; Jean, 103; Mariner, 100; Tom Roach, 107; C. L. Brown, 115.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and up, three-fourths of a mile—Lizzie Gwynne, 103 pounds; Mart Walden, 107; Ithaca, 103; Warren Leland, 107; Maud B., 103; Marmosa, 103; Geraldine, 117; Pearl Jennings, 105; Ella Blackburn, 110.

Fifth race, for all ages, one mile—Indus, 94 pounds; Buckhound, 88; Waldo, 128; Sam Wood, 131; Longshot, 126; Silverstone, 83; Iowa, 127; Dundee, 116.

NEWTON WINS THE CARNIVAL STAKES

Ireland Bros.' Colt Upsets the Talent at the Twin City Jockey Club Track.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The attendance at the fourth day of the Twin City Jockey club meeting at Hamline was nearly 3,000. Most of the interest centered in the Carnival Stakes for 2-year-olds, to which there were forty-eight subscribers. It was announced last night that the entries for the event were Gorman, Carlsbad, and Chief Justice. The last named, however, was drawn, and Ireland Bros., owners of Donetello, announced that Newton would start. This change, however, did not create any excitement in the betting ring. Gorman was a hot favorite and was backed down from even money to 7 to 10. Carlsbad had lots of friends at 11 to 5, and the stable boys had Newton all to themselves at from 6 to 10 to 1, and their hope apparently rested solely in the fact that Porter was in the saddle. At the sound of the bugle the little African brought out Newton and galloped slowly all around the track, while Gorman and Carlsbad were taken slowly down the three-quarter post. The thermometer ranged at 88 to 90° in the shade, and, as Newton went to the post dripping with perspiration, the spectators said he hadn't a chance in a thousand to win.

The trio got away promptly at the first attempt, and Seaman, giving Gorman his rein, sent him to the lead at a killing pace. Fitzpatrick, however, kept Carlsbad right at his heels, with Newton trailing two lengths. Thus they ran to the three-quarters, where Carlsbad moved up to even terms with Gorman. Rounding into the stretch Porter gave Newton the whip and spur with great vigor, and he plunged ahead of the other pair in the last furlong and won by a length, with Carlsbad second, half a length ahead of Gorman. The time was 1:14½, very fast for the Hamline track. The stake was worth $2,480. The defeat was a crushing one for the Renown Stable, as it brought Gorman here early this week for the purpose of capturing this stake. The plungers were hit hard right down the line, and the bookmakers took nearly all the money in sight.

Hamline was selected at 4 to 5 to win the opening event, but Hispania won easily. In the second race Old Comedy was the choice of the betting men at 3 to 2, with Glockner second choice. Here again there was a miscue, Mary C. winning without punishment. The third event went the same way. Corinne Kenney sold at 8 to 5, but Eli Kindig, an almost neglected 4 to 1 chance, ran away with the boodle. He did not keep it long, however. When the horse was brought to the stand for sale Jones O'Brien, his owner, discovered that there were other bidders on him. He was started at $1,100, but R. F. Arnold quickly bid him up $100 at a time to $1,500. O'Brien bid him in at $1,505, having to pay $405 for a purse of $325.

The closing event was contested by seven Minnesota bred horses. The talent, however, found it just as hard to pick winners here as in any previous race. Claverhouse was chosen to win at even money, but the chestnut filly Figit literally ran away from the field and won as she pleased. Details:

First race, purse $400, for maiden 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Hamline, 106 pounds (Freeman), 4 to 5; Alice D., 105 (A. McCarthy), 4 to 1; Hispania, 115 (Seaman), 9 to 5; Comether, 105 (McDonald), 50 to 1. Hamline got away first, Alice D. second, and Comether third. At the half Alice D. and Hamline were running head and head. At the three-quarters Hamline again went to the front, Alice D. second, and Hispania third. Coming down the stretch Hispania forged ahead and won easily, Comether second, and Hamline third. Time, 1:03.

Second race, purse $400, one mile and one-sixteenth—Starters: Glockner, 111 pounds (Porter), 2 to 1; Mary C., 93 (Perkinson), 5 to 2; Dyer, 104 (J. Jones), 12 to 1; Comedy, 104 (McDonald), 3 to 2. Dyer got away first, followed by Mary C. and Glockner. At the three-quarters Glockner led, with Comedy second and Mary C. third. In the stretch Mary C. made a spurt and won by a length, without punishment, Comedy second, Glockner third. Time, 1:51.

Third race, purse $400, one mile and one furlong—Starters: Eli Kindig, 107 pounds (McCarthy), 4 to 1; Rimini, 108 (Parkinson), 3½ to 1; Consignee, 109 (Hayes), 10 to 1; Corinne Kenney, 101 (Porter), 8 to 5; Getaway, 108 (Freeman), 7 to 2; Orrick, 104 (Fink), 8 to 1. Corinne Kenney led to the stretch, with Getaway second, and Eli Kindig third. Down the stretch Eli Kindig took the lead and won by half a length, Corinne Kenney second, and Getaway third. Time, 1:56¼.

Fourth race, the Carnival Stakes, for colts and geldings, 2-year-olds (foals of 1889), with $1,000 added, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Gorman, 120 pounds (Seaman), 7 to 10; Carlsbad, 120 (Fitzpatrick), 11 to 5; Newton, 120 (Porter), 6 to 1. Newton won, Carlsbad second, and Gorman third. Time, 1:14½.

Fifth race, purse $400, for Minnesota bred horses, one mile—Claverhouse, 107 pounds (Magnussen), 1 to 1; Minneapolis Boy, 107 (La Fontain), 15 to 1; Dolly Houston, 102 (Clancey), 4 to 1; Swanena, 102 (McCauley), 6 to 1; Figit, 91 (Davis), 6 to 1; Pauline, 104 (Hamline), 3 to 2; Joe, 109 (Pascoe), 3 to 2. Figit won, Dolly Houston second, and Joe third. Time, 1:47½.

DISAPPOINTED A BIG CROWD.

Firenzi and Kingston Scratched in the Freehold Stakes at Jerome Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The entry of Firenzi, Kingston, Raceland, and English Lady in the historic Freehold Stakes, one and one-half miles, attracted several thousand lovers of racing to Jerome Park today. Brighton Beach ended its season yesterday and all its patrons turned out, filling the old grand stand comfortably. The forty-nine bookmakers in the ring were overwhelmed with business. But there was a great disappointment in store for the crowd. Firenzi and Kingston were withdrawn from the Freehold. Mike Dwyer thought Raceland good enough to win and Byrnes felt that Firenzi was not quite up to so hard a race. So Raceland had only English Lady to beat and he beat her in impressive style, notwithstanding the remarkable behavior of E. A. Buck, who ran out upon the track during the race to signal to Bergen how to ride his filly. No man ever made such a fool of himself before. He should have been fined $100.

Reckon won the first race as she pleased. In a tight finish Edgar Johnson beat Uno Grande for the place. There were no other starters.

Marcus Daly sent Sir Matthew to the post in the race for the Camden Stakes and declared to win with him. The stable was the favorite in the betting, and Sir Matthew won without difficulty, while Mr. Withers ran second with the Necromancy colt and third with the Uproar colt.

In the race for the Trenton Stakes, a selling affair, May Win, ridden in the most slovenly manner by Bergen, made a dead heat with Sirocco. Adventurer was third. In the run off May Win cantered in. Pierre Lorillard bet $2,000 on Sirocco in the run off and lost, of course.

A few days ago Mr. Lorillard claimed Daisy Woodruff out of a selling race and was laughed at. Today Daisy won the fifth race easily, and was backed by her new owner from 8 to 1 down to 4 to 1. Lambley rode her, and after the race Mr. Lorillard called the boy into the stand and gave him $1,000. He is tired of Taylor, who since his recent accident at Morris Park has been afraid to take any chances in a race. Soho was second in the fifth race, Salisbury third.

Lambley rode Mr. Lorillard's colt Kirsch in the last race and secured second place, while Taylor on Lavish was nowhere. The winner turned up in Alcalde, an 8 to 1 shot. Schuylkill was third. These are the summaries:

First race, handicap sweepstakes, at $20 each, with $1,000 added, mile and a furlong—Reckon, 108 pounds (Littlefield), 1 to 3; Edgar Johnson, 90 (A. Covington), 25 to 1; Uno Grande, 109 (Doggett), 5 to 2. Time, 1:57¼.

Second race, the Camden Stakes, for 2-year-olds, at $50 each, with $1,500 added, six furlongs—Sir Matthew, 111 pounds (Barnes), 4 to 5; Necromancy colt, 111 (Lambley), 11 to 5; Uproar colt, 111 (Bergen), 11 to 5; Airshaft, 118 (Hamilton), 5 to 1; Shellbark, 118 (Littlefield), 4 to 5; Brooklyn, 111 (Clayton), 30 to 1. Time, 1:18¼.

Third race, the Trenton Stakes for 3-year olds, at $50 each, with $1,000 added, one mile—May Win, 108 pounds (Bergen), 3 to 5; Sirocco, 103 (G. Taylor) 9 to 2; Adventurer, 108 (Littlefield), 4 to 1; Laurel, 92 (F. Doane), 10 to 1; Prince Charming, 97 (Covington), 10 to 1. Dead heat between May Win and Sirocco. Run off won by May Win; time, 1:45. Betting: May Win, 1 to 2; Sirocco, 6 to 5. Time, 1:45¼.

Fourth race, the Freehold Stakes, for all ages, at $100 each, with $1,500 added, mile and a half—Raceland, 115 pounds (Hamilton), 1 to 4; English Lady, 102 (Bergen), 3 to 1. Time, 2:27½.

Fifth race, selling, sweepstakes at $20 each, with $1,000 added, six furlongs—Daisy Woodruff, 101 pounds (Lambley), 9 to 2; Soho, 115 (Bergen), 4 to 1; Salisbury, 100 (F. Doane), 4 to 1; Torchlight, 108 (Ray), 4 to 1; Roquefort, 106 (Littlefield), 3 to 1; Celia, 102½ (Taylor), 10 to 1. Time, 1:16¼.

Sixth race, sweepstakes for maiden 2-year-olds, at $20 each, with $1,000 added, five furlongs—Alcalde, 113 pounds (Barnes), 5 to 1; Kirsch, 113 (Lambley), 6 to 5; Schuylkill, 113 (Bergen), 4 to 1; Canvas, 113 (Donohue), 5 to 2; Cokena filly, 110 (Midgley), 5 to 2; Shenandoah, 113 (Costello), 4 to 1; Abundance colt, 113 (Doggett), 12 to 1; Lavish, 113 (Taylor), 15 to 1; Otero, 110 (Hamilton), 15 to 1; Caterer, 113 (Littlefield), 10 to 1; Elsinor colt, 113 (Barbee), 25 to 1; Faux Pas colt, 113 (Clayton), 12 to 1. Time, 1:03½.

Monmouth's card for Jerome Park tomorrow is as follows:

First race, sweepstakes for 2-year-olds which have run and not won at Jerome or Morris Park since July 3, of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, half a mile—Annie Queen, Marmont, 108 pounds; Exotic, 105; Absconder, 101; Grand Prix, 102; Juliette colt, 99; Breta colt, 98; Faux Pas colt, Ali Abiaze, Quartermaster, 96; Whitewings, Picalilli, 93; Fugit, Bettie M. filly, 90; Arapahoe, 84.

Second race, sweepstakes for all ages of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, weights twenty pounds above the scale, 1,400 yards—Kingstock, 122 pounds; Key West, Kirkover, Sir George, 105; Pagan, Sir Launcelot, Volunteer II., Beck, Houston, 102; Houri, Wendaway, Orageuse, 100.

Third race, sweepstakes for all ages of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, weights 7 pounds below the scale, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000, heats of six furlongs, distance fifty feet, time between heats, 20 minutes—Onaway, 113 pounds; Cynosure, Roquefort, 106; Margherita, 93; Beck, 85.

Fourth race, free handicap sweepstakes for 2-year-olds non-winners of $2,000, of $10 each if not declared out, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, six furlongs—Rhoda colt, 116 pounds; Slander, 108; Hamilton, 114; The Shark, Ansonia, 111; Wah Jim, Alcalde, 105; Constantinople filly, 103; Wyandotte colt, Kilkenny, 102; Barefoot, 100; Maggie Murphy, 92.

Fifth race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds of $10 each with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third, winner to be sold at auction, six furlongs—Helen Rose, 107 pounds; Pon Pon, 105; Lillian, Westfarms, Lepanto, Peralta, 104; Trelliswood, 102; Prince Charming, 100; Gold Step, Celia, Gretchen, 95.

Sixth race, handicap steeplechase, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, the short steeplechase course—Futurity, 170 pounds; Ecarte, 144; Bassanio, 140; Westmoreland, 134; Benefit, 133; Countess, 130; Westfield, 128; Fountain, Puritan, 125.

Results at Gloucester.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The races at Gloucester today resulted as follows:

First race, one mile—Tappahannock (Kuchen) won; Lee S. (Morris), second; Alan Archer (J. Fitzsimmons), third. Time, 1:46. Betting: Tappahannock, 8 to 1; Lee S., 2 to 1; Alan Archer, 7 to 1.

Second race, six furlongs—Montella (Snedeker), won; Sister Ione (J. Bergen), second; Budd Erwin (Hill), third. Time, 1:20¼. Betting: Montella, 4 to 1; Sister Ione, 6 to 1; Budd Irwin, 2 to 1.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—King Solomon (Brasier) won, Flagrant (Morris) second, Count-Me-In (Carson) third. Time, 1:26¼. Betting: King Solomon, 8 to 1; Flagrant, 6 to 1; Count-Me-In, 2 to 1.

Fourth race, four and one-half furlongs—Genevieve (Kuchen) won, Lita (J. Bergen) second, Ecstacy (J. Tribe) third. Time, :57¼. Betting: Genevieve, 2 to 1; Lita, 3 to 1; Ecstacy, 5 to 2.

Fifth race, one mile handicap—Kyrie B. (Hill), won, Pliny (Morris), second, Frank Ward (J. Fitzsimmons), third. Time, 1:57¼. Betting: Kyrie B., 5 to 1; Pliny, 3 to 1; Frank Ward, 2 to 1.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Slumber (J. Bergen), won, Kismet (Stoval), second, Thorns (Hill), third. Time, 1:19¼. Betting: Slumber, 6 to 1; Kismet, 8 to 1; Thorns, 8 to 1.

The entries for Friday follow:

First race, seven furlongs—Lancaster, 122 pounds; Defendant, 122; Skidmore, 117; Carnot, 112; Macgregor, 117; Morristown, 117; Meade, 112; Avery, 112; Dr. Jekyll, 112; Bonnie S., 112; Melwood, 112; Joe B., 112; Festus, 112; Pinkie T., 112; Jim Gates, 112.

Second race, one-half mile, maiden 2-year-olds—Stumbler, 112 pounds; Aunt Min, 109; Smuggler, 104; Ida West gelding, 102; Yorkshire Lass filly, 101; Peerless colt, 98; Baby, 98; Jurist, 98; Preston B., 98; Fawn, 95.

Third race, six and one-fourth furlongs—Sallie Harper, 108 pounds; Hawkstone, 107; Lita, 105; Gypsy Queen, 105; Monsoon, 104; White Nose, 101; Bill Barnes, 98; Shakspeare, 95; Vance, 95; Thad Rowe, 95; Hemet, 94; Pine Ridge, 91.

Fourth race, one mile—Lonely, 115 pounds; Elyton, 109; Keynote, 106; Martha, 105; Little Addie, 104; Landseer, 97; Katie C., 96; Ruby, 95.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, beaten horses—Jim Gray, 117 pounds; Owen Golden, 112; James A. H., 107; Vassal, 102; Nomad, 102; Teddington, 102; Ten Rookh, 102; Alfred B., 102; Lomax, 102; Tom Kearns, 102; Maid of Richland, 97; Souvenir, 97; Mamie S., 95.

Favorites Had the Best of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Favorites had the best of the bargain today throughout. Attendance poor. Track fast. Three-year-old, trotting, stakes, $300. Vida Wilkes, first; Wild Rose, second. Best time, 2:29. Second special for named horses, Flora G., first; Free Coinage, second; Ebetress, third. Best time, 2:30. Three-rod nomination trotting, purse, $1,500, Baden, first; C. W. S., second; Serena, third. Time, 2:24¾.

Results at Mason.

MASON, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Still larger crowds were at the races today. The results were as follows: The 2:40 trot was won by Vesta Medium in four heats. Best time, 2:34¾. Bay Prince was second, Townsend Chief third, and Charlie Stever fourth. Six started. In the pacing race, 2:30 class, five started. J. J. won, Best time, 2:31¼. Dan Mitchell was second, Maud Adair third, and Prince Frederick fourth.

DECIDED IN THE STRETCH

GOOD RACES AND A FAST TRACK AT GARFIELD PARK.

Records Almost Touched—Good Performances by Old Somerset and Sister Linda—The Betting Ring $150,000 to $200,000 Short on the Meeting So Far—Two Favorites Reach the Wire First—The Other Winners Well Backed—The Summary.

There was another big crowd of 5,000 or more at Garfield Park yesterday, and better racing is seldom seen on a minor track. Though there were no heart-disease finishes, all the races were decided in the stretch, and no horse won that was not entitled to do so. The going was lightning fast and the air such as thoroughbreds swelter and break records in.

No new marks were set on the books, but old Somerset, just now in great form, won the nine-furlong handicap in 1:54, the second fastest time for the distance on the track, 1:53½, having been made by Lorenzo, with four pounds less up, July 25. Then, again, Sister Linda ran seven furlongs with less weight, 90 pounds, in 1:27, within three-fifths sec-ond of Britannic's Sheepshead Bay 1889 circular track record.

The bookmakers who made a legitimate book won on the day. But few such men do business at Garfield Park. Before the smartest turf crowd in America few books are safe, and such are Chicago race-track crowds. At this time the Garfield ring is from $150,000 to $200,000 "in the hole," several books being as much as $15,000 and $18,000 behind. Under fair conditions, with such square racing going on, they cannot get even.

Two favorites, Starter Caldwell at 3 to 1 and Somerset at 9 to 5, won yesterday. All the other winners, Sister Linda, 6 to 1; Bonnie Byrd, 4 to 1; and Maggie Cline, 3 to 1, were well backed. The day's betting was heavy. No jockey won two races, though little Lowry had three mounts and won once and was third twice. The starting was poor.

Bunn Is Complimented.

The betting on the first race, a seven-furlong selling event, was as changeable as a chameleon. The handsome Starter Caldwell at 2½ and 3 to 1 and Lady Blackburn, 3 and 4 to 1, were the steady favorites, but a wild plunge on Ben Cox at the end drove his price down from 20 to 5 to 1, and the race seemed all over. He ran in "Safety" Cushing's colors. When Bunn was put up on Red Fox his price declined from 10 to 6 to 1.

Lady Blackburn got off very poorly and could never get through. Red Fox was off in front and made all the running to the stretch, where Ben Cox, Starter Caldwell, and Texas Girl joined him, Bill Nye fifth, having run through his horses from ninth position at the drum tap. It was a most handsome race to the stand's end, where Allen brought Starter Caldwell away, and he won in a drive by a good length from Red Fox, Bill Nye half a length back third. The stand complimented Bunn for his good riding on Red Fox.

Somerset was chosen to win the second race, another selling affair at one mile and seventy yards. He opened at 2 to 1 and was backed down to 8 to 5, Arundel, evidently injected, was second choice at 3 to 1, King Punster, fat and certainly not up to a race at a distance, being at 4 to 1. The race was run on the betting, the talent even going as far as to pick and place the fourth horse. The start was as bad as could be, and Bunn riding hard cut across with Punster and made the running with him to the head of the stretch, Somerset leading the others well bunched. Down the stretch Punster gave it up and Somerset raced to the front and won easily by almost a length from old Arundel, who came fast at the end, King Punster third, two lengths back.

Won All the Way.

More variable betting marked the seven-furlong handicap, third on the day's card. The Texas bush horse Brazos was always favorite, opening at 8 to 5 and going to 11 to 5. Sis O'Lee opened at 6 to 1 and declined to 4½ to 1 at the post. She was well backed, and the ring profited on her defeat. Sister Linda was steadily at 6 to 1. Once the field was in its stride the race was over, for Sister Linda ran to the front and, leading all the way, won in a hand gallop by a length from Brazos, he a half length before Sis O'Lee, Josie M. a very lame fourth.

The handicap at nine furlongs, with six good 3-year-olds in, brought out the fiercest betting of the day. It was shifty, too. The odds complimented the handicapper and showed that the ring was fearful. Silverado was a steady favorite, opening at 2 to 1 and going to 2½ to 1 before the start. He was labeled "A good thing from Hawthorne." Bunn came over especially to ride him. Ormonde and Aristocrat, coupled, drifted from 3 to 1 to 3½ to 1, and Van Buren was thought to have a chance and his party's money backed him down from 5 to 1 to 3 to 1. Bonnie Byrd was stationary at 4 to 1 and Ramier rose from 3 to 1 to 4 to 1.

The start was good and Van Buren at once rushed to the front, leading by two lengths at the stand, six at the quarter, and five at the half. Silverado led the others into the backstretch, where Bonnie Byrd headed him. Ramier and Ormonde were together, third. On the stretch turn Bonnie Byrd closed on Van Buren and she led into the stretch by nearly a length, Ramier at Van Buren's saddle skirts, and Ormonde a length away. Bonnie Byrd had no antagonist in the trip down the stretch, winning quite easily by a length and a half from Ramier, who beat Van Buren by nearly two lengths, Ormonde fourth.

Miss Sent, C. E. Allen's St. Cye filly, was made a hot favorite without any apparent reason for the last race, at five furlongs for maiden 2-year-olds. A lot of money went on Dave Waldo's filly, Maggie Cline, a steady second choice. Once at its work the field was led by Tillie S., with Maggie Cline next and Miss Sent leading the others. In the stretch Maggie Cline went to the front and won in a common gallop by four lengths from Tillie S., she two lengths before the "show" standby Deceit.

The Racing Summary.

The racing summary follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Starter Caldwell, 112 pounds (Allen), 3 to 1, won; Red Fox, 122 (Bunn), 6 to 1, second; Bill Nye, 96 (Lowry), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:28½. Longslipper, 113 (Moore), 15 to 1; Texas Girl, 104 (English), 6 to 1; Lady Blackburn, 111 (Fox), 4 to 1; Mary H., 104 (L. Brown), 20 to 1; Ben Cox, 109 (McLennan), 5 to 1; Victoria, 101 (Finnegan), 8 to 1; and Gov. Wheeler, 108 (Harris), 50 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Second race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, one mile and seventy yards—Somerset, 108 pounds (Griffin), 9 to 5, won; Arundel, 108 (Fox), 3 to 1, second; King Punster, 104 (Bunn), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:46. Harry Weldon, 109 (L. Brown), 8 to 1; Sunny Broeck, 106 (Irving), 15 to 1; Fred Knox, 91 (Madison), 20 to 1; John Wyndham, 104 (Lane), 30 to 1; and Top Gallant, 91 (Martin), 30 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Third race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Sister Linda, 90 pounds (Lowry), 6 to 1, won; Brazos, 114 (Fox), 11 to 5, second; Sis O'Lee, 103 (N. Porter), 4½ to 1, third. Time, 1:27. Josie M., 106 (Hathaway), 3 to 1; Jed, 100 (Irving), 8 to 1; Rosemont, 105 (Morris), 3 to 1; and Maud, 100 (Easley), 20 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Fourth race, purse $1,000, free handicap, for 3-year-olds, one mile and one-eighth—Bonnie Byrd, 100 pounds (W. Harris), 4 to 1, won; Ramier, 117 (L. Brown), 4 to 1, second; Van Buren, 90 (Mooney), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:54. Ormonde, 112 pounds (Allen), 3 to 1; Silverado, 106 (Bunn), 2½ to 1, and Aristocrat, 104 (Griffin), 3 to 1, ran unplaced in order.

Fifth race, purse $500, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, five furlongs—Maggie Cline, 105 pounds (Irving), 3 to 1, won; Tillie S., 108 (Finnegan), 4 to 1, second; Deceit, 105 (Lowry), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Ulster, 111 (R. Jones), 6 to 1; Miss Bulwark, 112 (Moore), 10 to 1; Miss Sent, 105 (Griffin), 2 to 1; Ella Shipman, 105 (Steppe), 8 to 1; and Glen's Pride, 112 (Allen), 8 to 1, ran unplaced.

Today's Race Card.

Today's races, entries, and weights for Garfield Park were as follows:

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, allowances, six and one-half furlongs—John Adams, 95 pounds; Maggie B., 96; Blue Rock, 98; Drift, 100; Modjeska, 102; Post Odds, 103; San Saba, 104; Rock, 104; Ben Cox, 104; Blue Maid, 105; Leo, 107; Pinto, 107; Tom Stevens, 112.

Second race, purse $600, for 3-year-olds and up, selling allowances, one mile—Nellie Wolf, 86 pounds; Ora, 92; Glen Rush, 99; J. J. Healy, 104; Hindoo Lass, 98; Lela May, 105; Alphonse, 106; Rosa, 107; McDearmon, 103; Sunnybrook, 108; Osborne, 110; Longslipper, 111; Arundel, 112.

Third race, purse $1,000, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, six furlongs—Jim Head, 106 pounds; Roseola, 110; Maggie Cline, 110; Goldstone, 113; Addie, 115.

Fourth race, $600 added, free handicap, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and one-sixteenth—Douglas, 90 pounds; Brandolette, 109; Marchma, 90; Jed, 95; Silver Lake, 107.

Fifth race, five furlongs, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, selling allowances—Corinne, 93 pounds; Miss Bullwark, 95; Miss Lyne, 97; Ittie Reno, 97; Zantippa, 99; Gen. Mitchell, 100; Sallie Taylor, 102; Maggie Lebus, 102; Jim Head, 105; Roseola, 105.

Local Turf Notes.

Overton leaves tonight for St. Paul, where he will ride Verge d'Or tomorrow.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company will run its trains right to the gates of the Hawthorne track next week.

Bob Swigert, who owns Carlsbad, said yesterday that the colt would be a sure starter in the Futurity and that Fitzpatrick would ride him.

Henry Avis telegraphed to Hawthorne yesterday for stables, saying he would bring eleven horses, including Verge d'Or, to the track Monday.

Josie M. finished so lame in the third race at Garfield Park as to seem broken down in the off fore leg. The lameness, however, was probably in the mare's shoulder.

P. C. Kidd of Lexington, Ky., will auction off the Kenesaw yearlings at Hawthorne at 12:30 o'clock Saturday. Capt. Franklin, who was expected to conduct the sale, is sick, and could not come.

For disobedience at the post in the second race Bunn, who rode King Punster, and Martin, on Top Gallant, were barred from Garfield Park for ten days. Bunn's fault is the good one of trying hard to win all the time.

Col. Clarke yesterday notified the Californian jockey, Hennessy, that the judges were satisfied that he had been riding recklessly and cutting down horses at Garfield Park, and could ride no more at the track. He was down to ride Red Fox, but Bunn was substituted.

The new stand going up north of the main stand at Garfield Park will be a free one, and opened tomorrow. It will have its own entrance, betting books, offices, bar, and refreshment stands, and be a separate establishment in itself, on the plan in use at Morris Park. It will seat 2,000 people.

Ed Corrigan was well satisfied with the performances of his starters at Hawthorne yesterday. He says he has sent his best horses away. His three great 2-year-olds, Phil Dwyer, Huron, and Lew Weir, are in the East, and he expects to enter two of them in the Junior Champion Stakes at Monmouth.

PROCTOR KNOTT DIES AT SARATOGA.

He Was the Best 2-Year-Old of His Year and Won Some Grand Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y. Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The largest crowd of the meeting turned out today. The weather was superb, and fully one-half of those present were ladies. The original entries were meager, but even at that there were scratches, so that five was the largest number starting in any one race outside of the last which, was added to the regular program. Four of the six favorites won and the other two were well backed. Balgowan with Taral was at first made a sharp favorite in the stake race, but subsequently a lot of money boomed Homer into first choice and he won in a romp, never letting anything get near him. For once Eon did not have much to beat, and Taral landed him the easiest sort of a winner. Carroll was heavily backed for the place and he got it easily. Gettysburg got off rather badly in the fifth race, or he would certainly have won, as he was not beaten a nose, if he was beaten at all.

Proctor Knott succumbed to his disease at last and died early this morning. At first his ailment was catarrh, but it developed into typhoid fever of a pronounced type. He caught a cold en route from Chicago to Saratoga, which finally caused his taking off. He was the best 2-year-old of his year, and was nearly the best 3-year-old in the spring of 1889, as he was beaten only a head in the best Kentucky Derby ever run. But that race marked the beginning of his decline, as he was never the same horse afterwards. His first race was a victory, and so was his last, the closing event at Washington Park, when he did not have much to beat.

Summaries of today's events follow:

First race, six furlongs, for 2-year-olds—San Salvador, 113 pounds (Williams), 3 to 5; Glee Boy, 113 (Shaner), 7 to 5. San Salvador led all the way and won by a neck driven out. Time, 1:18.

Second race, Iroquois Stakes, mile and a quarter—Homer, 117 pounds (Narvice), 9 to 10; Balgowan, 117 (Taral), 11 to 10; Ayershire Lass, 107 (Shaner), 25 to 1; Oberlin, 117 (Coffee), 100 to 1. Homer led from start to finish and won in a gallop by four lengths, Balgowan six before Ayershire Lass, Oberlin beaten a hundred yards. Time, 1:52¾.

Third race, one mile—Bolero, 113 pounds (Taral), 1 to 5; India Rubber, 113 (Coffee), 4 to 1; and 30 to each Versatile and Headquarters. Versatile led for nearly six furlongs, when Bolero went to the front and won in a canter, Versatile beating India Rubber half a length for the place. Time, 1:45¾.

Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Eon, 124 pounds (Taral), 2 to 5; Carroll, 109 (Narvice), 4 to 1; Abi, 107 (Sims), 5 to 1. Carroll cut out the running and led by two lengths until a furlong from home, when Eon moved to the front and won in a canter, Carroll beating Abi two lengths. Time, 2:11.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—St. Charles, 103 pounds (Narvice), 8 to 5; Busteed, 118 (Sims), 2 to 1; Gettysburg, 122 (Taral), 3 to 1; Luray, 98 (Lilly), 6 to 1; Ville Marie, 101 (Bryant), 12 to 1. St. Charles led into the stretch, where he had enough of it, and the finish was a close and fighting one between three, Marie being awarded the race, Gettysburg a head before Luray. Time, 1:24.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Pennyroyal, 110 pounds (Williams), even money; Apollo, 102 (Narvice), 4 to 1; the Kelp filly, 110 (Sims), 6 to 1; and from 10 to 50 to 1 the other platers. Pennyroyal was the leader until half way down the homestretch, where Apollo came with a rush and won by a length, the Kelp beating Borealis a neck. Time, 1:03¼.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race—Orinoco, 103 pounds; St. Charles, 103; Windham, 98; Quotation, 105; Bushbolt, 108; California, 110; Bergin, 91.

Second race, seven furlongs—Rinfax, 120 pounds; Void, 100; Little Minch, 107; Red Fellow, 112; Appomattox, 105; Inferno, 112; Marie Lovell, 107; Granite, 107; Gold Dollar, 105.

Third race—Ballyhoo, 110 pounds; Drizzle, 115; Tormentor, 110; Maggie Beck, 91; Sadie, 93; Queen Hattie, 88; Costa Rica, 110.

Fourth race, five furlongs, Rex, 110; Carmine, 110; Reticence, 105; Resacca, 110; Strictly, 105; Bassella, 105; Esperto Santo, 110, Cottonade, 110.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, Daisy F., 110 pounds; Tactician, 103; J. J., 83; Gertie D., 96; Kern, 95; Kitty, 108; Gratitude, 99; Blackwood, 103.

RESULTS ON OTHER COURSES.

Senator Conkling Beats Ripple in the Free-for-All Trot at Freeport.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The third day's meeting of the Freeport Driving Park Association attracted thousands of people. The track was in the best of condition and fast time was made in all classes. In the free-for-all trot Ripple was a red-hot favorite and was backed for many hundreds in the pool-boxes. Senator Conkling, a field horse, won the race in 2:16½, lowering the track's record in a trotting match one-half second. Over $3,000 changed hands on the race. Summary:

Free-for-all trot; purse, $500:

Senator Conkling	4	3	1	1	1
Ripple	1	1	4	3	4
Prince M.	2	2	2	2	2
Billy Beverly	5	5	3	4	3

Time—2:18¼; 2:18; 2:16½; 2:20¾; 2:19¾.

In the 2:25 trot Pat Downing and Charleston were favorites, selling about even. Charleston, driven by M. E. McHenry, won the race in three straight heats, hot ones, too, and $5,000 changed hands on the race. Summary:

2:25 trot; purse $500:

Charleston	1	1	1
Pat Downing	5	2	2
King Chester	2	5	5
J. W. Tedford	9	3	3
Josslyn	4	4	4
Mollie Mack	3	6	8
Scotsman	7	7	7
Bonmot	6	11	9

Exciting Sport at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The finest exhibition of horse racing ever given on the Illinois Valley circuit marked the meeting here this afternoon. The attendance was estimated at 4,000 and the track was in excellent condition. Dr. Sparks, the famous 4-year-old owned by A. J. Hook of Paris, Ky., broke the 4-year-old record on a half-mile track by trotting a heat in 2:18¾ in the free-for-all, and if urged he could easily have reached a mark of 2:16. The other events were equally as exciting and the program was one that is scarcely equaled. Summary:

Foals of 1888, stake $300:

Belle Cassett	1	1
Surprise	2	2
Dr. Caton	3	3
Phillips	5	4
General Sg	4	dis

Time—2:34; 2:35¼.

Free-for-all trot, purse $500:

Dr. Sharks	1	2	1
Straderh	4	1	2
Gillett	2	3	3
Newton	3	5	3
Blackhawk	5	4	5

Time—2:21¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¼.

2:30 class, purse $500:

Tipton Boy	1	5	1	2	1
Elle Girl	2	2	2	1	2
Juror	3	3	3	3	3
Green River	4	4	5	4	4
Andrew C.	6	3	4	5	5
Belle Peters	7	6	6	6	6
Albert S.	5	7	dis.		

Time—2:26¼; 2:25¼; 2:25¼; 2:25½; 2:26¾.

2:35 class, purse $500 (unfinished):

Salem	2	1	1
Joe Fifer	1	3	2
Joe B.	3	2	3
Elmer	4	4	4

Time—2:29¼; 2:28¼; 2:32.

Broke the Track Record.

BARRY, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Three horses started in the 2:40 trotting race. Today's summary:

Milehan's Hambletonian	3	2	1	1	3	1
Arsaces	3	1	2	3	1	2
Limber Swing	2	1	3	2	2	3

Time—2:43¼; 2:42¼; 2:37; 2:41½; 2:41¼; 2:44.

Combination trotting and pacing race was won by Boy B., Bassenger Boy second. Time, 2:33, 2:31, 2:38. In the 2:28 trotting race Maud F. made the fastest mile ever made on this track. Summary:

Maude F.	1	2	1	1
Moorefield	2	1	2	2
Maude White	3	3	4	3
Ellington D.	4	3	3	4

Time—2:29¼; 2:31¼; 2:30¼; 2:34.

Running race, half-mile heats, was won by Hard Times, Edward second, Vidge and Jessie Baker drawn.

Full Fields at North Vernon.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—There were fully 7,000 in attendance at North Vernon races today. The track was fast but there were more entries than could be properly started. The following is a summary of the events:

Three minute trot, purse $350:

Col. Bulet	1	1	1
Modesty	6	3	5
Black Wilkes	5	6	9
Maj. Saunders	9	11	10
Honest Duke	2	10	4
Turell	4	2	3
Grover C.	3	9	8
Carson B.	11	8	dr
Jennie B.	3	5	7
Big Joe	7	7	6
Dick Wood	10	4	2

Time—2:38, 2:37¾, 2:41¾.

The 2:35 pace, purse $250:

Florence M.	7	5	1	1	1
Gray Dan	5	2	8	6	5
Silver Spray	1	1	2	4	6
Daisy Holmes	8	7	5	6	8dr
Silver Duke	6	4	5	2	4
Fostell	3	6	3	3	2
Singer	4	8	4	7	7
Polka Dot	2	3	7	5	1

Time—2:38¾; 2:39¾; 2:40¼; 2:38¾; 2:39¼.

Half-mile run, purse $200.

Sorrel Dan	1	1
Blaze	2	2
Brown Charlie	3	3

Time—55; 55.

Good Sport at Danville.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Good sport marked the Danville races again today, and three interesting races were decided on a good track in the presence of a large crowd. Summaries:

For the 3-year-old stakes:

Andy Cutter, by Cyclone	1	1	1
Nancy Carr	2	2	2

Time—2:29¼; 2:30¼; 2:30¼.

In the 2:25 class pacing:

Nettie C., by Moonstone	1	1	1
Count Hal	2	3	3
Everett, F.	3	2	2

Time—2:31; 2:27; 2:26¾.

In the 3:00 class:

Trafford, by Red Wilkes	1	1	2	1
Blackwood Belle, by Blackwood	5	2	1	2
Viola H.	2	3	dis.	
Erminie	3	5	3	3
Dixie	4	4	4	4

Time—2:29¾; 2:42½; 2:31¼; 2:32.

Shibboleth, the Race Horse, Dead.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Snider Brothers met with a big loss at the track today. Shibboleth had been sick since his arrival here, and this afternoon he died at the stables. He is a bay horse, six years old, with Fellowcraft-Gossamer lineage, and was valued at $5,000.

Better Go to Australia.

A society has been formed in Berlin for the breeding of rabbits to serve as an article of food.

EASY FOR HAL POINTER.

THE GREAT TENNESSEE SIDE-WHEELER AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Yolo Maid, Johnston, and Dallas Beaten in Three Straight Heats in Fast Time—Sprague Golddust Finally Wins the 2:19 Trot Postponed from Wednesday—Nettie King Lowers Her Record—Summaries of the Grand Circuit Races at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Hal Pointer added to his unbroken list of victories this season by defeating Yolo Maid, Johnston, and Dallas this afternoon and putting in three miles within a fraction of a second as fast as his average at Cleveland last week, where he met Yolo Maid for the first time. Even the addition of Johnston did not shake faith in the Tennessee crack, for the betting was 5 to 1 on him with the short end begging. Yolo Maid had the pole, and as usual rushed away ahead each time, while Pointer came at her from the half and easily outfinished her with his all-conquering burst on the homestretch. In the first heat the mile was in 2:10¾, last half 1:05, and Hal Pointer came from the third quarter to the wire in about 31 seconds. He found it easier to beat the California mare the next time in 2:11¼, and she dropped back to fourth place in the third heat, leaving Johnston and Dallas to fight for third money. Johnston won it by getting to second under the whip, while Pointer was going within himself in 2:11.

There was an audience well up in the thousands to see the whirlwind side-wheelers, and the trotters did their share of the work. Sprague Golddust came out livelier and faster than ever for the 2:19 trot left over from last evening, and the betting was 3 to 2 on him. Leicester was really distanced in the third heat yesterday, but allowed in by the complaisance of the judges in direct violation of the rules. All the others that stood to win a part of the purse protested against his starting, and when he finished third, depriving Diamond of fourth money, that part of the purse was held till the question was decided.

Sprague Golddust Improving.

Sprague Golddust trotted in 2:16¼, knocking half a second from his improved record of yesterday.

Ryland T., with McDowell behind him, was thought good enough for the 2:25 class, and the Montana party played him at even money while anybody would buy the field. A more unsteady lot seldom faces the starter than came out in this race, and J. T. was so long in finding his legs that Wilson got demoralized and Splan asked leave to draw him. Ryland T. also began to come slow, and finally was ten lengths back when the rest left the wire. He got squared away at the quarter, and was closing rapidly when the effort told on him and a couple of standstills left him two distances out. McDowell had nodded for the word, however, and there was nothing for it but to send the bay gelding to the stable, leaving a ton of money to burn up with no chance to hedge.

Nettie King got the first heat in 2:20¾—a new mark for the 4-year-old—and she was then the choice at 12 to 5. A standstill break lost her the second heat, and Frank F. lasted long enough to beat J. T. in 2:21. The latter had been pretty well backed and said to be good for a mile below 2:20, so the judges put W. J. Andrews in to see how good the black trotter is. They found out very easily, for J. T. got weary as the heats were divided and went to the stable after the fifth, with fourth money. Nettie King managed to get another heat, but was done for, while the gray gelding Jerry L., from Minneapolis, proved to be the stayer of the party. He pulled up in the sixth mile to let Mr. Hamlin's mare in, after making a double break near the half.

Another of the Village Farm string, Nightingale, was the selection for the 2:23 class, and she landed the first heat so cleverly in 2:21¼ that it was 30 to 7 on her. The next heat found her unsteady and Honest George got home first in 2:21¾. Nightingale looked dangerous in the third heat till she went to pieces again, and her fast finish did not make up enough to catch Honest George. Though there was plenty of daylight for another heat the race was postponed, seemingly to favor the Hamlin mare.

For the wind-up tomorrow there are the 2:24 pace, free-for-all, and 2:17 trots with the triple team of Almonts to try and beat 2:14.

The Summaries.

2:19 class; purse $2,000:

Sprague Golddust (Green)	1	1	3	1
Aline (Elliot)	5	3	1	6
Jean Valjean (Bowen)	3	2	5	2
Leicester (Andrews)	2	7	1	3
Diamond (Barker)	6	5	2	5
Henrietta (Geers)	7	4	6	4
Almont Wilkes (James)	4	6	4	7

Time—2:17; 2:18; 2:18¼; 2:16¼.

2:25 class; purse $2,000:

Jerry L. (Shuler)	3	4	2	1	2	1
Nettie King (Geers)	1	5	1	5	5	3
Frank F. (Hamlin)	4	1	3	4	4	2
J. T. (Cody and Andrews)	5	2	5	2	3	ro
Nutting King (Branigan)	4	3	4	3	3	ro
Ryland T. (McDowell)	dis.					

Time—2:20¾; 2:21; 2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:23¾; 2:21¼.

Free-for-all pace; purse, $5,000:

Hal Pointer (Geers)	1	1	1
Yolo Maid (McDowell)	2	2	4
Johnston (Dunbar)	4	3	2
Dallas (Piedmore)	3	4	3

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¼; 2:11.

2:23 class; purse $2,000, unfinished:

Honest George (McDonald)	2	1	1
Nightingale (Geers)	1	5	2
Keokee (Shank)	3	2	3
Paul (Green)	5	3	2
Walton Boy (Swan)	3	6	5
Hartford (Shuler)	6	4	6

Time—2:19¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

Many Records Lowered.

MASON CITY, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The closing day of the turf meeting here was attended by over 4,000 people, and the races were the most fiercely contested of any of the series. The weather was warm, with a light breeze, and favorable for fast driving. All the horses winning heats lowered their records to some remarkable race. The first race, a 2:23 pace, was won in 2:20 by Deacon, owned by G. B. Dougherty of Leon, Ia.; Tedora, owned by Robert Ault of St. Louis, was second; Storm, owners Kirk Bros., Mason City, Ia., third; Skylark, owners Phillips and Carlton, Sioux Falls, S. D., fourth. The 2:40 trotting was won in 2:26 by Kate B., owned by C. A. Potter of Palatine, Ill. Little Mike, owned by C. G. Coates of Sioux Falls, S. D., was second; Uncle Josh, owned by W. H. Johnson of Cedar Rapids, third, and Dodo, owned by J. R. Pinrose of Grinnell, fourth.

CHASE OF CHICAGO BEATEN.

The Western Player Falls Before Huntington of New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The tennis tournament at Nahant today attracted the usual large crowd of spectators. One of the interesting matches of the day was that between Sam Chase of Chicago and young Huntington of New York. The first was a love game for Huntington by drives out of court for his opponent. Chase took the second by the Yale man's poor work. The third and fourth went to Huntington by some fine placing down the side lines. The fifth was a love vantage game and Chase won some aces by great placing. Huntington braced in the next two games and placed down the side lines past Chase at will. Chase took the eighth by drives into the net by the Yale man. Then Huntington won a vantage game, chiefly on his opponent's errors, giving him the first set.

The second set opened with a vantage game, and Huntington's clean drives gave him the first game. Chase worked hard in the next two games, and allowed his opponent only three points in the two games. Huntington made some neat plays by backhand strokes, giving him the fifth game. Then Chase passed Huntington in great style, and played all around him in the next four games, gaining the second set.

With the score one set all Huntington started in to win, and easily took the first two games, Chase won the third after deuce had been called by the Yale man's errors. Then the fourth and fifth went to Huntington, who placed the balls at will all around Chase. Huntington played poorly in the sixth, but took the seventh by smashing and volleying from the net. The eighth was a vantage game for Chase, who passed Huntington, playing into the base-line corners. The ninth was an easy game for Huntington, who forced Chase to drive into the net by accurate placing. The tenth was a tedious game, and Huntington finally won by drives down the side lines, giving him the set and game.

Today's score: Huntington beat Hovey 8-6, 7-5. Sears beat Chase 9-7, 7-5. Hobart beat Campbell, 7-5, 6-1. Huntington beat Chase 6-3, 2-6, 7-3.

Hobart will receive the first prize of the tournament, having an unbroken run of victories, and Huntington will take the second. Chase failed to secure a match.

Won by the Valkyrie.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COWES, Aug. 6.—Light breezes prevailed again at Cowes today. The Valkyrie and Iverna made another very interesting display of light wind sailing. The match was for the Town Cup and forty raters were also entered, but there was never a chance that any of them would win. The Valkyrie completely turned the tables on the Iverna and led all through, making quite an exceptional display of wind jamming, and while the Iverna's fore reached the Valkyrie's board it was never able to get the weather gauge. When they cross-tacked twice the Iverna could have done it when they met, but it was on a bring-up tack and the Iverna had to give way to the Valkyrie, which won the cup in a very meritorious manner.

John L. at His Old Tricks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The steamship Alamada, which reached port today, passed the steamship Mariposa at Auckland, N. Z., July 18. John L. Sullivan and his theatrical troupe were aboard the Mariposa on their way to Sydney. It was reported Sullivan indulged in liquor on his arrival at Auckland to such an extent that Capt. Haywards of the Mariposa felt constrained to order him confined in the cabin.

He Has His Troubles Too.

This man is rich, has servants at his call,
And every comfort that can brighten life,
But still he has his troubles like us all;
He's married to a fashionable wife.
—*New York Press.*

CAN MAKE EXTRA CHARGE

DEFINITION OF THE RULE REGARDING CONCESSIONS AND PRIVILEGES.

Some Cases in Which Men Making Special World's Fair Exhibits Can Charge an Admission Fee—E. S. Pratt Appointed Commissioner-General by Persia to Handle Its Exhibits for the Exposition—Action of the Arkansas World's Fair Convention—$100,000 to Be Raised.

The Ways and Means committee wishes to correct some misapprehension that has arisen regarding concessions and privileges granted within the Fair grounds. Yesterday the following was given out through the Department of Publicity and Promotion:

The Ways and Means committee, when it refused to permit an extra fee to be charged for admission to the streets of Cairo, did not do so with the aim of depriving the projectors of the enterprise of all source of profit. While visitors who pay the regular price of admission to the Fair grounds will be allowed to enter the streets of Cairo or the highways of any village and behold the architecture, grotesque and ordinary, the natives under the direction of the persons to whom privileges are granted will have the right to sell goods and give entertainments within the walls of their structures.

The point is made by members of the Ways and Means committee that unless this were permitted there could be little object for enterprising managers in preparing attractive exhibitions and bringing them from Egypt and Japan. The Fair cannot consistently subsidize these private enterprises as an inducement to draw them to Chicago, and as the portion of their attractions for which extra money is required is of a character not purely in the line of the Exposition it is not expected that any one desiring to see the theatrical performances or purchase the goods of foreign peoples will object to the paying of an additional fee for the pleasure.

HE'LL HANDLE PERSIA'S EXHIBIT.

The Shah Appoints E. S. Pratt Commissioner-General for the Fair.

A cablegram announcing the appointment of E. S. Pratt as Imperial Commissioner-General to prepare the Persian exhibit was received yesterday by Chief Fearn.

This appointment by the Shah is considered significant of his intention to give Persia an extensive exhibit. Mr. Pratt was United States Minister to Persia. Truxton Beale, his successor, left for Europe two months ago, and has hardly had time to be installed. Immediately upon Mr. Pratt's retirement from the office of United States Minister he receives this important commission from the Shah.

Mr. Pratt is from Alabama. Though only a little over 30 he had charge of the Alabama exhibit at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. It was considered a magnificent showing, and to it has been attributed the recent extensive development of the great mineral wealth of Alabama.

It is deemed more than probable that the Shah himself will visit the Exposition. This Oriental monarch created the greatest kind of a sensation in London. His interesting family would be quite an attraction, too, for he has eighteen children, thirteen of whom are girls. The eldest daughter is 45. The heir-apparent is 38 years old.

WILL RAISE $100,000 FOR THE FAIR.

Arkansas' World's Fair Association Decides on a Plan of Action.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The State World's Fair convention concluded its labors early this morning and adjourned. The Committee on Resolutions submitted a plan whereby $100,000 will be raised to have the State properly represented in Chicago in 1893. The plan adopted meets with general approval and will doubtless meet with success. A stock company will be organized and will be known as "The Arkansas World's Fair Association." The authorized capital stock is $100,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $2 each, business to commence as soon as $10,000 is raised. Until a permanent organization is perfected Gov. Eagle, Agricultural Commissioner Locke, and John G. Fletcher compose the committee to arrange the details of the work. The money will be raised by popular subscription. A resolution was also adopted recommending the appointment of Miss Jean Longborough, the present Secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, as a member of the Woman's Board of Directors for Arkansas from the State at large.

ROW OVER A PROPOSED STATUE.

The Family of Mary Hamilton Object to the Plans of a New York Society.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Judge O'Brien heard arguments in the Supreme Court Chambers today, upon the application of Philip Schuyler, a nephew and stepson of the late Mrs. George L. Schuyler, granddaughter of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, to retrain the Ladies' Art Association and the Women's Memorial Fund Association, and their officers and members from soliciting subscriptions for, or making preparations to erect for exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, a statue of Mrs. Schuyler, under her maiden name, Mary Morris Hamilton. The Judge reserved his decision. A temporary injunction is in force, and the motion made was for its continuance. Mr. Schuyler was represented by James B. Ludlow, who argued that the family was opposed to the notoriety which would follow the carrying out of the statue plan. His papers showed that Mrs. Schuyler's life had always been that of a private citizen. She never sought any kind of notoriety. She was in no sense a "typical philanthropist," as the women of the two associations regarded her. She would have resented any attempt to couple her name with that of Susan B. Anthony, whose statue also the associations proposed to erect for the Chicago Exposition. Mr. Ludlow said that the associations would unlawfully interfere with the right of privacy under pretense of doing honor to Mrs. Schuyler's memory.

Walter S. Logan opposed the application and presented the affidavits of Alice Donlevy, Secretary of the Women's Memorial Fund Association. He said that Horace Greeley had been an intimate friend of Miss Hamilton and had stated that she was really the organizer and controlling spirit of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association. Mr. Logan added that Mrs. Schuyler was really the founder of art teaching in this country, had substantially founded the Ladies' School of Design in this city, which was merged into the Cooper Union Art School, and some of the women now seeking to honor her memory were pupils in that school. She was well known as a philanthropist.

The lawyer declared that the Schuyler family had put detectives upon the track of those women, and threatening letters had been written to the effect that if the wishes of the family were not respected the associations would be involved in expensive litigation and probably subjected to much inconvenience and unenviable notoriety.

Miss Couzins and Mrs. Cooke?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—"It is not proposed to pay two salaries for one office," remarked Acting Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton this afternoon, "and there is a question as to who is entitled to draw salary as Secretary of the Ladies' committee of the World's Fair. With a view to deciding whether or not Miss Couzins or Mrs. Cooke is entitled to compensation it has been deemed best to refer the whole matter to the Attorney General for his opinion on the subject." Attorney-General Miller said subsequently that he was not satisfied that the question at issue was worthy of opinion, but he would carefully examine the papers sent over to him by the Secretary of the Treasury. Meanwhile the salary in dispute is held by the United States disbursing office.

Meetings to Be Held.

The National Commission of the Columbian Exposition has work to do within a short time. Aug. 18 the Classification committee will meet at headquarters. The Board of Control will meet Aug. 12, and probably again Aug. 28, the Executive committee convening also on the last-named date. Sept. 2 there will be a meeting of the full National Commission. The sessions will be held in the City Council Chamber. Secretary Dickinson was engaged yesterday in sending notices of the meeting to the Commissioners, and each was asked to indicate whether he would be present. It is supposed that there will be few absentees, as there is business of considerable importance that has arisen since the last meeting of the Commission in June.

Expects a Large Exhibit.

Count Manassero, the Italian Consul in Chicago, called at headquarters yesterday and expressed his hearty sympathy with the Exposition. He also expressed regret that his government had not decided to participate in the Fair, yet he was confident that there would be a large Italian exhibit notwithstanding this fact.

Nelson's Ship Secured.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—The *Journal of Commerce* here says that the managers of the great naval exhibition have arranged with the promoters of the Chicago World's Fair to transfer the models of Nelson's ship, the Victory, to them after the close of the exhibition at Chelsea. The price to be paid for this transfer will equal the original cost.

Iowa Photographs for the Exposition.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The Iowa Columbian Commission has authorized a firm of Des Moines photographers to prepare photographic views of the State for exhibition at the Fair. It is expected that 7,128 different views will be prepared, an average of seventy-two to each county.

Exposition Notes.

Joseph Wilson of Washington, Ind., the Chairman of the Indiana State Commission on the World's Fair, called on Chief Skiff of the Mines and Mining Department yesterday. Mr. Wilson himself is interested in coal-mining and expects to make a creditable showing of Indiana's mineral wealth.

The Joint Committees on Education and Construction of the State Board of Managers for the Fair were in session at the Montauk Block yesterday considering how much room could be given to the educational exhibit, which it is the intention to make an extensive one. Twelve rooms are to be devoted to this exhibit, but how large the rooms can be made is the question to be decided.

STAKES WERE LARGE.

A Thousand Pounds Said to Have Been in the Bank at the Tranby Croft Game.

I have it on very good authority from a member of the District-Attorney's staff in this city, says the New York *Truth*, that an arrangement was entered into between the opposing counsel in the baccarat scandal by which an important fact in the trial of Sir William Gordon-Cumming was kept back from the public and the jury. It may be that if the truth had been told concerning this detail the aspect of the case from a judicial standpoint would not have been changed, but it is, nevertheless, a remarkable instance of the length to which counsel were ready to go in the scandal for the purpose of sheltering the craven heir of the British throne.

It will be remembered that all through the trial it was stated by witnesses on both sides of the case that the amount of the "bank" which the Prince of Wales opened at the Tranby Croft game was £100. A private letter to one of the District Attorney's assistants in this city from a well-known London barrister asserts on positive evidence that the "bank" was really £1,000. It was a long while before Sir Edward Clarke would agree to call the bank £100, as he claimed that, while it involved no question of law, it would be dangerous to pervert the truth. He was prevailed upon, however, for the purpose of preventing the British taxpayers from realizing that the Prince of Wales was accustomed to risking the equivalent of $5,000 of the taxpayers' money with every bank that he opened. This is pretty high play, even for a Prince of the blood. A man may call "banco" with the first card of every game that is opened and the amount of losses would reach a remarkable sum if luck ran against the dealer. As an illustration of the size of a $5,000 bank it may be said that a limit of $100 has been placed on the game of baccarat in one of the most famous New York gambling-houses. This house is noted for the high play of its frequenters and the heavy risks which the proprietors are willing to take at all their table games is admitted. Yet they will not venture beyond a $100 limit in baccarat. If the Prince of Wales opened a bank for $5,000 in an after-dinner game in a private house it seems to be true that he is one of the most desperate and reckless gamblers in Europe.

ILLINOIS FIREMEN'S CONTESTS.

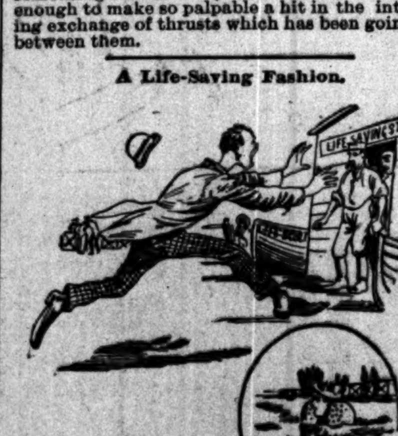
Events of the Closing Day of the State Tournament at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The tournament of Illinois firemen closed today, with 5,000 spectators and more exciting events than any day of the week. The 37 class, hooks, for teams not making better than 37 seconds, was a tie between Savannah and Clinton; time, 35 seconds. The purse was subsequently divided. Clinton beat Mendota in the 40 class, hose, by 34 seconds. Novelty coupling, nine entries, was won by Effingham; time, 15 2-5 seconds; Mount Carroll, No. 1, 17 3-5 seconds. In the championship hose contest, nine entries, Mount Pulaski won; time, 37 3-5 seconds; Effingham second. Championship hook, five entries, was won by Geneseo in 36 seconds; Polo and Clinton tied for second in 38¼ seconds. The place was won later by Polo in 38 1-5 against Clinton's 39 1-5. The foreman's race, 100 yards, was won by Young of Mount Pulaski, Mendota second; time, 10 2-5. Two best teams in championship run, hub and hub, was won by Mount Pulaski over Effingham; time, 27½. Two best teams in champion hooks run, hub and hub, was won by Geneseo over Polo; time, 27 2-5 seconds. Two hundred yards' foot-race, Clinton first, Geneseo second; time, 21½ seconds.

"I, Jerry Simpson, Say So."

Topeka (Kas.) *Capital:* It is now reported by the correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, a paper which has stuck closer to Jerry throughout his journey than Homer to Ulysses during the wanderings of that ancient hero, reporting his every word and describing his minutest actions, that Livingston is to be the candidate of the Alliance Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress next December for Speaker. "Tell THE TRIBUNE," added Jerry, "that I, Jerry Simpson, say so." Crisp, it should be remembered, is also from Georgia, and has been considered at least a lap ahead of Mills for the chair so recently honored with the heavy distinction of sustaining Thomas Brackett Reed in his able parliamentary decisions. Having unburdened his mind of this throbbing conspiracy against Crisp, Jerry fell into a sweet and peaceful doze, no sound arising to disturb his slumbers save the diminishing footfalls of the correspondent as he sped to the telegraph office. It will not escape the proud attention of Kansas that Jerry is making history hand over fist. I, Jerry Simpson, say so, is a ponderous expression, recalling quite forcibly the first chapter of the Book of Genesis. By his conduct in the South Jerry commends himself to our admiration. With a courage all the more brilliant and overwhelming in contrast with the pusillanimity of the $3,000 beauty, Willits, he bearded the Southern lion in his den, the Livingston in his hall. He fell out with Alliance Commissioner of Agriculture Kolb in Alabama and rebuked that office-hungry Democratic demogogue on his own platform. He stood manfully for a third party; and his conspiracy beginning "I, Jerry Simpson," can only be understood in its full significance when we remember Livingston's assertion: "There is no third party; Gen. Weaver and Mr. Simpson did not come here to talk third party." Our Jerry has placed Mr. Livingston in a neat little trap. The Georgia President must stand as Alliance candidate for Speaker in opposition to Crisp or he must confess himself no more or less than an old-line Democrat. In any event he must show his hand and Jerry gets even with him. Livingston is confessedly the most astute politician in the Southern Alliance, and it is something for our Jerry that he has been cute enough to make so palpable a hit in the interesting exchange of thrusts which has been going on between them.

A Life-Saving Fashion.



"For Heaven's sake, a boat, Captain! My wife has fallen off the pier!"

"Is she dressed in the style?"

"Yes; but quick!"

"O, there's no hurry. She'll float."—*Puck.*

At the Seaside.

Fair Guest (at the seaside)—"Phew! It's hotter here than it is in the city."

Hotel Proprietor—"Yes'm. We're having a land breeze today."

Same Guest (twenty-four hours later)—"Mercy! How cold it is! I'm nearly frozen."

Hotel Proprietor—"Yes'm. We're having a sea breeze today."—*Good News.*

OBJECT TO THE PAVEMENT

RESIDENTS ON WABASH AVENUE AND OHIO STREET EXERCISED.

What They Have to Say Regarding the Asphalt Pavement Projects—Some Think It Will Cost Too Much—A Claim That the Order Was "Rushed" Through the Council—What the Contractors Have to Say in Regard to the Matter.

A merry war is going on between the property-owners on Wabash avenue between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth streets and Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets and the contractors who are said to have been instrumental in securing the passage of an ordinance for paving that avenue with asphalt.

Those of the property-owners who object to the ordinance claim that signatures of owners on the street were gained by misrepresentation on the part of the solicitor as to the cost of the proposed improvement; that the improvement is unnecessary and too expensive; and that the ordinance was railroaded through the Council in the same manner and at the same meeting as the celebrated Northern Pacific ordinance.

Mr. Western Starr, a lawyer in the Portland Block, who is acting as attorney for the objectors and who is Secretary of the recently-formed Wabash Avenue Protection Association, said yesterday:

"This ordinance was passed through the City Council June 8 with fifty others, among which was the Northern Pacific ordinance, with a simple reading by the clerk. Later when the contents of the ordinance became known several prominent South Side Aldermen prepared a repealing ordinance. This would have been passed had not the promoters of the original ordinance agreed that they would do nothing in the matter until our objections had been presented and considered. The ordinance for the asphalt paving was signed by owners of only 7,000 feet out of the whole seven miles of frontage, and was only signed by this fifth of the frontage on the representation of the solicitor that the improvement would cost only $3 a foot. The ordinance provides for $7.04 per foot between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, where the roadbed is thirty-eight feet in width, and over $10 between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets, where the roadbed is fifty feet broad."

Mr. Starr then detailed the following as the reasons for the objections:

1. It is not the wish of the majority of the people.
2. The ordinance provides for only from 12 to 15 per cent of asphalt and the rest of common sand, which anybody can get on the lake shore.
3. We are to be charged this enormous price for a sheet of the asphalt and sand two and three-quarter inches thick, which is to be laid on the present pavement between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets.
4. The contractors are allowed to use the present curbing if they see fit and charge us $1 a foot for new curbing.
5. Asphalt, wherever laid in accordance with the specifications of this ordinance, has proved a total failure. In Denver, for instance, I am informed that this kind of pavement is full of cracks and holes, and that heavy teams break through, throwing up cakes whose sharp edges are dangerous to horses.
6. The price is exorbitant. With the interest of the cost of the asphalt we could pave the street every five years with cedar blocks.
8. It is wrong to allow the people to be bulldozed by a corporation which has the means of "greasing" an ordinance through the Council.

Mr. Starr further stated that he had already secured signatures from owners of 1,500 feet frontage asking for the repeal of the ordinance, and that he hoped to present to the meeting of his association this evening signatures representing 2,500 feet. He claimed that there was no little indignation in his ward against Ald. Gorton, who was blamed for not paying sufficient attention to an ordinance of such vital importance.

Mr. Leonard's Denial.

W. G. Leonard, Chicago manager of the Barber Asphalt company, who was instrumental in securing the signatures of Wabash avenue property-owners to a petition for asphalt paving, indignantly denied the charges made by Mr. Starr and his associates. He showed the petition signed by the property-owners, which expressly stated that the improvement was to cost $2.40 a square yard between Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth streets and Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets, where a 2¾ sheet of asphalt was to be laid on the present composition base, and $3 per square yard between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets. There could have been no misrepresentation, he held, as the original signatures are appended to this petition. The whole trouble, said Mr. Leonard, was caused by the agitators who purposely construed the price expressly agreed per square yard as the cost per running foot. He further stated that the matter of curbing lay entirely with the City Engineer, who would order a rebate to property-owners for every one of the old curbs used by the contractors, as well as for the amount at which discarded stones were sold.

Volney W. Foster, President of the Western Paving and Supply company, the most formidable rival of the Barber company, said that although the fierce competition which existed between these two firms had cost each many thousands of dollars he could testify to the falsity of all statements that the Trinidad asphalt used by either firm could be indented by any weight on any wagon ever built.

The section on Adams street west of Kedzie, now being built according to the same specifications as Wabash avenue was viewed by a TRIBUNE man. Six inches of concrete, consisting of sand, gravel, and cement, are laid and rolled. After a few hours this substance becomes apparently firm and hard as granite. Over this nearly three inches of the asphalt mixture are spread and rolled by five and ten ton rollers. This becomes so compact that a square yard three inches thick is said to weigh 250 pounds and to have sufficient strength to hold the weight of several tons without support from beneath.

The two sections of Wabash avenue which it is proposed to pave are now in a bad condition. The old composition stone, made of tar and sand, which was laid five years ago, is so full of holes as to be almost impassable. South of Thirty-ninth street Wabash avenue is a common dirt road. Some of the property-owners along this street have been making strenuous efforts to have it paved, but have been met on every hand by the objections of others. Objectors owning property on the northern section will meet tonight at De la Salle Institute, Thirty-fifth street and Wabash avenue, and the southern section tomorrow night at Fifty-first and State streets.

WANT NO ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

Residents on Ohio Street Enter a Protest Against One.

There is another row over an asphalt pavement on Ohio street.

It was reported yesterday that a large number of the property-owners on that thoroughfare between Clark and St. Clair streets were up in arms against an ordinance passed two months ago, calling for the laying of an asphalt pavement on that portion of the street. Some of those who are complaining say the ordinance was slipped through the Council, and that they knew nothing of the order until they received notices of assessment of $9 a foot. Others say that they favored such an ordinance because it was represented to them that it would cost but $3 per foot. All claim that a contractor named Perkins, who lives on Ohio street, was the instigator of the alleged objectionable ordinance, and some of them say it was he who said it would cost but $3 a foot.

Those opposed to the ordinance say that Ohio street needs no asphalt pavement, that it has a cedar block pavement in good condition, that of the 3,600 feet of frontage the owners of 2,500 feet have signed a protest, and that they intend to have the ordinance repealed.

Contractor Perkins said yesterday: "I have nothing to say further than that the majority of the property-owners signed the petition on which the ordinance was based. Here it is."

The petition is as follows:

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago: We, the undersigned property-owners and representatives of property on Ohio street between Clark street and St. Clair street, petition your honorable body that you will pass an ordinance for the improvement of said street between the points named with a standard Trinidad asphalt sheet pavement laid upon a six-inch concrete base according to the city's specifications, the cost of said improvement not to exceed $3 per square yard exclusive of curb: that you shall require the contractor to guarantee said pavement to be in good condition during and at the end of five years from the date of its completion; said work to be advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder. We also petition that you will pass this ordinance under the Five-Year bill, which provides for the assessment to be paid in five annual installments; said ordinance to provide for the repeal of all ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting therewith.

Name.	Feet.	Name.	Feet.
G. A. Stanley	20	W. T. Hill	40
Henry Feld	40	W. Levy	25
Washington Porter	70	James R. McKay	30
F. F. Oviatt	84½	James F. Keeney	125
L. Swertchel	25	C. S. Eagle, trustee	25
L. M. Melander & Bro	25	W. H. Barrett	25
Chas. E. Kohl	40	G. A. Jaeschke	50
Jonathan Slade	25	M. D. Cobb	20
E. G. Grovel	64	John S. Clarke	30
Mary Lee Stewart	140	M. C. Meadowcroft	20
E. F. Ernest	25	William Hoyt	100
Hill & McKichney	108	John Troehlich	20
R. D. Kirby	43	A. H. Perkins	20
Thomas Green	20	Andrew N. Lynch	50
Edgar D. Wood	20	J. M. Taylor	40
Mary B. Keith	100	Mrs. Louis Mann	20
A. Gellmann	40	Eli Anderson	20
Martin Dawson	50	William H. Bush	16
Frank M. Luce	74½	John Newell	25
Robt. Meadowcroft	20	H. P. Wicks	20

THE GOLD CLAUSE IN LOANS.

Large Sum Lent at 4 1-12 Per Cent—Tendency to Sacrifice Interest for the Specie.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The condition of the money market is illustrated by two time loans, payable in gold, made within the last four days. One was a loan of $200,000 at 5 per cent, payable in seven months. The amount of the other was so large that the broker who made it declined to tell the figures, because, he said, they would indicate the parties to the transaction. This loan was made at 4⅙ per cent. At the time this money was lent 6 per cent was the ruling rate in the market and it was not easy to get large sums at that.

The broker who made the loans says that his clients preferred 4⅙ and 5 per cent with the gold clause in the notes to 6 per cent on notes payable in currency. He did not know whether or not these were exceptional cases, but he declared that there were persons with large amounts of money to lend who preferred the gold guarantee to a few thousand dollars additional interest in ordinary currency.

Inquiries among the bankers and brokers did not reveal any general lending of money at such low rates on gold notes; but they showed a general desire to secure an agreement for gold payments of loans.

Julian W. Robbins of George Leask & Co. said: "It is not easy to get money now at 6 per cent with or without the gold clause, but I am not surprised to hear that some people are willing to take a lower rate of interest to secure payment in gold. The tendency is that way. The large gold exports recently and the agitation about free silver coinage are the causes of this feeling."

Other Wall street men spoken to were unwilling to credit the statement that loans had been made at 4⅙ and 5 per cent. They said that the money would be snapped up at once and lent out in five minutes at 6 per cent. Others were sure that the loans mentioned were private affairs and gave no indication of the feeling and condition of the money market.

The desire for gold payments for mortgage loans appears to be growing, too. The Equitable Life Assurance company will make none other than gold loans now. Franklin B. Day of Day, Lord & Day said this morning that many of his clients insisted on gold payments, while others were willing to make loans on the usual terms. There was no difference in the rate of interest, he said, between gold and ordinary loans.

The Mutual Life Insurance company, which is a large lender on real estate, has not caught the gold fever. Its loans are made on the usual notes. A member of the firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford viewed the situation in this way: "We have advised our clients not to insist on gold payments. We think that a man who is able to pay in currency is able to pay in gold. We see no reason to be scared at the money situation, and believe that legal-tender notes are as good as gold."

DEMANDS OF THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

They Want the Civil Service Extended to All Free-Delivery Cities.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The second day of the letter-carriers' annual convention began its session at 9:30 o'clock this morning at Odd-Fellows' Hall with a full attendance of delegates. After the presentation address of welcome from the local carriers Delegate Kelly of New York offered the following, which was loudly applauded:

That the letter-carriers of the United States do respectfully petition the President of the United States to extend the civil service to all the free-delivery cities of the country.

Then came one asking the President to regulate the salary of letter-carriers as follows: First year, $600; second, $800; third, $1,000; fourth, $1,200.

Delegate Phillips of Scranton, Pa., moved the convention extend congratulations to the New York letter-carriers for their nobleness of heart in erecting a monument to the late Samuel S. Cox, father of the "Vacation," "Increase of Salary," and other bills beneficial to letter-carriers. All the resolutions were referred to the proper committees.

The Secretary then read the annual budget, which showed there were 235 branches in good standing with 6,000 members. All debts are paid and $1,283.28 is now in the treasury. The association had increased nearly 400 per cent since last year. The Treasurer's report followed. It exhibited the total receipts for the year at $4,444.79, and disbursements at $3,169.16. At the termination of the report the convention resolved itself into a eulogistic gathering in honor of "Sunset" Cox, whom they characterized as the greatest man who ever considered their grievances. Maj. Clarkson of Omaha was the principal speaker, and later he was made an honorary member and decorated with a badge by President Goodwin. After hearing routine reports the convention at 5:30 went on an excursion on the river, the guests of the local carriers.

INSPECTING INSANE ASYLUMS.

Secretary Wines Returns from a Tour of the Illinois Institutions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Secretary Wines of the State Board of Charities has returned from a tour of inspection of the several State charitable institutions. He visited the Cook County Hospital for the Insane and the institutions at Elgin, Anna, Chester, Jacksonville, and Quincy. Tuesday of this week sixty-eight patients were transferred from Kankakee to Anna. At Jacksonville Dr. Wines investigated the newspaper report that a patient named Thompson was perfectly sane and was therefore illegally detained. The report was based on a statement made by Thompson's brother, who lives in Ohio. While Dr. Wines was there a son of Thompson, who made the charges, appeared and apologized for his father's statements and expressed his satisfaction with the way his uncle was being taken care of. A letter was also received from the insane man's wife, stating that she knew much more about her husband's condition than his brother did and that there was no doubt in her mind that her husband was insane. It appears that Thompson's brother made no investigation of the case further than to have a talk with the superintendent of the female side of the hospital, who know nothing about the matter.

Preferences of the Arkansas Democratic Editors.

Memphis *Avalanche:* The Marianna (Ark.) *Index* has now heard from fifty-eight Democratic country editors of the State on the subject of their preferences for President, Vice-President, and Speaker of the House. Following is the summary:

FOR PRESIDENT.	
Grover Cleveland of New York	40
Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland	2
James E. Campbell of Ohio	2
William C. Whitney of New York	1
James B. Weaver of Iowa	1
John G. Carlisle	1
No choice, or indefinite	11
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	
Isaac P. Gray of Indiana	12
Gov. Campbell of Ohio	8
John M. Palmer of Illinois	7
Gov. Boies of Iowa	4
John G. Carlisle of Kentucky	3
Roger Q. Mills of Texas	3
Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania	2
L. L. Polk of North Carolina	1
No choice, or indefinite	17
FOR SPEAKER OF THE NEXT HOUSE.	
Mills of Texas	23
Crisp of Georgia	12
Bynum of Indiana	4
Springer of Illinois	5
Wilson of West Virginia	1
Simpson of Kansas	1
No choice, or uncertain	2

Of these forty-three regard free trade as the leading issue in 1892, two think it will be free silver, nine maintain that each will be equally prominent, while four are non-committal. [They are probably for free whisky.] It will be observed that out of the fifty-eight editors who have answered one third party man appears, his preference being Weaver for President, Polk of North Carolina for Vice-President, and Simpson for Speaker.

Well Paid for Bad Work.

Zola receives about £4,000 for each novel, irrespective of the £1,200 he receives in the first instance for serial publication.

OPPOSE ADLER'S IDEAS.

CHICAGOANS OBJECT TO THE PROFESSOR'S VIEWS ON SUICIDE.

What Well-Known Medical and Religious Men Say of the Eastern Lecturer's Opinions—Almost Unanimous in Their Opposition to Legalized Self-Murder—Dr. Lee Coincides with the Radical View—In General Physicians Believe That While There Is Life There Is Hope.

Wednesday evening Prof. Felix Adler spoke before the Plymouth School of Ethics at Boston, choosing as a subject for his discourse, "Suicide." He expressed some radical ideas, the most astonishing of which was that in certain cases of incurable sickness suicide was justifiable. He believed that it was no more than right and said that if such a plan of action should become general there should be some precaution taken. For instance, the formation of an official body designated by the State, and composed of three Judges of the Supreme Court and of three eminent physicians. This body should in every case be summoned to the bedside of the sufferer, and if the council be unanimously of the opinion that there is no reasonable hope of recovery the patient should then be allowed to receive a draught from the hands of the attendant physician that would give him eternal relief from his sufferings.

Prof. Adler's radical views have raised a good deal of discussion among medical and religious men in this city and probably all over the country. A number were talked to about the matter yesterday.

Dr. J. H. Etheridge said: "I take no stock in Prof. Adler's idea of killing the incurably sick. Our calling as physicians is to save, not destroy, human life. All the laws of the age tend in the same way. A few years ago an interne at the County Hospital told me confidentially of the case of a man crushed in a railway accident and brought to the hospital. There was no hope of his recovery and the interne gave him morphine, which took his life. The interne told me of this, and I said: 'That is an indictable offense. As long as the man lives there is ground for hope. You had no right to do that.' While there are cases of injury or disease where it is impossible for the person to recover, all the instincts of humanity, all the teaching of the remedial professions of medicine and surgery, all the spirit of civilized countries are opposed to the plan of killing the patient proposed by Prof. Adler. The idea is repugnant to the spirit of the age."

Coincides with Prof. Adler.

Dr. Lee, resident physician of the Palmer House, said: "I believe that the chronic invalid should hold out as long as there is the slightest chance of recovery—as long as the pain is not so intense and so continuous as to occupy the entire attention of the sufferer. But after this why should not the sufferer be unbound, and the agonies ended? I believe that it would be right and just."

Dr. Purdy did not believe that Adler was correct in this or any other instance. "Suicide," said Dr. Purdy, "is suicide under any and all conditions. Circumstances may lessen but never eradicate the unnatural crime of such an act. With the recent advances in the medical profession a patient is never dead until the last spark has fled, and hope should not depart till then. In life there is hope, and this is an inspiration for all would-be suicides."

Rabbi Hirsch said: "If the people saw fit to sanction the passage of such a law, which is exceedingly doubtful, it would throw open the doors to a thousand abuses. Such a disposition of life should be left entirely in the hands of the sufferer. If, then, the patient is willing to take his own life I can excuse the deed, looking at it from a philanthropic standpoint. I think the laws should be drawn so that a person is not necessarily a criminal because he takes his own life, but I do not believe in appointing a committee to wait upon the patient, as that would oftentimes prolong a person's sufferings. I have buried both men and women who have either taken poison to hasten death and relieve their sufferings or have ordered operations to be performed that they knew could only end fatally. Prof. Adler has advanced some strange theories and I consider this one of them."

Prof. George B. Charles, President of the Christian Metaphysical Society, said: "I consider it a rather dangerous scheme. It is an assumption based either on the belief in a future painless existence or the utter disbelief in a future existence, neither of which is proved. It is, therefore, objectionable from a moral standpoint. Furthermore, as an act of philanthropy, it is non-philosophical, owing to the fact of the ignorance of the future existence. In taking one's life it simply robs the body of animation according to the accepted Christian belief. Therefore, as death is an assumption based only upon a supposition, it would not, in my opinion, make any material difference whether the body is robbed of its animation or left until death takes place naturally. From a humanitarian's standpoint legal murder might be charitable, but not from any other."

"While There's Life There's Hope."

Dr. S. V. Clevenger said: "The celebrated German philosopher, Schopenhauer, has declared suicide cowardly and murder brutal in every case, and I reiterate his opinion and coincide with him. Another thing, I think it very doubtful whether a person would agree to welcome death. In every human being, no matter what the condition might be, the feeling that while there's life there's hope is most pronouncedly manifested when death is near. As for appointing a committee to decide upon a sufferer's condition that is absurd. If that was the case the committee would be composed of quacks or ignoramuses appointed through political machinations. The entire idea is impracticable, and a law legalizing such murders would have a demoralizing effect upon every community. The people will not countenance it, no matter how much Prof. Adler lectures for it."

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Bolton of the Centenary M. E. Church said: "The sixth commandment says plainly, 'Thou shalt not kill.' This, of course, includes self-destruction, and therefore I do not agree with Prof. Adler because I am a Christian. There are also passages in the New Testament that condemn suicide. The heroic sacrifice of one's self for another's good cannot be called suicide, and Mr. Adler does not touch on that feature of the question. His remarks apply to suicide pure and simple. He suggests that suicide is permissible in the case of a chronic invalid when sanctioned by three judges or three physicians. In such event any man might induce the judges or the physicians to give the sanction whenever he felt that he could not face certain issues, and then where would society be? The reason that Prof. Adler's system permits 'justifiable' suicide is that it does not go beyond this world. The idea is purely barbaric and anything but Christian. What God has given no man has the right to take away, and there is no combination of conditions in which the Christian mind can see a justification of self-murder. The Spartan idea of forcing useless invalids to kill themselves or to be killed by some one else because they were a burden to the State is not one of this humane age. You will find this view of the matter common to all Christian men and we must hold it."

THE GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAY.

Requisitions Issued and Pardons Ordered and Refused by Gov. Fifer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer issued a requisition on the Governor of Nebraska for Mack Marb, under arrest in Furnas County and wanted in Christian County for assaulting Ethel J. Mitchell, a 14-year-old girl. A requisition was also issued on the Governor of Michigan for John Stanzky, under arrest at Detroit and wanted in Chicago for burglary.

The Governor today issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the arrest of Benton E. Hudson, wanted in Mercer County for the killing of Levi Sloan. Sloan was shot March 28, 1891, and died June 7.

The Governor today pardoned J. W. Masterson, who was convicted of forgery in Douglas County in 1890 and sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet for two years. Masterson's reputation prior to his conviction had been good. His wife is young and in feeble health and has been supporting herself by manual labor. A pardon was also granted to John Beverly, serving an eight months' sentence in the Stephenson County jail for robbery.

Pardons were refused in the following cases: Rhoda Whalen, in the Joliet prison from Winnebago for assault with intent to murder; Siethelbert Marshall, in the penitentiary from Knox County for burglary, and Arthur Opalla, serving a nine months' sentence in the Cook County House of Correction for criminal carelessness.

NEWBAUER RELEASED AT MILWAUKEE.

The Lottery Agent Completes His Term of Imprisonment—Cream City News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Joseph Newbauer, who has been a prisoner at the county jail since May 24, was released this afternoon on the payment of his fine of $3,000 for conducting the Wisconsin agency of the Louisiana Lottery. Thirty days of his imprisonment was for contempt of court in having approached grand jurors on behalf of his wife, who was accused of complicity with him in the lottery business. Newbauer has still to answer for four indictments against him in the United States Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.

The question of continuing the cooking department in connection with the public school will be determined by the answers of parents to a circular sent them by the Secretary of the School Board asking whether in their opinion the benefit, if any, derived by their daughters was sufficient to pay for the time spent in attending the cooking school and if they think it advisable to abolish the cooking department.

Ex-Commissioner O'Connor of the Board of Public Works has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Automatic Fire Service company just incorporated here with a capital stock of $50,000. The company will equip buildings with an automatic fire alarm and sprinkler system.

The remains of Julius Richard, who for many years past has been associated with German theatrical enterprises in Chicago and Milwaukee, arrived here today from Green Bay, where he died last night.

Senator Sawyer arrived here last night. The Senator walks with a cane, due to lameness, but is otherwise in good health. He has recovered from his ailment of a week ago.

Frank Schoefer was today fined $100 for running a gambling-house and each of the inmates arrested in his "crap joint" was fined $10.

Valentine Blatz, the brewer, today purchased the Grand Central Hotel for $100,000. The hotel occupies 100 feet on East Water street and 80 feet on Oneida, and is opposite the new Pabst Hotel and also the site of the proposed new City Hall. Mr. Blatz will thoroughly remodel the building and will locate in the corner one of the handsomest saloons in the city. The purchase was made of Mrs. Mary Schmidt, who was before her marriage Miss Nunnemacher of this city. She is now living in Berlin, Germany.

The agreement among Milwaukee coal-dealers to maintain a uniform price of $6 a ton has been "busted" through some of the dealers cutting prices, and now coal has dropped to $5.25 a ton.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS PLAYING AT WAR.

Evolutions of the State Militia in Camp at Camp Douglas, Wis.

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—This was "Governor's day" and the event attracted a large number of visitors to Camp Douglas. Gov. Peck, who arrived last evening, was aroused this morning long before his customary hour of rising by the sound of the big morning gun, the notes of the bugle, and the general noise and bustle which proclaimed the beginning of military activity for the day. After breakfast the Governor, in outing costume, accompanied by his wife and other relatives, enjoyed the morning watching the Fourth Battalion and the dress guard mount of the Third Infantry.

Col. King put the battalion through a long siege of skirmish work in the clear parade ground, where all could see what was going on. He first drew up the battalion in battle front and gave an exhibition of volley firing which happened to be a little ragged. He then proceeded to go through the various skirmish maneuvers, deploying by companies, rallying by companies and by fours. Many times the boys were double-timed, but splendid time was kept. A double skirmish line was then thrown out and they began to blaze away with blank cartridges at the imagined enemy in right good earnest.

Amid all the noise and battle smoke the Colonel's clear sharp tones could be heard as he galloped to and fro upon his steed. The company was cool, the men obeyed implicitly, and in the seeming confusion the utmost order prevailed. The resistance offered, as they rallied to withstand the supposed cavalry charge, presented an aspect which was threatening in the extreme. The review of the battalion by the Governor and his staff took place this afternoon and was succeeded by the encampment inspection conducted by Lieut. Andrus of the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A.

True to Life.



"See, Mary, are not these flowers beautiful?"

"'Deed they are, miss! Many a time have I seen jist like 'em in bunnits! Ain't it wonerful how nat'ral the Lord can make things!"—*Life.*

The Thrifty Maine Man.

The Kennebec *Reporter* tells of a Gardiner man who collected a bill of $2.10 the other day and feels well over his success. He rode ten miles into the country and found his debtor in the hay field just about to pitch on a load of hay. "The money is up to the house," explained the farmer, "and I'll get it just as soon as I get in this load of hay. Do you mind getting on and building the load?" The Gardiner man got on, and when he reached the barn he found the lady of the house, who had charge of the money, out blue berrying. So he staid and built another load and then got his money. Some folks think he had earned it.

And He Never Came Back.

"Did Miss Bartan reject Merkles?"

"No."

"Why did he leave the Beach House so suddenly?"

"He saw her just after she came out of the surf."—*New York Herald.*



What a COMFORT!

NO DIRT! NO FUSS! NO BACK ACHE!
The women know a good thing and will have it and why should not men likewise use.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

1 cent a □ foot will pay for changing the appearance of old Furniture so completely that it will look like new.

PIK-RON WILL DO IT. ASK FOR IT.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

The Original and Genuine (WORCESTERSHIRE)

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



Beware of Imitations; see that you get Lea & Perrins'

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle of the Original and Genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

NO OTHER.
Leaves a Delicate and Lasting Odor After Using.
If unable to procure SHANDON BELLS SOAP send 25c in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
SPECIAL.—Shandon Bells Waltz (the popular Society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.
Send 10c in stamps for sample bottle Shandon Bells Perfume.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. FOUNDED BY Dr. EBEN TOURJÉE.
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
INSTRUCTION IN PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE, VIOLIN, etc.
Systematic courses in class and private lessons. Tuition, $10 to $30 for 20 class lessons. Many free Classes, Lectures, Recitals, etc. Elocution, Oratory and Dramatic Action, Fine Arts, Literature, Languages, Piano and Organ Tuning. COMFORTABLE HOME for Lady Students. Calendar Free.
Fall Term begins Sept. 10, 1891.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager,
Franklin Square, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO CONSERVATORY,
Auditorium Building, Chicago.
MUSIC, ELOCUTION, DELSARTE, ETC.
Special Summer Course, July 6. Fall Season opens September 14. SAMUEL KAYZER,
Send for NEW CATALOGUE. Director.

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE,
Near Kankakee, Ill., 56 miles from Chicago. Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Courses. Military and Minim Departments. Terms, $200. Private rooms, $50 extra. For further information address the President.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
32 and 34 East 57th-st., New York.
Reopens Thursday, Oct. 1st.

Institute of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart,
LONGWOOD, COOK CO., ILL.,
A College for the education of Young Ladies and Girls. The scholastic year begins Sept. 1, 1891. For particulars apply to SUPERIORESS.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, CHICAGO,
CHICKERING HALL, WABASH AVE. & JACKSON ST.
All branches of Music, Dramatic Art, Delsarte, Teachers' Training School. Unsurpassed advantages at moderate cost. Catalogue mailed free. J. J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

Pennsylvania Military Academy.
Chester, Pa. 30th year opens Sept. 16.
A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Arts, A Preparatory Course of one year. Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 125 Washington-st., city. COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

Illinois Military Academy, Morgan Park, Ill. 13 miles from Chicago.
Thorough preparation for College, Technical School or Business. Enrollment limited. For catalogue apply to Principals Henry J. Stevens, A. M., Chas. W. Mann, A. B.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE Morgan Park, Ill. (near Chicago). Boarding-school for girls and young ladies. For catalogue address G. THAYER, LL. D.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF the superstructure of two united furnace bake ovens—Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Ill., August 5th, 1891. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office and at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Sill, Okla., until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 10th day of September, 1891, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the construction of the superstructure of two United Furnace Bake-Ovens for the Subsistence Department at Fort Sill, Okla. Plans and specifications of the bake-ovens can be seen at this office, at the office of the A. C. S., at the post, or at the offices of the Commissaries of Subsistence at St. Louis, Mo., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., respectively. For blank proposals and further information apply to the offices mentioned above. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. M. R. MORGAN, Colonel, A. C. G. S., Chief C. S., Dept. of Mo.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.
Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.
No other baking powder does such work.



HIRES ROOT BEER The Great Temperance DRINK.
Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. FREE a beautiful Picture Book and cards sent to any one addressing C. E. HIRES & CO., Philadelphia.

GEM DIAMONDS, BOTTOM PRICES. Sold on trade terms to responsible parties. I am still giving away those Diamond Cleaners. Come and get one.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer of Diamonds, 110-112 Wabash-av.

Fine Office Furniture and Folding Beds.
Brass and Wire Work. 215 Wabash Av.
A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago.

BORSCH OPTICIAN
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
103 E. ADAMS ST.

Bids for Sewer Construction.
The City of Grand Forks, N. D., will receive bids for the construction of approximately $60,000 in pipe sewers. Bids to be opened and considered Aug. 18, 1891. Blanks for bidders and other information furnished by W. S. RUSSELL, City Engineer, or C. E. HALL, City Auditor.

NEEDS COUNCIL ACTION.

THE COMPLETION OF AN IMPORTANT WATER MAIN DELAYED.

Lack of Authority to Remove Unused Pipe on Sulzer Street the Only Impediment—Collector Amberg Turns Over $36,000 to Be Placed to the Credit of the Water Fund—Supt. McClaughry Issues New Instructions as to Arrests on Suspicion and Gambling.

Commissioner Aldrich is desirous of completing a work commenced under the last administration and on which much money was expended without any gain whatsoever to the city—the proposed thirty-six-inch water main from the Fourteenth street pumps to the Stock-Yards region. A quarter of a mile of pipe was laid. Then the matter was dropped. The pipe laid is useless until the whole main is completed. In June the Commissioner commenced to lay additional pipe, taking the thirty-six-inch pipes that were rusting along Sulzer street in Lake View for the purpose. But Ald. Sexton objected. An order was passed by the Council directing the Commissioner not to remove the Sulzer street pipes. Work had to be stopped.

At that time, however, half a mile of pipe was advertised for. That will soon be delivered and laid. The Sulzer street pipe would complete the main. The Finance committee, at its last meeting before the Council adjourned, recommended the removal of the Sulzer street pipe for the completion of the main, but the Council adjourned without taking any action. If prompt action is taken when the Council meets again the main can be laid before winter, and will be ready for use when the Fourteenth street pumping works are in running order. The route is along Fourteenth street to Dearborn; Dearborn street to Thirty-fifth street; Thirty-fifth street to Ashland avenue; Ashland avenue south.

ADDED $36,000 TO THE WATER FUND.

City Collector Amberg Makes a Payment as He Promised.

City Collector Amberg turned over $36,000 to the City Treasurer's proxy, Mr. Bransfield, yesterday morning, the receipts of licenses for the previous day. "I did so, however," said Mr. Amberg, "with the distinct understanding that the money was to be placed to the credit of the water fund and subject to the call of the Controller for the expenses of the Water Department. I shall turn over as much tomorrow. For the rest of this month the collections will average $30,000 per day.

"This is the month for the payment of the saloon licenses for the second period. You see the money comes in handy. In all, I will be able, therefore, to turn over $800,000 to the Treasurer for this office during the month of August. Of this only $500,000 goes into the water fund. That will be sufficient."

CAN ONLY ARREST KNOWN OFFENDERS

Supt. McClaughry Gives Positive Instructions to Inspectors.

Superintendent of Police McClaughry has issued verbal orders to the Inspectors relative to arrests on suspicion and regarding the suppression of gambling, which will be supplemented by a written order, which, in substance, is as follows:

Having been reliably informed that public opinion is becoming aroused by the unwarranted arrest of persons upon mere suspicion, and the photographing of persons prior to conviction, which is contrary to law, you will please regulate the conduct of your subordinates according to the following instructions:

The old plan of arresting persons merely upon suspicion, unless they are committing or to your positive knowledge have just committed some act which renders them liable under the ordinances, must be discontinued, for the reason that it is taken advantage of too frequently by inexperienced or maliciously inclined officers, is used too often to wreak some personal revenge or as a species of blackmail, and threatens to become a public scandal. The force is never safe from scandal, through the ignorance or malice of some individual member, so long as this practice is recognized and permitted as a common one. Therefore, instruct your officers as I have suggested.

The Bureau of Identification is instructed to photograph only those people who have been convicted of crime. This must be strictly enforced.

As to gambling, there is but one course to pursue in carrying out the policy announced by the Mayor and approved by the law-abiding and respectable element of the city—that is, to persistently pursue such persons until public gambling can not exist in this city. That is the only course that will be tolerated by the department, and you are instructed to keep your scouts out constantly and never to be deceived either by the apparent non-existence of gambling or by the assurance of gamblers that they are doing nothing; but require such constant vigilance on the part of all your detail that that evil cannot exist to any extent whatsoever without their knowledge. The suggestion of the Mayor is a good one to bear in mind in this connection, and to force upon your subordinates—viz.: that if newspaper men can continue to find public gambling going on where the force fails to find it, it will be notice to the Superintendent to change his force.

WATCH THE FAVORED CONTRACTORS.

Lesson to Be Drawn from the Recent Bids for County Hospital Boilers.

Supt. Hyland of the County Board, like Commissioner Aldrich, has come to the conclusion by this time that it will pay to keep a close watch on "favored" public contractors. Last week THE TRIBUNE called Mr. Hyland's attention to the fact that the specifications for boilers for the new Detention Hospital were drawn to suit the convenience of one boiler-making firm. An investigation proved that THE TRIBUNE's warning was well founded.

Mr. Hyland then announced that bids not entirely in accordance with the specifications would be received. Only two such bids were presented, but each was much lower than the bid of the favored contractor—one being $696 lower and the other $605. Had there been greater opportunities even lower bids might have been obtained and instead of a saving to the county of 15 per cent there would have been a saving of perhaps 20 per cent. Combine contractors are sly customers. They need careful attention.

AUTOMATIC GATES FOR THE BRIDGES.

The Present System at State Street and How Mr. Wheeler's Is Said to Improve on It.

It is a primitive affair that contrivance on the abutments of State street bridge to keep horses and vehicles from tumbling into the river while the bridge is open. It consists simply of an iron chain dragged out of a hollow post on the edge of one sidewalk and carried across the roadway and hitched to another post on the opposite sidewalk by a stalwart policeman. The officer on duty at the bridge yesterday afternoon said it was not much trouble to haul the thing in position, but he betrayed little enthusiasm over the invention. This is only natural, for whenever the bell rings he has to rush the chain across the street and then the only attention he can pay to vehicles is to dodge the ones in a hurry. As there are no policemen stationed at the bridge approaches during the night, the time when mishaps mostly do occur, the chain is then unused and useless. It is said the intention is to put these chains at other bridges.

"But that is improbable, and to do so would be foolish," said a city employé. "The expense of putting up this chain guard is from $75 to $100, and then it requires a healthy policeman at $1,000 a year to operate it. If it is a good thing it ought to be used night and day and on both ends of the bridge, and that means the muscular services of four policemen."

There is no doubt that when it is stretched across the approach to the bridge it will stop the progress of a team that is not madly fractious, but so could an intelligent policeman without it who took interest enough in the traffic to control and regulate it when the bridge was about to open.

Some weeks ago an automatic gate was temporarily placed at the northern end of the Dearborn street bridge by way of experiment. The inventor, Maurice Wheeler, says he has been authorized to put a permanent and stronger one at each end of the bridge and in a few days will have them in place and in operation. The gates will be self-acting and open and close with the swinging of the bridge. They will be stanch affairs made out of gas-pipe and will resist, Mr. Wheeler says, any pressure a team is liable to bring against them. When open each half of the gate will swing close to the railings of the approaches, and when closed the halves will be firmly and automatically locked. When the bridgetender rings the first bell he can by putting his foot on a button close one side of the gate, thus preventing vehicles from getting on to the bridge, and leave the other side open for vehicles to pass off. When the bridge has moved six feet in opening the entire gate is closed, and as the bridge is swung back and has reached within six feet of its position for traffic the gate swings open.

The cost to supply the largest bridges with his gates, Mr. Wheeler says, will not be over $250, and there will be no expense whatever in operating or attending to them.

Coupling Cars on the Lake-Front.

Corporation Counsel Miller is said to be undecided as to whether to proceed against the Illinois Central for violation of the provision of the ordinance against coupling cars on the Lake-Front by injunction or under the Criminal law by causing the arrest of those of the company's servants who offend against the ordinance. There ought to be no hesitation on the part of Mr. Miller in this matter. It would be ridiculous to proceed against an old offender like the Illinois Central by injunction. That would be too mild treatment. Every conductor and trainman who violates the ordinance should be arrested and punished. The officials of the road ought to be prosecuted. Homeopathic doses of the injunction variety have no effect on "landless corporations."

Gen. Smith Asks Legal Advice.

The resignations of three of the Drainage Trustees that have been presented to the County Board are troubling Gen. Smith considerably. The resignations were simply received and placed in the records, but not accepted. Yesterday Gen. Smith wrote a letter to County Attorney Walker asking him to give an opinion as to the powers of the board in the matter. Gen. Smith would like to know whether the board has power to accept the resignations and fill the vacancies or not. "I would like that job myself," said he yesterday. "A fellow, it seems, has got to stay on the board and draw his salary whether he wants to or not."

Overhauling the Geyser.

The fireboat Geyser is now lying at the foot of La Salle street, where it is undergoing a general overhauling. Since the boat was put into service in November, 1886, it has never needed any general repairs, although it has seen much service during that time. A new patent preparation is being used to cover the boiler and steam pipes by which a great saving of heat and a consequent saving of coal will be effected. A feed-water apparatus to purify and heat the river water before it enters the boiler is also being added. It is expected the boat will be in service early in September.

Aldermen Go East.

Ald. Madden, Gorton, Kent, Woodward, Roth, Powers, Mahony, O'Brien, Dvorak, Gahan, Keats, Eisfeldt, City Engineer Cook, and Sergeant-at-Arms James McHale left for the East yesterday at 3 p. m. to investigate the methods of elevated railway tracks. Ald. Eisfeldt combines business and pleasure in the trip, as he will leave the party at New York and take a two months' European trip with his bride, formerly Mrs. Annie Bratz of Milwaukee, who became Mrs. Eisfeldt at 1:30 p. m. yesterday.

Smoke Ordinance Violators' Fines.

The following fines were collected yesterday from violators of the smoke ordinance: Ehman & Simon, $10 and costs; D. M. and L. J. Goodwille, $20 and costs; G. L. Peterson & Co., $20 and costs; Chicago and Northwestern railroad, $25 and costs; Blakely Ptg. Co., $15 and costs; Oxford Hotel, $10 and costs; Chicago Spring company, $10 and costs; Chicago Arc Light and Power company, $25 and costs; American Brewing company, $20 and costs; Chicago Arc Light and Power company, $10 and costs; steamer Post Boy, $50 and costs.

Bar Primary Dates.

At a meeting of the Bar Primary committee in F. G. Smith's office yesterday it was decided that the bar primary election should be held as heretofore by ballot through the mails. Between Sept. 4 and 8 at 9 a. m. tickets can be mailed, after which they will be canvassed. The committee meets again Saturday.

Fined the Hackman $20.

Joseph Mathews, a hackman, arrested while trying to charge "fare" extortionate rates, was before Justice Blum yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct and with failing to post his card of rates in a conspicuous place. He was fined $10 and costs on each charge.

Notes.

The strike among the laborers in the four mile tunnel was settled yesterday noon.

The report that soft earth has been struck in the Lake View tunnel is declared unfounded. The work is still in rock with no indication of a change.

THINKS JUDGE M'HATTON IS WRONG.

An Expert in Handwriting Takes the Montana Jurist to Task.

"The decision of Judge McHatton in the Davis will case to the effect that expert testimony as to handwriting is not admissible is at variance with decisions of Supreme Courts in almost all the States," said Alex. F. Greig, the microscopic expert on handwriting. The dispatch from Butte, Mont., in THE TRIBUNE this morning reads:

The Montana statute has a provision that a witness can testify only of those facts he knows of his own knowledge save in handwriting, where he must have knowledge in order to give an opinion, and one who is skilled in any science, art, or trade may give an opinion. Judge McHatton decided that handwriting was not an art, science, or trade, and that opinions consequently could not go. The contestants of the will are therefore limited to direct proof and the expert testimony is excluded.

"Now, I differ from the Judge," continued Mr. Greig. "Handwriting is certainly an art. At least it is a trade. It seems to me he is flying in the face of the decisions of centuries who says that experts in handwriting shall not be admitted to testify. Now, experts in handwriting can tell whether or not erasures have been made, the age of the ink, whether the writing is the same as other specimens submitted. Many a forgery has been detected by these experts, and, in my judgment, the decision of Judge McHatton is away off. His decision cannot stand. But law is law, and it may last for a while in Montana."

FINED FOR SELLING ADULTERATED PEAS.

Important Decision to Grocerymen Made by a Boston Court.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—S. S. Pierce & Co., charged with selling adulterated goods in the shape of French peas to which had been added a certain preparation of copper to give the peas a peculiar color, were fined $25 in the Municipal Court last week. The agents of the State Board of Health stated that they bought some of the peas at the store of S. S. Pierce & Co., had them analyzed, and found in them the preparation of copper. The peas were for sale in nearly all the large groceries, but they had been bought of Pierce because it was a responsible and reliable store, and it was the wish of the board to bring the facts before the public and call its attention to the coloring matter used in the peas. The defense was that the firm had no knowledge of any coloring matter in the peas. Moreover, if there was any poisonous matter in the goods the firm was not responsible, as the peas were imported and sold in the original packages. The case, which is of great importance to the grocery trade, will be taken to the higher courts on appeal.

WILL OF THE LATE DANIEL P. KIDDER.

Several Public Bequests Made Out of An Estate of $103,000.

Several public bequests are made in the will of the late Daniel P. Kidder of Evanston, which was presented to the Probate Court yesterday. The witnesses—James Strong, Henry Butz, and John Wiley—are all residents of Madison, N. J., and a dedimus was issued to take their testimony before the will can be probated. The testator left an estate valued at $103,000. He first devises to the widow, Mrs. Harriette S. Kidder, the real estate at Ocean Grove, N. J., $10,000 in cash, the household furniture, and an annuity of $1,000. Then is bequeathed $1,000 each to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Sunday school attached thereto, both located in New York, and the Freedmen's Aid Society of the same church at Cincinnati, O. The residue of the property goes to the two sons, Henry M. and Daniel L., the daughter, Mrs. Catherine M. Strobridge, and the children of Mrs. Eva E. Wilson, a deceased daughter.

No Room for Him.

St. Peter—"What was your occupation in life?"

Newcomer—"I was janitor of an apartment house."

St. Peter—"You can take the elevator down. I want no dictator here."—*New York Press.*

LONDON'S CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Rev. J. A. Adams, a Delegate from Chicago, Talks of Its Labors.

Some of the Chicago delegates to the great Congregational International Council held in London are getting back. The Rev. J. A. Adams, pastor of the Warren Avenue Church and editor of the *Advance*, who was one of the delegates, when asked for his views said:

"The council was the greatest meeting ever held by the Congregationalists. Delegates were present from all parts of the world, and all the great questions relating to church life and work were discussed. The discussion on the tendency of theological belief and teaching aroused much interest. English theologians are more liberal in their views than our men of the pulpit. There is a tide over there in the direction of looseness and they have been somewhat disturbed by it. But the feeling was strong that the line must be drawn on faith in the great doctrine of the gospel and loyalty to Christ as the Son of God and Savior of the world. It was often said during the discussions that our theology is now Christo-centric.

"Much emphasis was put upon the importance of Christian unity. Denominational competition was severely criticised. More comity between the various bodies was urged and even organic union between such denominations as Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Baptists had its advocates. The denominations seem to be closer together over there than here.

"The labor question was earnestly discussed, but, as usual, not much light was thrown upon it. Disestablishment was a question which came up for discusison in after-breakfast speeches. The demand for the dissolution of the union between Church and State is growing strong and cannot always be resisted.

"The American speakers were very popular and were much applauded. The English people themselves think them more interesting. They speak more to the point, use more illustrations, are more vivacious, and try harder to hold attention and make an impression. The English speakers are more given to self-repression, are more conservative in speech, and deal more in abstraction. Usually they are not such good off-hand talkers. The best address was made by Dr. Dale, the famous Birmingham preacher, writer, and, I may say, statesman, for he was John Bright's adviser and is Chamberlain's right-hand man. Dr. Dale was President of the council. Of the Americans, Dr. Brand of Oberlin read the best paper and Dr. Griffis of Boston made the most brilliant speech. Dr. Washington Gladden's paper on the labor question was fine. Dr. Newman Hall was the most polished of the English speakers and of the council. Dr. Goodwin preached an able sermon and was warmly applauded, but there was too much Calvinism in it for our English brethren. The general feeling was that it would have been better to preach some other kind of a sermon. A man may defeat his own end by overdoing. Dr. Goodwin is one of the greatest and best pastors Chicago ever had, but his London hearers did not all know this, and the personality of the preacher did not count for as much as it would here.

"The council was so great a success that it was voted to hold another in America in eight or ten years."

LEFT HER HUSBAND FOR THE MESSIAH.

Mrs. Mills of San Francisco Joins the Converts of Cyrus R. Teed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Cyrus R. Teed, the self-styled Messiah, has found another adherent in the person of Mrs. James Mills, who has left her beautiful home at No. 2106 Van Ness avenue and deserted a hitherto happy family. Mrs. Mills is a woman of about 55 and has been married thirty years. Her husband is a geologist of national reputation, a student under Agassiz, and an intimate associate of that great scientist's son. "It is a fever that must run its course," said he, "and will all come right in the end. It is apparent to me that Teed is working the old confidence game of Harris, who so successfully duped the Oliphants out of thousands of dollars, and after thirty years of proselyting has become a millionaire."

Mrs. Mills was seen at the Koreshan Home at No. 118 Noe street. She is highly educated and shows grace and refinement in every movement. "I did not take this step," said she, "upon any impulse of a moment or of religious fervor, but after careful consideration. I have been here only a few days, but I have been a believer in the religion for a year or more. My separation from my family was not wholly of my own choice, but absolutely necessary if I wished to have a religious belief of my own. I did not take this step in the belief that I would add to my present happiness. This state of celibacy is but a preparation for our future life, when the Christ-man will dwell upon the earth. It is not a penance, but a duty we owe to ourselves. We must live in absolute purity to be prepared for the time which is at hand. The Bible tells us that the second coming of Christ shall be announced by a man whose name shall be Elias, and we believe Dr. Teed to be that Elias. We believe that in two years he will be dematerialized, soon to reappear in the form of a man-woman, having the attributes of both sexes. He will live on the earth and spiritually produce the sons of God, who will inherit the earth."

Mrs. Mills' sincerity cannot be questioned nor the force of her convictions shaken.

LAKE BLUFF ASSEMBLY CLASS WORK.

The Sunday-School Gathering Begins Its Labors—Yesterday's Doings.

The class work of the Sunday-School Assembly began yesterday at Lake Bluff. The classes were fairly well attended throughout the morning. The exercises were opened by a devotional meeting led by the Rev. Dr. H. G. Jackson. The Bible section then met and were instructed by the Rev. Watson Tranter. The teachers' section was addressed by Dr. Jackson, who spoke on the "Qualifications of Bible Teachers."

Heretofore the postgraduate class has used a text-book in its work. This year Dr. N. H. Axtell will deliver a course of lectures before it. His lecture yesterday morning was on "The Existence of a Personal God."

A lecture will be given in the pavilion this evening at 8 o'clock by Dr. J. W. Hamilton on the subject: "Placed and Misplaced People."

A few of the women who are spending the summer at Lake Bluff while away the hours of the afternoon at parties given in turn two or three times a week by members of the set. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. A. F. Dexter, at the Hotel Irving, was the hostess for the entertainment of the women. The program of the occasion included a bowling contest at four back for a head and booby prize. At the conclusion of the game Mrs. Dexter presented Mrs. McCabe with a beautiful set of Dresden china butter and bread dishes as the first prize. Mrs. Bane carried off the remaining prize, a handsome handpainted toilet workbox. Mrs. Dabb and Mrs. Dexter will give a progressive euchre party in the parlors of the hotel this evening.

FRUSTRATED BY THE CATTLE BARONS.

Allotments of Land to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes Proceeding but Slowly.

EL RENO, I. T., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The delay on the part of the allotting agents of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is being accounted for. On the west half of the reservation are 140,000 head of cattle owned by parties in New Mexico. These cattle barons hire the Indians not to take their lands in severalty and to refuse the government money. Red Moon and his band are some of these. The whole thing is part and parsel of the obstruction policy pursued in regard to the Cherokee Outlet. Many of the allotting agents seem to be "in it." Grave charges are being made against the Indian Agent at Darlington. As a special agent of the department said when out here on a tour of inspection, the thing is rotten from the ground up. If the administration permits a few cattle-men and their coterie to prevent the carrying out of executive orders and to hinder the opening of the new reservations when the next campaign is on the results will be disastrous.

There are 3,300 Cheyenne and Arapahoe allotments to be made, and but few have received their lands. The allotters have an apology for inaction at their tongues' end. Let the government order every head of cattle from the Indian country not properly there, instruct the allotters to proceed or resign, and in sixty days the allotment will be complete. The people of Oklahoma are chagrined.

Insect Drunkards.

Drunkenness is the failing of the Hercules beetles, a South American insect. It sometimes attains a growth of six inches. It is said that it rasps the bark from the slender branches of the mammee tree till the juice flows. This it drinks until it drops to the ground intoxicated.

ORE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

H. SETON-KARR SAYS THERE ARE 500,000 TONS OF TIN ORE IN SIGHT.

A Mill to Be Put in Operation and Ore and Block Tin Shipped Abroad—Educational and Land Bills Among the Most Important Things Taken Up in the British Parliament—Effect of Secretary Rusk's Evidence in the Treasury Suits—Hotel Arrivals.

H. Seton-Karr, a member of the English House of Parliament and one of the directors of the Harney Peak Mining company, whose interests are in the Black Hills of South Dakota, is authority for the statement that there are 500,000 tons of tin ore averaging 2½ per cent in sight and on the dumps at the mines at Hill City, Dak.

"The numerous denials from different quarters to the effect that there is no tin in the Black Hills do not alarm us in the least, for we know what the mines can produce," said Mr. Seton-Karr when at the Hotel Richelieu yesterday.

"Our mill will soon be on the ground and soon after its erection there 500 tons of the ore will be crushed every day. The block tin which the mill will turn out contains 75 per cent of the pure metal. We have not yet determined where the smelting is to be done, but the block tin will probably be shipped to Omaha for that purpose. The persons who have been talking about there not being any tin at Hill City will soon discover their error, for we shall soon be producing pure tin. A large quantity of it will be shipped to England despite the output of the Cornwall mines. Large quantities of the block tin as well as the pure metal will be shipped across the water.

"Mr. Childs, the mining expert, refused a flattering offer from the Anaconda Mining company to accept a position with the Harney Peak and if he did not know that our mines are all that have been claimed he would have accepted the Anaconda's offer."

The visitor is on his way to the Black Hills. This is his second visit to the mines there. He will leave for Hill City tonight.

The present session of Parliament, Mr. Seton-Karr says, has proved a most lively one. The "Irish rows," as the visitor calls some of the discussions the American press has devoted so much space to, were, he says, lost sight of in England during the controversy over the Educational and Land bills.

"The Educational bill was passed," said the English statesman, "and it virtually means free schools. Under the old law parents were compelled to pay so much a year for the education of each of their children, and, as the Compulsory Education law is enforced, it was sometimes a hardship on some of the poor people to be compelled to pay the school assessment. The passage of the Educational bill practically makes free schools for England, and there is great rejoicing in consequence. It was a bitter fight, however, as there were so many factions to please. The Land bill is still occupying the attention of the members."

The Hon. Jeremiah Rusk's name will not be mentioned in the Republican convention of '92, according to William H. Rogers, Mayor of Madison, Wis., who is stopping at the Palmer House. "Uncle Jerry," Mayor Rogers declares, has stirred up such a row and offended so many of the Republican leaders of the State by the statements he made when testifying recently in the Treasury suits scandal that his former admirers have already decided that the name of the Secretary of the Agricultural Department would better not be presented to the delegates of the next National Republican convention.

"Secretary Rusk, when testifying in a Treasury case, said that in his opinion there was collusion between the agents of the City of Madison and the prominent business-men and politicians who purchased city bonds," said Mayor Rogers, when at the Palmer yesterday. "The dispute is about the sale of 5 per cent city bonds, and as the transaction took place when Mr. Rusk was Governor of Wisconsin he was called upon to testify. As the purchasers of the bonds were Lucian Hanks, a Republican leader of the State; J. H. Palmer, President of the State National Bank, and also a prominent Republican politician, and other business-men who for the last two terms have been delegates to the National conventions, there is no end of ill-feeling on the part of these men against Mr. Rusk. These men say 'Uncle Jerry' went out of his way to intimate that they had formed a combination to swindle the city when purchasing the bonds, and all kinds of threats are made against the Secretary.

"Mr. Blaine is the most popular man in Wisconsin with the Republicans and it has been the intention for some time to send a Blaine delegation. But 'Uncle Jerry,' of course, was to be nominated and tendered a complimentary vote. He has injured his chances in that direction, however, and in all probability will not be heard of in the convention hall.

"There certainly was no collusion anywhere, for the bonds were advertised for sale in the Chicago papers and elsewhere for two months before the final transactions were closed."

Mayor Rogers cannot say too much about the beauties of Madison. He says he cannot understand why people will go to Oconomowoc, Waukesha, and other summer resorts when Madison is so near by.

Secretary Rusk, who is at the Grand Pacific attending to some matters in regard to the inspection of meat at the Stock-Yards, when asked for his side of the story in connection with the Treasury suits said he preferred to say as little as possible about the affair.

"I don't want to discuss the matter at all," said Mr. Rusk, "but I will say that I told altogether too much truth to suit some of the people when on the witness-stand. I only answered questions that were propounded by the attorneys. I was not supposed to know who purchased the bonds.

"The Legislature during the year the bonds were sold passed a bill authorizing the State to purchase the 5 per cent city bonds. That is how the State was interested. But when the State wanted to purchase the bonds it found that the bonds were in the hands of agents, and from them they were compelled to get the paper instead of direct from the city. The bonds were sold two months before they were issued."

A party of four distinguished Russians returning from a tour of the world are at the Grand Pacific. They are Baron Kruduer of St. Petersburg, Prof. Liksmiroff of the Imperial University, and Y. Steherhatsheff and A. Schiller of Moscow. Baran Kruduer is a nephew of the famous nobleman of the same name, who was one of Russia's bravest officers during the Turko-Russian war. The other travelers are scientists who have been making a botanical tour with especial reference to plants of a medicinal nature.

"I presume the reports sent to America regarding the Siberian exile system," said Baron Kruduer, "are greatly exaggerated. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that outrages of the gravest nature are common. The exile system itself is not objectionable. It could be made a source of benefit, but its faults and cruelties are those of the men who administer its affairs. The Czar is not to blame."

Gideon E. Johnson, whose disappearance from the Palmer some two months ago created much interest, which was increased when he was found in an insane condition at Austin, Minn., returned to the Palmer yesterday, apparently fully recovered. Neither he nor the Police Department has discovered the faintest clew to the cause of his misfortunes. He still believes that he was sandbagged and his money stolen, but does not hold responsible the fellow-townsmen who were with him the night he disappeared.

Grand Pacific—Baron Krudener, St. Petersburg, Russia; Prof. Tichsmiroff, Moscow, Russia; W. Prophet, Edinburg, Scotland; Mrs. Frank Hatton, Washington, D. C.; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lewis Williams, Cleveland; Dr. Dellacara, San Francisco.

Auditorium—R. D. W. Lee, Palmer Springs, Cal.; F. Rockefeller, Cleveland; W. H. Jennings Jr., San Antonio, Tex.; W. D. Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Oliver McClintock, Pittsburg; Alathean Eachsinger and Gustav A. Nering Bogel, Amsterdam, Holland.

Palmer—L. R. Armstrong, St. Louis; F. L. Wood, North Platte, Neb.; E. T. Lewis, Dallas, Tex.; J. Allen, Lafayette, Ind.; S. Branch, Cleveland; H. F. Starr, St. Louis; S. E. Brown, Cleveland; G. Lehman, Berlin, Germany; W. H. Rogers, Madison, Wis.

Wellington—Miss Lillian Morvatt, Edinburg, Scotland; Graham Arnold, Springfield, Ill.; O. M. Merritt, Denver; Lieut. T. May, United States army; W. E. Plummer, Boston; Oscar Vanderbilt, Des Moines.

Tremont—W. C. Welmore, St. Louis; T. H. Hamy, Boston; E. G. Chandler, Philadelphia; F. A. Brown, Flagstaff, Ari.; C. M. Draper, Detroit; G. E. West, New York; F. J. King, Omaha.

Sherman—A. Marschuetz, New York; Capt. R. Dent, Grand Rapids, Mich.; James N. Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.; Lew Jackson, Colorado Springs, Colo.; F. A. Schwartz, Minneapolis.

Richelieu—William Carpenter, Philadelphia; H. W. Franklin, New York; H. Seton-Karr, London, Eng.; G. de S. Hamilton and Malcolm Moncreiffe, London, Eng.

Leland—William Greenfell, Santa Fé, N. M.; F. Lightner, Riverside, Cal.; S. A. Thompson, Philadelphia; Frank Maker, Denver.

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

The Farmers' Alliance but Repeating an Old Idea in Its Demand.

The Farmers' Alliance of today in its advocacy or demand for public warehouse, is repeating an old idea, or revived what has often been done or attempted to be done. In 1795 the English people discussed the same policy. It was then suggested because of the scarcity of wheat and high prices, and the consumers thought it was the duty of the government to fix a price on wheat, and establish public warehouses for storing it, and protect the consumers against high prices. Edmund Burke, who was a farmer as well as a statesman, and who had raised twenty-seven continuous crops of wheat, resisted the policy. His opinions are worth quoting on the topic, as are his opinions on every public question.

Public granaries are to be built by government in every market town in England at the expense of the State, and the government through its agents would buy the corn and wheat, in order "to extinguish the dealer." The price to the farmer as well as to the consumer to be fixed by government, and the price, of course, to be "certain and steady." On this point Burke writes:

If such a scheme is adopted I should not like to answer for the safety of the granary, of the agents, or of the town itself; the first storm of popular frenzy would fall on that granary. In an economical light I must observe that the construction of such granaries throughout the kingdom would be an expense beyond all calculation. The keeping them up would require an army of agents, storekeepers, clerks, and servants. The capital to be employed in the purchase of grain would be enormous. The wastes, decay, and corruption would be a dreadful drawback on the whole dealing; and the dissatisfaction of the people at having decayed, tainted, or corrupted corn sold to them, as must be the case, would be serious. . . The moment that government appears at market all the principles of market will be subverted. I don't know whether the farmer will suffer by it as long as there is a tolerable market of competition; but I am sure that in the first place the trading government will speedily become bankrupt, and the consumer in the end will suffer. If government makes all its purchases at once, it will instantly raise the market upon itself. If it makes them by degrees it must follow the course of the market. If it follows the course of the market, it will produce no effect, and the consumer may as well buy as he wants; therefore, all the expense is incurred gratis. But if the object of this scheme should be what I suspect it is, to destroy the dealer, commonly called the middle-man, and by incurring a voluntary loss, to carry the baker to deal with the government, I am to tell them that they set up another trade, that of a miller, or a meal man, attended by a new train of expenses and risks. If in both these trades they should succeed, so as to exclude those who trade on natural and private capitals, then they will have a monopoly in their hands, which, under the appearance of a monopoly of capital, will, in reality, be a monopoly of authority and will ruin whatever it touches. The agriculture of the Kingdom cannot stand before it. . . . My opinion is against an overdoing of any sort of administration, and more especially against this momentous one of all meddling on the part of authority; the meddling with the subsistence of the people.

COURAGE OF THE TIGER.

He Is Made of Better Stuff than the King of Beasts.

The Bengal tiger has more courage than the lion, according to a showman, who states that the matter was tested in this manner: "We placed a shooting cracker in the respective cages and fired the fuses. As soon as the fuses began to burn they attracted the attention of both animals, but in a widely different manner. The lion drew into a corner and watched the proceedings with a distrustful and uneasy eye. The tiger, on the contrary, advanced to the burning fuse with a firm step and unflinching gaze. On reaching the cracker he took his paw and began to roll it over the floor, and when it exploded beneath his very nose he did not flinch but continued his examination until perfectly satisfied. The lion betrayed great fear when he heard the report of the explosion and for quite a time could not be coaxed out of his den."

BETTER THAN BEFORE THE BOAT SANK.

The Wrecked Steamer Ohio Much Improved—Other Marine News.

When the wrecked steamer Ohio again sails the lakes it will have "Chicago" painted on the stern and Capt. C. W. Elphicke as the managing owner. The Ohio will be a better boat than it was before it sank in St. Mary's River, being given an iron boiler-house and a fine cabin in the rebuild at Bay City. Capt. Elphicke, who bought the Ohio from Crosby & MacDonald, the underwriters to whom it was abandoned, transferred yesterday to Fred D. Montgomery one-half interest for the nominal consideration of $1 and sold to Amza L. Fitch one-eighth interest for $1,500. The rebuilt boat will cost the owners about $40,000 and will be ready for sea in about ten days.

The heavy movement in corn for export via Montreal was the feature in lake grain freights yesterday, not less than 250,000 bushels finding their way abroad by the St. Lawrence River route at 7 cents a bushel to Montreal. When the afternoon passed without a break in Buffalo rates it was thought by vesselmen that the crisis was over. A large amount of tonnage had been disposed of, and the river was again comparatively clear of grain carriers. Wheat has again begun to pile up in Chicago elevators, as the shipments fall off. Charters were: To Ogdensburg—J. C. Pringle, Denver, Rugee, corn for Montreal at 4¼ cents; Sweetheart, W. L. Frost, oats for New England. To Kingston—Ben Harrison, Sunshine, D. Calvin, Valencia, corn. To Buffalo—Lansing, H. D. Alverson, Robert Mills, wheat; Thomas Davidson, oats; Siberia, John Shaw, corn at 2¾ cents; Boston, Clarion, corn. To Georgian Bay—Mary D. Ayer, C. P. Minch, corn. Totals—Wheat, 213,00 bushels; corn, 364,000 bushels; oats, 220,000 bushels.

The forward movement of grain for the four days ending last night, as represented in the chartering of boats, was something enormous, the totals of all kinds of grain aggregating 3,081,000 bushels. This was divided as follows: Wheat, 1,504,000 bushels; corn, 1,104,000 bushels; oats, 367,000 bushels; rye, 105,000 bushels.

The steamer Emily P. Weed got away last night for Buffalo with 100,043 bushels of wheat, shipped by E. C. Buell & Co. As seldom happens, the Weed was named after the mother-in-law of her managing owner—George C. Hollister—and no boat on the lakes has done better than she has since she came out.

Capt. Thomas Martin, a sailor on the lakes in his boyhood, then a vessel Captain, and for a quarter of a century a vessel agent at Oswego, N. Y., died Wednesday. Capt. Martin was the agent of all Chicago vessels trading at Oswego for many years, and he was greatly esteemed around the lakes.

Joseph P. Cottrell succeeds Frederick Hoffman as Captain of the steel steamer Maruba.

The steamer H. E. Packer of the Lehigh Valley line caught a sixteen-foot spile in its wheel when coming through Madison street bridge. The wheel did not break, but the rudder was unshipped, and it took a diver several hours removing the spile and getting the rudder back to place.

The burned schooner Pomeroy was not insured with Crosby & MacDonald as reported from Buffalo.

To Produce Rain.

It is quite a fixed belief among the Russian peasantry that throwing the dead body of a drunkard into the river is sure to bring rain.

GOOD HELP WILL FIND EMPLOYMENT HERE. . . .

THE LEADER

WE CAN USE GOOD EXPERIENCED HELP. . . .

STATE AND ADAMS STREETS.

THE PEOPLE KNOW WHAT THEY ARE ABOUT.

Our doors were closed every half-hour, as we could not accommodate all who crowded in.

Sale Will Continue at 9 O'Clock Friday Morning, and No One Will Be Disappointed.

The Positively Greatest Sale of Its Kind in This Country Now in Progress.

Remember that Every Dollar's Worth Must Go Before our New Stock Arrives.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. (Retail.)

The Gossage Store.

State and Washington Sts.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL SALE.

Our Entire Stock of Remnants Sacrificed

We offer Today [Friday] our season's accumulation of REMNANTS of over eighteen hundred lengths of

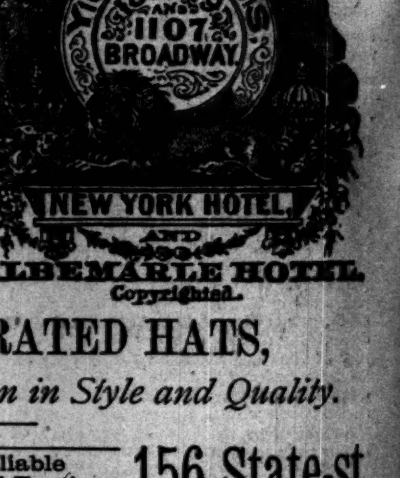
BLACK SILKS, ...
COLORED SILKS, ...
CHINA SILKS, ...
VELVETS AND PLUSHES,
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
BLACK . . . DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED WASH GOODS,
DOMESTIC WASH GOODS,

At 25% Less than Present Marked Prices.

When it is remembered that present marked prices in many cases are BELOW COST, the additional discount offered permits of a saving of about One-Half. . . . . SALE FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

FALL HATS.

The attention of gentlemen desiring the latest correct style in Hats is respectfully called to our Fall Display now on sale. In addition to our own inimitable designs we are showing fall shapes in . . .



YOUMAN'S CELEBRATED HATS,

Which are, as usual, Perfection in Style and Quality.

A. BISHOP & CO. The Reliable Hatters and Furriers. 156 State-st.

A Good Investment for you at our regular selling prices, untouched and marked in plain figures. As a proof their sales exceed all other shoes.

STREETER, State and Madison.

2$, 3$, 4$, 5$, 6$, 7$, 8$.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS

Shoes Mended.



FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made goods in the city. Get prices from all competitors, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on first-class Furniture. We also sell Andrews' new "Gem" and "Rugby" Folding Beds, elegant upholstered Furniture, best Curled Hair Mattresses, Moth-Proof Cedar Chests, &c., &c.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV.,

Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE,

A Block of Twenty-four Acres

Of land lying between 63d and 67th-sts. on the proposed line of the Alley Elevated Railroad. South Park, Calumet, and Prairie-av. frontage. Having no further use for this property we are ready to vacate it on short notice.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF ILL.,

5 WABASH-AV.

WANTED.

A SALESMAN. One thoroughly acquainted with the crockery, glassware, lamp, and fancy goods trade. Address I 7, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY. AUGUST 7. 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

RIGHTED A GREAT WRONG

HOW THE PRESIDENT CAME TO PARDON LEVI GOINS OF ROBINSON, ILL.

A Union Soldier Prosecuted and Imprisoned for Alleged Dishonesty in Attempting to Secure a Pension—He Serves His Time in Jail, but Renews His Claim When Released, and Is at Last Proven an Innocent Man—General News of the Northwestern States.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Several years ago Levi Goins of Robinson, Ill., applied for and received a pension for injuries received in the service. In 1889 he applied for an increase on the ground that he had entirely lost the use of an eye and was entitled to a higher rate than he was receiving. The attention of the United States Court officials was called to the case, and a legal investigation of the matter showed that he was not hurt in the army, several witnesses testifying that the injury to his eye occurred prior to the war. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and served out his term. As soon as released he applied to have his pension restored and his case was again laid before the grand jury.

Goins had claimed on the first trial that the injury to his eye occurred while he was building a stable for Peter R. House, the surgeon of his regiment; that the head of a nail flew off and destroyed the sight of his eye. House's whereabouts could not be determined, and the story was not confirmed. When the second inquiry was made Dr. House was found at Avoca, N. Y., and was summoned before the grand jury, as was the Captain of the company, who now resides at Marion, Ind. They both testified that Goins had told the truth, and Dr. House distinctly remembered treating the injured eye. The case was dropped, and friends of Goins interested themselves on his behalf to correct so far as possible the great wrong that had been done him. A petition was sent to President Harrison asking that his citizenship be restored.

Today Marshal Hitch of the United States District for Southern Illinois received a full pardon for Goins, and forwarded it to him at Robinson.

FOR CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

A $150,000 Lutheran College to Be Founded at Omaha.

DIXON, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The subject today at the assembly was Christian education. The Rev. S. S. Detweiler of Omaha, Neb., made the first address. He is General Secretary of the Lutheran Board of Education in the United States. He said the board was organized for the purpose of founding and fostering colleges and theological seminaries. Their principal purpose is the development of the Christian ministry, a pressing need of the church being more young men for the pulpits, and to these Christian colleges they look for the supply. He said the board had lately received a building site and $150,000 from M. A. Kountze of New York City for the purpose of founding a college in Omaha, Neb. The Rev. W. M. Smith of Washington, Ill., spoke of the necessity of Christian education to maintain a high standard of citizenship, and said it was absolutely essential to the preservation of our free institutions. Tonight Prof. A. A. Willits lectured on "The Model Wife." He met with great applause and the auditorium was crowded to overflowing. Tomorrow will be children's day and special excursions will be run on the railroads from surrounding towns.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

Illinois Farmers Listen to Ex-Gov. Hubbard of Texas and Senator-Elect Peffer.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The weather continues fine and the attendance is growing larger and the interest increasing at the demonstration now being held here by the Central Illinois Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union Encampment and Fair. Today, Industrial-Union day, was taken up with speeches by such distinguished orators as ex-Gov. Hubbard of Texas, W. A. Peffer, United States Senator-elect from Kansas, and Gen. John M. Palmer. Ex-Gov. Hubbard was introduced to the vast audience by Gen. Palmer at 1 o'clock, and for one hour he spoke of Texas, its growth and vast resources. Following Mr. Hubbard came Senator-elect Peffer, who spoke for two hours trying to convince the audience that farmers of today are the prey of Wall street and the capitalist.

Camp Meeting at Shelbyville.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—There is an increasing interest in the camp meeting of the State Holiness Association being held here. Services commenced at 6 o'clock this morning and were continued with only slight intermissions until night. The Rev. Mr. Warrington led the 6 o'clock meeting, and the praise service which followed was conducted by the Rev. A. L. Plowman. Evangelist Shepherd, a member of the Baptist Church, preached this forenoon, and the Rev. L. B. Kent of Iowa in the afternoon. An interesting children's service was conducted at 2 o'clock by Miss Kent. The Rev. Edward Walker, a Presbyterian preacher of Colorado, preached tonight.

A Confusion of Names.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We see THE TRIBUNE quoted as stating that Dr. Hewett was to "assume the editorial management of the *Illinois School Journal* in September." If this was reported to you be kind enough to correct by stating that, in the first place, there is not nor has there been any *Illinois School Journal* under that title since June, 1889. The *Public School Journal*, however, successor to that paper, is still and will be under the editorial management of George P. Brown. Dr. Hewett has simply bought the interest of E. R. Morgan, former business manager of the *Public School* Publishing company, and assumes that position instead of the editorial management of the *Journal*.

"PUBLIC SCHOOL" PUBLISHING CO.

Indiana Is Proud of Him.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—W. H. Brevort, the wealthiest farmer in this State, has just completed thrashing 30,000 bushels of wheat from 1,000 acres. He is the owner of 5,000 acres of land in one body, principally in the bottoms of White River in Knox County, which he made tillable by constructing the longest levee in this State. Upon this farm reside some sixty or more tenants in neat cottage residences. Their children are educated in a commodious school building of two rooms and three teachers. A large church has also been erected on this farm, where those so inclined worship. Brevort is a graduate of Butler University, to which institution he recently donated $7,500.

Will Go to Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The incorporators of the new Congregational Academy for Northern Wisconsin met in Ashland today and listened to arguments of the representatives of different cities for the location of the school. The incorporators are A. O. Wright, Madison; the Rev. Nelson, Stevens Point; Rouse, Superior; and the Rev. Ellis, Tomahawk. The location of the school was not definitely settled, but is an assured thing for Ashland. Territory contingent to the school will be 200 miles north and south and about the same east and west. The conference at Pratt, held in a large tent, has adjourned, but the committee will be in session several days yet.

Burglars at Clinton, Ill.

CLINTON, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—A couple of tramps burglarized McHenry & Bailor's hardware store, taking $50 worth of pocket-knives and a revolver. The night watch caught the burglars within half an hour and had them locked up.

Laid the Corner-Stone.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—This morning's session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Illinois was devoted to the secret work. A procession was formed at 2 o'clock p. m., and some 1,500 members of secret societies marched with the Odd-Fellows to the corner where their temple will be built and the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Grand Master R. W. S. Wheatly officiated, and Judges B. R. Burroughs, M. C. Crawford, and Tom Needles delivered short addresses. The exercises close tonight with a grand ball. Visitors number perhaps 8,000.

Swedenborgians at La Porte.

LA PORTE, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The conference of the Illinois Association of Swedenborgians commenced in this city today with a good attendance of the clergy and members from this State. The Illinois Board of Missions met in the pavilion at Weller's Grove, the new church summer resort on Stone Lake, near this city, at 9:30 o'clock and the Executive committee at 11 o'clock. The Council of Ministers met at the same place at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Odd-Fellows at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The eleventh annual convention of the United Order of Odd-Fellows closed tonight with a competitive patriarch drill, public installation of officers, and a ball in a separate hall. This afternoon there was an imposing street parade and public speaking at Oakland Park by E. H. Morris and Solomon Taylor of Chicago. The body passed many resolutions of thanks. Excursion trains brought large delegations from Peoria, Lincoln, Bloomington, Galesburg, Paris, Mattoon, Springfield, Champaign, and other points.

Confess Their Crime.

ALPENA, Mich., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Three of the men arrested at Rogers City for the murder of Molitor and Sullivan have made confessions. Their names are Gottlobe Mende, Charles Wisegart, and Frederick Sorgenfrie. They admit their complicity in the crime and their story of the affair tallies almost exactly with that told by Ryske. The eleven men are still in jail and Sheriff Kuhlman has not yet returned with the two Bruder brothers from Macomb County. It is probable that the trial of the case will take place in this city.

Will Run Their Fair Day and Night.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The directors of the Iowa State Fair, which will be held Aug. 28 to Sept. 4, have arranged to light the grounds throughout with electric light in order to continue the program by night. Over the race track large incandescent lights will be suspended every fifty feet, and a full program of night races is being arranged. The scheme is a decided novelty, but the directors hope to make it successful.

Work of Nebraska Prohibitionists.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The State Prohibition Convention closed its labors today. The following nominations were made: For Regents of the State University, the Rev. William Gorst, Neligh, and Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward, Seward; for Justice of the Supreme Court, R. W. Richardson. The convention was addressed last night by Miss Marion H. Dunham, President of the Iowa Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and others.

Mr. Jacobs Will Speak.

PARIS, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The eighteenth annual Edgar County Sunday-school convention met at the Methodist church here today for a two days' session. The State President, W. C. Pierce, delivered an address on the hindrances to Sunday-school work. There are 100 delegates present, and 100 more are expected tomorrow. The convention will close tomorrow with an address by W. B. Jacobs of Chicago.

"181 S. W. T."

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A day or two ago a carrier pigeon, exhausted or sick, alighted at the farmhouse of George W. Small at Willow Grove in this county. It remained around the premises all the next day. Next morning it was dead. On the bird's ankle was a band bearing this inscription, "181 S. W. T." The bird carried no message.

At Sailor Springs.

SAILOR SPRINGS, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—At the service Wednesday night the Rev. J. B. Webber, pastor of the Baptist Church of Anna, Ill., preached from Matthew xii., 12, a very impressive sermon. Prof. Price gave another lecture on "The King and Prophets of Israel." This was attended by the largest class of any day since the exercises commenced.

Still Living, with a Fractured Skull.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—A 4-year-old son of George Krump, a farmer living north of here, near Lebanon, was kicked in the head by a mule several days ago. The skull was badly fractured, the brain being displaced. Large pieces of bone have been taken out and it is thought that the child will recover. The case is attracting considerable attention among the medical fraternity.

Modern Woodmen at Decatur.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—M. W. Mathews of Urbana, C. A. Seawell of Greenville, and J. H. Miller of Oconee, chief officers of the organization, addressed a largely-attended celebration held today at Riverside Park by the Modern Woodmen of Central Illinois. There was a street parade.

Northwestern Notes.

The melon crop about Vincennes, Ind., is unprecedentedly large.

The midsummer tournament of the Independence (Ia.) Gun club was held yesterday.

The Rev. Clarence Spitler of Carthage, Ill., goes to the pastorate of a Christian church at Rockford, Ill.

Edward Smith, a lamp-lighter, was fatally burned at La Porte, Ind., yesterday while filling a street lamp.

Business-men of Hancock County, Ill., are organizing to protect themselves against dead-beat customers.

Jesse Graf, a Peru, Ind., railroad man, committed suicide by hanging himself yesterday. No cause is known for the deed.

Mrs. Walter Beebe of Council Bluffs, Ia., jumped from a carriage yesterday as the horses were running away and was fatally hurt.

Wilmot Tisdale has strangely disappeared from Ashland, Wis. Nobody has seen him for several days and it is feared that there has been foul play.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hancock County in annual convention assembled at Carthage, Ill., was addressed last evening by Miss Helen L. Hood, State Corresponding Secretary, of Chicago.

Mrs. J. H. Goddard, the wife of a Fort Dodge, Ia., mechanic, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking poison. A physician was called in time to save her life. She was insane over religious subjects.

The Park Avenue Hotel, New York, has already been engaged for the accommodation of the 1,000 or more Illinois delegates to the national convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor at Madison Square Garden in July, 1892.

A prohibition industrial Chautauqua meeting will begin at Houghton Lake, Bloomington, today, and continue ten days. Prohibition, woman's suffrage, single tax, and Woman's Christian Temperance Union matters will be discussed by able talkers.

John Schammet and wife were arrested yesterday afternoon at Dubuque, Ia., on the charge of uttering a forged note signed by Lambert Wagner of Pine Oak. This note was used as collateral on which $150 was obtained from the German Bank of Dubuque.

No arrests have as yet been made in the Jerry Landsberry murder case, which occurred a mile west of Emporia, Kas., Sunday last, although the people give credence to the story that he was shot by his brother, who had quarreled with him over some property which had all been willed to Jerry.

Pipes of Ramie Fiber.

Steam pipes have been made in England from the ramie fiber. This material is subjected to tremendous hydraulic pressure, and, having the property of being unaffected with moisture, will neither shrink nor swell, besides being a non-conductor of heat. The pipes are said to have a tensile strength twice that of steel pipes.

A Woman's Secret.

"A woman can never keep anything to herself," said Danboy to his wife, who had been repeating something he didn't want known.

"O, yes, she can," said Mrs. Danboy sweetly.

"I'd like to know what it is?" he growled.

"It's her real and private opinion of her husband."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Changes.

What Midas touched would change to gold,
How time will changes bring?
Now touch a man with gold, behold!
He'll change to anything.
—*Brooklyn Life.*

HIT HARD BY THE ALTON

HARVEST EXCURSIONS BY THAT ROAD AT ONE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP.

True to Its Policy the Alton Takes Independent and Adverse Action—Western Passenger Association Will Go to Ruin Unless Amicable Relations with the Alton Are Restored—The Santa Fe Will Dishonor the Jacksonville Southeastern Cut Rate Tickets—Other Railway News.

Something will have to be done soon to restore amicable relations between the Chicago and Alton and the Western Passenger Association or the latter organization will have to go out of existence. It is becoming more apparent every day that uniform rates cannot be maintained so long as the Alton is refused recognition as a member of the association by Chairman Finley. The action of the association lines in agreeing upon harvest excursion rates to a number of Western points at a fare and one-third for the round trip without the consent of the Alton gave the latter the desired opportunity to deal the association lines a blow the effects of which will be felt for some time to come, and which will impress upon them the fact that the association can do nothing without the coöperation of the Alton. To protect itself the Alton felt that it had to do a little better than the association roads, and yesterday Chairman Finley was informed by General Passenger Agent Charlton that his company had decided to take action as below with regard to the harvest excursions:

You and your association have carefully avoided placing the Chicago and Alton on a footing of equality with its competitors in the decision of the question of harvest excursion rates, and have just as carefully taken steps to place the Chicago and Alton on a footing of inequality in territory east of the eastern boundary line of your association by aiding Eastern boycotters against us, and have thus, individually and collectively, become parties to the illegal, unfair, and un-American boycott against us. We therefore find it necessary to take independent action, as usual in such cases, and as we have already advised you would be our policy in cases in which you take independent and adverse action.

Having been urged by public bodies and farmers of the West to make harvest excursions in the interest of Western localities we are unable to understand why you have elected to make one fare and a third instead of one fare. We are equally unable to understand why you have accepted only two out of the three dates tendered by the Trans-Missouri Association and why you have excepted some points to which you have been asked to sell these reduced-rate tickets. Your action appears to be unfair to places which you have excluded without good cause and in other respects to be arbitrary and to lack liberality. For these excursions we shall make a rate of one fare for the round trip from all points on our lines and shall add to that rates tendered us by our connections from our terminals to all points beyond.

In consequence of the boycott and of the independent and adverse action which you have taken, which aids it, we find it necessary to make excursion rates of one fare between our terminal points. This, as you have been already advised, and as you have already experienced in a former case, will necessarily be our policy in all cases in which you take independent action, which knowingly exposes us to possible loss. Limits of tickets will be as requested by our connections, and will be the same locally as to points beyond our road.

Together with the above Mr. Charlton sent Mr. Finley a copy of circular announcing those harvest excursions, giving dates, rates, and limits.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AVERTED.

Jacksonville Southeastern Cut Rate Tickets Will Not Be Honored.

Another serious reduction in passenser rates between Chicago and St. Louis and Kansas City was narrowly averted yesterday by the prompt action of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. It was found a day or two ago that the Jacksonville Southeastern had stocked brokers in St. Louis with cheap G. A. R. tickets and was issuing them in such a way as to make them good for the going passage and to stop over until Aug. 18. The Alton notified Chairman Finley that if this was not promptly stopped rates between Chicago and Kansas City would be reduced to at least the same rate per mile that the Jacksonville Southeastern in connection with the Santa Fé were making through brokers between St. Louis and Chicago. Chairman Finley at once communicated with Traffic Manager White of the Santa Fé informing him that unless he checked the rate-cutting proclivities of the Jacksonville Southeastern serious trouble would result.

Mr. White at once informed Mr. Finley that as soon as he had become aware of the action of the Jacksonville Southeastern he had of his own accord and previous to receiving the communication from Finley given order not to honor the cut-rate tickets of that road, and inclosed the following bulletin issued to conductors to guide them in the matter:

By agreement the St. Louis-Chicago lines were to sell tickets St. Louis to Chicago and return July 31, Aug. 1, 2, and 3. These tickets were to be good for continuous passage between St. Louis and Chicago on date of sale only and are good for return passage up to and including Aug. 18.

I find that the Jacksonville Southeastern line have issued tickets reading St. Louis and East St. Louis to Chicago and return, limited to return passage up to and including Aug. 18, which do not contain any clause limiting them for north-bound passage St. Louis or East St. Louis to Chicago. Consequently they would be good whenever presented at any time up to Aug. 18. This procedure on the part of the Jacksonville Southeastern line is contrary to our association agreements, and I have this day notified the Jacksonville Southeastern line that such tickets hereafter will be dishonored. Therefore, if any of these tickets are presented to you for going passage between Eureka and Chicago, you will decline to honor them, collecting fare from the passenger.

EAST-BOUND RATES TO BE RESTORED.

Vessel and Railroad Men Glad That the War Is Over.

The order to advance lake and rail rates to the seaboard was received with general satisfaction yesterday by the lake and rail people. Their regret was that the Inter-State Commerce law required a delay of ten days. "I could see no excuse," one line agent said, "for this last reduction in the first place. It has only resulted in a big loss to the lines. Because lower rates were being made by the Soo railroad and the Lake Superior lines is small reason for reductions from Chicago at that time. For a merchant who can sell all the goods he has or can get to cut his prices because his competitor down the street sells for less would be as reasonable as the recent action of the lake and rail lines. They could sell in the open market every bushel of capacity of their boats at a much better figure than they were receiving for carrying flour. I hope we have heard the last of cuts in east-bound rates that we will hear this season."

The small carriers received a black eye yesterday when the Grand Trunk gave notice that it would receive no more grain at its Georgian Bay elevators until its advanced rates from Georgian Bay to New England points went into effect, Aug. 17. The first advance is from 7 to 7½ cents and takes effect next Monday. The second advance is for a like amount. Agent Howe said that he believed that still another advance of a half cent would soon follow. Within a week not less than a score of vessels have left Chicago for Georgian Bay with grain and another score was on the market waiting for a chance to go. These will now be forced back into the lumber trade, which so far this season has been in a state of deep gloom. Grain shippers who had sold for delivery at Grand Trunk points in New England will be seriously inconvenienced, but the Grand Trunk, after its boycott at a time when it wanted business badly, is not disposed to grant substantial favors to Chicago grain shippers. "We cannot afford to do business for nothing any longer this season," Agent Howe said in explanation of his road's action.

Reduced Rates for Meetings.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the following occasions: American Association of Agricultural Colleges, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12 to 18, from all association points; Central German Conference M. E. Church, Covington, Ky., Sept. 7 to 17, from points in Ohio; American Pomological Society, Washington, D. C., Sept. 22 to 24, from all association points; Methodist Ecuminical Conference, Washington, D. C., Oct. 7 to 21, from all association points.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Iowa Baptist Sunday School Assembly, Iowa Falls, Ia., Aug. 10 to 17, fare and one-third from points in Iowa. Annual Communication Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., Annual Conclave and Annual Convocation Most Excellent Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons (colored) for the State of Missouri, Omaha, Neb., Aug. 18 to 22, fare and one-third from points in Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota; Central Illinois Saengerfest, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 26 and 27, one fare for the round trip from points in Illinois south of and including the line of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago to Clinton; Annual Session Sovereigns Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 21 to 26, one fare for the round trip from association points.

Eastern Illinois Crossing War Settled.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The difficulty at Arthur, Ill., about the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway company forcing a crossing over the track of the Terre Haute and Peoria railway company was practically settled this afternoon by Mr. McHugh, representing the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and General Manager Burgson of the Terre Haute and Peoria. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois construction force had lowered the grade of the Terre Haute and Peoria road sixteen to twenty-two inches for a distance of 700 feet. President Saul, after the injunction was issued by Judge Vail of Decatur, wrote that the grade was lowered without the authority of his company or any of its officials, but Mr. Fitzhugh, who is in charge of the work, states that he was acting under orders. Now the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is ready and anxious to agree to anything to settle the matter. The Terre Haute and Peoria people have been at considerable expense replacing the grade, keeping two engines at Arthur to prevent the proposed building of the crossing, and this evening a supplemental agreement was signed by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois representatives to make good all damage and loss. The Terre Haute and Peoria track at Arthur will be lowered six inches at the point where the crossing is to be made and peace is restored.

Coal Rates Will Not Be Reduced.

The efforts of the Chicago coal-shippers to secure lower rates on hard coal from Chicago to Missouri River points to enable them to compete with the Gould lines from Toledo via St. Louis, which are believed to be manipulating the rates, are not likely to be successful. A canvass among the various roads developed the fact that with the exception of the Burlington and one or two others all the roads are opposed to a reduction. Chairman Midgley says that while it is true that most of the coal from Toledo is going direct via St. Louis and the Missouri Pacific, yet there is no evidence to prove that the rates are being cut or manipulated. To reduce the rates from Chicago to the Missouri River, he says, would compel a general reduction in the rates to all points east of the Missouri and prove a serious loss of revenue to the Western roads. One of the reasons, he says, why so little coal has been shipped from Chicago west is because the Chicago dealers have held back shipments in anticipation of securing a reduction in the rate. The sooner Chicago dealers will begin to supply their customers in the West, Mr. Midgley says, the better it will be for them, as the roads will soon be taxed to their utmost capacity in handling the heavy grain traffic, and coal-shippers may find it difficult to have their freight promptly handled.

Mr. Dean's Circular.

The Columbia Patent company, representing the barbed-wire tire trust, have inaugurated a unique scheme for forcing the railroads to extend to the trust any and all favors. The Columbia Patent company, through its President, Mr. Dean, sent out a circular declaring that "one Mr. Dean has been appointed General Freight Agent." It was set forth in the circular that the companies represented by Mr. Dean comprised 85 per cent of the barbed-wire companies of the United States and their factory output was 75 per cent of the world's total output. Between the lines of the circular letter might be noted an invitation to all competing lines to bid on the half million tonnage per annum controlled by Mr. Dean. Assistant General Freight Agent Puffer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy stated that while such a notice had been received the company had taken no especial cognizance of it, and had sent to Mr. Dean only the regular schedules of tonnage. The General Freight Agent of the Milwaukee line stated that he did not believe that Mr. Dean contemplated in his letter any threat whatever. His appointment was simply a measure to simplify freight transactions, and that Mr. Dean, in his circular letter, only contemplated obtaining the scheduled rates from all companies without any especial favors from any.

Railway Notes.

Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for June, 1891, were $1,606,481.78; operating expenses, $1,004,669.10; net profits, $601,812.68. In June, 1890, the net profits were $548,115.60, a gain for June this year of $53,697.08. From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1891, there was a net profit of $2,954,522.10, a gain of $731,148.07.

The Chicago and Alton has a double track from Bloomington to Chicago, except between Towanda and Chenoa, about eighteen miles, and between Chenoa and Pontiac, about ten miles. Work upon the construction of the second track between Chenoa and Pontiac will begin next Monday with a large force. This gap and that between Chenoa and Towanda will also be closed in a short time.

SOME CRANKS OF GOTHAM.

New Yorker Who Captures Discarded Newspapers in Hotels.

"Do you see that man?" asked Detective Phillips of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, of a New York *Telegram* reporter, as a tall, well-dressed man, with a full grayish beard, entered the reading-room and took a seat near a man who sat reading a newspaper. "He's after that paper; just watch him." A few moments later the man who was reading tossed the newspaper upon the table and sauntered out of the room. He was hardly out of sight when the tall man seized the paper, folded it carefully, and placed it in his pocket, which was already stuffed with other papers, and then moved over to the other side of the room, where another man also sat reading a newspaper.

"He'll get that other paper before he goes," said the detective, laughing.

"Who is he?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know, but he's a gentleman, and appears to be a man of some means; at least he always dresses well and is very quiet in his way. But that is just a hobby of his. He has been coming in here for a long time, generally about 10 o'clock in the morning and again in the evening. He never says anything, but just hangs around the reading room and picks up all the papers he can get his hands on. He won't take a paper off the file, and never buys one or takes one off the stand, but as soon as anybody lays a paper down he grabs it, and generally goes away with his pockets full.

"Another crank who comes around here," went on Mr. Phillips, "just marches up and down in front of the house watching for cigar stubs. He's there every morning and watches the smokers closely. I have seen him when his pockets were full of stubs. What he does with them I don't know. He lives over on Second avenue somewhere and has a barrel of money I am told. Strange what curious people."

Two Kansas Women Photographed.

The most notable is Mrs. Diggs, a bright, ambitious little woman, with no scruples in her public life. Had her husband been able to make her a respectable living, and, at the same time, been able to gratify her desire for an education, she would never have appeared as an Alliance shining light. As it is, she is now a woman more dangerous to the peace and security of society and property than is Mrs. Parsons. Mrs. Lease, who is considered a demi-god, is a devoted follower of Most, but with shrewdness enough to conceal the more obnoxious features of her belief. An atheist of pronounced type, she appeals to her God and to her Savior in all her speeches with the glibness of a Methodist exhorter. She has a flow of words and a brazen assurance that capture the average Alliance member and fill him with enthusiasm.—*Topeka Letter.*

Love's Railroad.

Its ties are the ties of affection,
Its rails by the old folks are laid,
Its terminus, fond recollection,
When the engine shall signal "down grade!"

The stations are sweet, stolen kisses,
The lanterns swung, eyes that bewitch.
If the whistling post "Prudence" it misses
The whole train goes down in the ditch.
—*Washington Star.*

WHITE HOUSE CHANGES.

IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Being Spent in Fixing Up the President's Home—Many Illinois People Awarded Pensions—The Omission of Wheat and Flour from the San Domingo Reciprocity Treaty—Lottery Tickets in the Mails—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—It is estimated that at least $20,000 will be expended in repairs to the White House during the President's sojourn at Cape May Point. Col. Ernst, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, under whose direction the work is being done, submitted his plans to the President and Mrs. Harrison before they left Washington and both approved them. It has been the practice of some of Mr. Harrison's predecessors to turn back into the Treasury portions of the appropriation made by Congress for repairs on the White House. Consequently many repairs which might have been made were left undone. It may have been prompted by economy or it might have been inspired by a desire to further the movement to construct an entirely new executive mansion. The Harrisons evidently believe in making the house as comfortable as possible, and they have but little idea of turning any of the White House fund back into the Treasury this year. Heretofore a considerable amount has been spent in making the living part of the mansion more modern, but under the present plan of improvement it is intended to spend most of the appropriation on what are generally regarded as public rooms. Several thousand dollars will be expended to complete the decorations in the main vestibule into which all visitors are ushered when they reach the White House. Col. Ernst says it has been a number of years since any money was spent on this room and the furniture in the East room has been worn almost threadbare. It was proposed to place new mantels in the vestibule to replace the old white marble pieces which have done duty there for over fifty years, but upon investigation it was found that there is not money enough available for the purpose. The green parlor and the state dining-room are also to be redecorated and the basement is to receive an entirely new concrete and tile flooring. The improvements are pretty well advanced, but it will probably take until October 1st to finish them.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

List of Illinois People Who Have Been Granted Original Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Original pensions have been issued to the following citizens of Illinois:

William Bruner, Charles M. Young, Bernhard Hohendorf, Richard Duffee, Frederick Coy, Charles Stanely, Andrew J. Bates, Jacob Shier, Christopher C. Burks, Volney Weaver, Alfred West, James W. Reed, Casper Yost, Lucien V. Zander, David F. Shields, George W. Coughanour, James Price, Samuel F. Price, John T. Butler, William H. Willits, Joseph Stephen, James M. Phillips, William F. Sigler, Simon Riggle, Hiram Drum, Thomas B. Raines, Philip Belden, Mathias Wirth, Stephen P. Patterson, John Tierney, Irwin B. Randle, John Beaty, Peter Veith, Nicholas Weyandt, Caleb Antrim, Ezra C. Preston, John Johnson, Joseph Allen, Henry Best, E. C. Harwood. Navy—Alexander Cavid, John Halestock, David P. Taylor, John Cronan, John A. Ferguson, Elias Allen, William H. Brown, Michael Decker, James Brannan, Milton Wolfband, Louis Cardigan, Isaac Bishop, James T. Horn, Sebastian Scherer, George W. Wilson, David Hogg, Asbury Lee Green, Frederick T. Bruner, Samuel Comstock, John M. Phillips, Henry Killian, William W. Trubloodt, Harrison Wayman, Henry L. Brown.

Original widows—Maria M. Keyser, Catherine Martin, Mariah Clark, Mary R. Deal, Martha J. Carmichael, Mary C. Forsee, Eunice S. Melendy, mother; Polly Pate, Sarah Reed, Matilda Roberts, mother; Sophia Bernson, Maria M. Hildebrandt, Roseanna Lankford, Maria Barden, Catherine Kirk, Calistia E. Lockemer, Eliza A. Watkins, Ellen Coughlin, Sarah B. Parish, Camley Matlock, mother; Mary A. Aesshire, Sarah A. Beyls, Elizabeth Burch, Sarah J. Johnson, Catherine Cannon, Margaret Latta, Gennettie Clever.

Satisfied with the McKinley Law.

John A. Pickler of South Dakota has been in conference with Senator Pettigrew, who passed through the city on his way West. "The third party in the State" he said, "is not gaining at present, while the Republicans have made decided gains in sentiment in the last few months. The people regard the present as one of the safest, cleanest, and most business-like administrations in the history of the country. I voted for the McKinley bill believing it would benefit the West as well as the East, and for that reason I defended it in the fall campaign. The benefits of the law are already beginning to be realized and much of the prejudice heretofore existing against it is subsiding. Blaine and Harrison are the only names mentioned for President and the Republicans of South Dakota will give a good majority for either."

Kansas City's Suspended Bank.

"I have just received a telegram from the Mayor of Kansas City," remarked Controller of the Currency Lacey this afternoon, "asking me to withhold the appointment of a receiver for the First National Bank of that city until certain documents reach me. This institution, the capital of which is $150,000, was closed by me about two weeks ago, but there seems to be a proposition on foot looking to a resumption of business on a firmer basis at an early day. Whenever it is possible and practicable to keep a national bank open I propose to do so rather than subject depositors and stockholders to financial inconvenience."

Why Wheat and Flour Were Excluded.

Inquiry was made at the State Department as to why wheat and wheat flour were not included in the articles of the recent treaty with San Domingo: Acting Secretary Wharton stated he could not make public the reasons for such a discrimination, and John W. Foster, who assisted in framing the treaty, is absent from the city. There is a manifest disinclination among State Department officials to discuss the matter in the absence of any formal complaint being lodged against the action taken by the United States and San Domingo. In the protocol all these features were fully set forth for the information of the State Department, but no valid reason or explanation is vouchsafed for expunging wheat or its products from the reciprocity agreement.

Should Seize Lottery Tickets.

Some time ago the Surveyor of Customs at Peoria, Ill., addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury asking what disposition should be made of lottery tickets imported by mail. He has been informed that such tickets are dutiable as printed matter and therefore prohibited under Art. 2 of the Universal Postal Union convention. "Such tickets," says the Secretary of the Treasury, "should be seized as an illegal importation subject to forfeiture."

Chicago Carting Bids.

Owing to the closeness of the bids in some particulars no award has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury in the cartage contracts from the Chicago Custom-House. All the papers in the case have been returned to the Collector at Chicago for further examination and recommendation, and the question will probably not be called for a week or so. "Bids were opened yesterday," said Acting Secretary Nettleton, "but there was such an interlacing that an award was an impossibility until the department could get more definite information."

Mr. Blaine Declined the Eggs.

A few days ago Postmaster William M. Smith of Newton, N. J., wrote to Mrs. Damrosch, Secretary Blaine's daughter, at Bar Harbor, Me., asking if Mr. Blaine would accept from him each week for the remainder of his stay at Bar Harbor a present of a small box of fresh eggs. He received in reply the following letter:

"STANWOOD, BAR HARBOR, Me.—Mr. Smith—Sir: Mr. Blaine desires me to thank you for your very courteous offer of supplying him with eggs for the remainder of the summer, but as he is living in the midst of a farming country where fresh eggs are easily obtained it will be hardly necessary to have them sent from so long a distance.

"Mr. Blaine is, I think, progressing rapidly towards complete recovery. Yours, etc., etc.,
"MARGARET BLAINE DAMROSCH."

Warm Water and Milk.

Interesting experiments have been lately made upon the effects of giving cows hot water to drink instead of cold. The results are satisfactory. It has been proven that when the cows drink water at a temperature of 45° (centigrade) they yield one-third more milk than when they drink cold water.

WASHINGTON A GREAT STATE.

Its Wonderful Resources in Wheat, Lumber, Coal, and Iron Ore.

Boston *Herald:* The State of Washington has in past years acquired a world-wide reputation as the center of a great lumber interest, and shipments of timber and boards have been made from Puget Sound not only to all points on the Pacific coast but even to ports on the continent of Europe. There seems some probability, however, that this controlling industry, which, under the most favorable circumstances, is a transitory one, will before long give place to a group of the most important industries that can anywhere exist—that is, the mining of coal and iron, and the manufacture in a variety of ways of the latter material.

The coal fields of the State lie principally between the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains, those on the western slope of the Cascade being the most developed, and it is from these that at present the chief supply comes. The coal hitherto discovered embraces lignite, semi-bituminous, and bituminous varieties, these adapted for general industrial and domestic purposes, and recently very fine qualities of coal have been discovered which bear a close resemblance to our anthracite. This coal industry is hardly more than in its infancy, and its development is largely influenced by the transportation facilities afforded. Thus, a number of the mines have made but a slight headway in the increase of their outputs, for the reason that the railroad companies have not yet built the tracks required for efficient coal-mining service. Still, some idea may be obtained of the progress already made even under somewhat disadvantageous conditions by the statement that, while the total output for the State was in 1889 911,527 tons, in 1890 the coal production was 1,349,773 tons—an increase of 438,246 tons, or a little under 50 per cent. If anything like this advance is maintained, it would not take many years to make of the State of Washington one of the most important coal-producing regions of the world, particularly when it is said that the coal fields are considered practically inexhaustible. Iron ore is found in exceedingly large quantities in almost every part of the State, the character of the ores being hematite, limonite, magnetic, and bog ore. Added to this is an abundance of limestone and all of the other mineral required for the cheap and easy production of metal.

It is difficult for those who have never visited this State in the extreme Northwest to realize that all of these natural advantages are found in an area that is not only nearly as large as the entire State of Pennsylvania, but has, besides, what that State has not, almost unparalleled facilities for water transportation. In order to reach the seaboard the coal and iron miners and iron manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania, the part of the State where business is carried on under the most favorable conditions, have to send their products over the crests of the Alleghany Mountains, beside paying for a long distance of railroad transportation upon relatively level ground. The iron and coal miners of Tennessee and Northern Alabama have also to contend with long distance hauls by railroad in order to reach tidewater, or, if the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Mississippi Rivers are utilized, the distance covered by water-borne transportation is exceedingly great.

But those who are engaged, or who later on will be engaged, in mining coal and iron and manufacturing iron and steel in the western part of the State of Washington have facilities offered to them in the way of water transportation that are, perhaps, without their parallel in any other part of the United States. The mines on the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains can have their products sent to Puget Sound by railroads, with the grade almost continually downward, while that waterway furnishes at Seattle and Tacoma navigation for vessels and steamers of very large tonnage. Besides this, it is only a question of time when the navigation of the Columbia River will be so arranged that steamers, and barges towed by the former, can penetrate, without transfer, well into the interior of the State.

VOLTED TO DEATH.

A New York Bartender Touched the Motor and Instantly Died.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Henry Bartels, a bartender in Theodore Feldstein's saloon and restaurant at 266 Grand street, touched an electric motor in the saloon that drives its ventilating fans yesterday afternoon and fell over dead. As usual, the electric light men say there was not enough electricity on the premises to kill anybody, and they don't understand how Bartels got the shock that killed him. Bartels was 24 years old, stood 5 feet 10 in his stockings, was broad shouldered, and strong as an ox.

The electricity that ran the fan came from a Brush circuit that "never carried more than 500 volts," according to the Brush people. No one ever touched the motor, Mrs. Feldstein says. Whenever any repairs were needed men from the electric light company were sent for. The bartender on duty turned the current on or off. One of the party called for a drink. Bartels was then leaning over the motor. One man says he was reaching for a box of cigars which was between the motor and the wall. Another says he had hold of the cut-off lever, and the boys say that he was putting some tools behind the motor. At all events, at the instant the call was made for a drink the man straightened up, turned, and fell over on the floor.

The three men and Mrs. Feldstein ran to him. He had not uttered a sound. His eyes were wide open and turned upward. They dashed cold water in his face and then tried to force brandy down his throat. Mr. Weimann says the man moved after they reached him. The others say he did not, but that his pulse continued to beat for three minutes at least. The men in the saloon and the waiters lifted the body and carried it up-stairs.

Dr. Richardson told the reporter that there was no doubt whatever that Bartels was shocked to death. There was an entire absence of the signs that indicate death by heart disease, he said.

"I don't see, however," he added, "where the contact could have been that would leave no mark. About the quantity of electricity required to kill he said that 400 volts might be sufficient to kill some men, and Bartels was probably one of those men.

One of the waiters with whom the reporter talked said he saw the whole thing. He was standing watching Bartels, he said, when the bartender walked over to the motor, and, leaning over it, reached around behind with his left hand for a box of cigars that had fallen off a pile. It was a long reach and to steady himself Bartels put his right hand on the brush of the motor, which is on the side next to the inside of the bar. A moment afterward he turned half around and apparently tried to pull his hand away. Then he straightened up suddenly and his eyes rolled upward until only the whites could be seen. As he straightened, his hand dropped from the motor. He swayed back and then forward for a moment, and then fell headlong on his side.

"I jumped for him," said the waiter, "and was the first to reach his side. His arms and legs were twitching and his eyes were rolling. They stopped in a moment and he lay perfectly still."

This waiter also said that the motor had been out of order and that the men in the place were afraid of it because one of them, which one he wouldn't say, had got a light shock in the same way that Bartels got the shock that killed him. Another waiter said he was watching Bartels, too, and noticed that the instant before Bartels straightened up his head touched one of the thick supply wires.

"He didn't wince," said this waiter, "when he put his hand on the brush, but the instant his head touched the wire he was gone."

Amount of Money in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—A Treasury statement shows that the total circulation Aug. 1 was $1,500,022,812, being a net decrease since July 1 of $44,743. The principal changes in circulation were a decrease of $5,125,010 in gold certificates and of $3,821,708 in United States notes, and an increase of $3,220,913 Treasury notes and of $5,900,000 in currency certificates. The circulation of gold coin decreased $443,794. The amount of money and bullion in the Treasury Aug. 1 was $685,274,424, a net increase of $900,715 since July 1.

The changes are as follows: Decrease—Gold coin, $2,358,922; subsidiary silver, $288,553; trade dollar bullion, $809,750. Increase—Standard silver dollars, $495,162; Treasury notes, $1,544,705; United States notes, $3,821,708; national bank notes, $369,773; gold bullion, $669,213; silver bullion, $5,663,822.

DENOUNCED BY BLAINE.

THE M'KINLEY LAW DESCRIBED AS AN INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

Senator Blackburn Relates an Interview with the Secretary of State in Which the Latter Handled the Ohio Napoleon's Work Without Gloves—The Bill Dissected with Merciless Precision—Will the Maine Man Show in the Ohio Fight?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—[New York *Herald*.]—Do the Blaine Republicans believe that the success of McKinley would make the tariff the overshadowing issue in 1892, and are the Blaine Republicans for this reason preparing to knife the author of the Tariff bill in Ohio this year?

The *Herald's* Columbus despatches indicate that they are, and well-informed politicians believe that the *Herald* is right.

Mr. McKinley more completely embodies the ultra-high protection principle than any other American, and it may be said for Mr. Blaine that in him the reciprocity idea finds its strongest and most intelligent advocate. Mr. Blaine is bitterly antagonistic to the ultra protective idea as it finds expression in the McKinley Tariff law. What, then, more natural than that he should covertly desire the defeat of its acknowledged champion in a gubernatorial contest where tariff reform and tariff prohibition furnish the battle cries for the respective forces engaged?

Secretary Blaine called at the Appropriations committee room of the Senate June 19, 1890, to discuss with Messrs. Allison, Hale, and Blackburn the expenditures of his department for the following fiscal year. The Tariff bill had passed the House a few weeks previously and was then under discussion in the Senate. To the surprise of his auditors Mr. Blaine vigorously denounced the measure. He characterized it as "infamous," and said that if he had been a member of the House he would have voted against it. Some months later, after these facts had been given to the public and there was no futher reason for concealment, Senator Blackburn gave me a detailed account of the scene in the committee room and what the Secretary really said. It was a much stronger indictment of the measure than had yet appeared in print, and taken in connection with the present situation in Ohio it makes what the late Simon Cameron would call "mighty interesting reading."

Senator Blackburn Surprised.

"The Secretary was in rather négligé costume, as suited the temperature," said Senator Blackburn, "except as to a particularly glossy and irreproachable silk hat—a brand new shining plug. The Tariff bill, mind you, had nothing to do with the subject in hand, but in a casual way I broached it after the usual greetings had been exchanged.

"Probably I asked Mr. Blaine how he liked it. Imagine my surprise—and shall I say gratification?—when he launched forth a torrent of invective against the act that McKinley fathered. 'This bill is an infamy and an outrage,' said Mr. Blaine. 'It is the most shameful measure ever proposed to a civilized people. Go on with it and it will carry our party to perdition at the election.'

"I was," continued Senator Blackburn, "feeling considerably interested and said, 'I wish you were in the Senate, Mr. Blaine, to announce yourself in such terms.' 'I wish I were,' he answered. 'If so I would stamp it under my feet and spit upon it,' and then advancing toward Senators Allison and Hale he snapped his fingers in the face of each alternately, and with rising inflection said: 'Go on with your driveling idiocy, and see to what destruction it will lead the Republican party! Pass this bill and in 1892 there will not be a man in all the party so beggared as to accept your nomination for the Presidency.'

"Then he began to dissect the bill mercilessly. I reminded him that the Senate had improved upon the labors of the House as regarded sugar; that to protect an American industry involving the enormous labor of boring a hole in a maple tree and boiling the juice the Senate had agreed to give the maple-sugar growers of New England a bounty of two cents. This was the first he had heard of it and he seemed hardly able to credit what I told.

"'It isn't true,' he said.

"Allison and Hale confirmed me. 'I suppose this was done at the solicitation of Morrill and Edmunds?' he inquired. Mr. Allison replied in the affirmative.

"'It is a sample of the breadth of their statesmanship,' said the Secretary; and then the climax came.

Smashed His Shiny Tile.

"Mr. Blaine's new beaver was lying on the table in easy reach. With a sudden blow he brought his clinched hand down on it with such force as to smash it flatter than a pancake, and then, seizing the battered chapeau, he hurled it against the wall violently. I never saw such an ebullition, but it only emphasized the deep earnestness with which the Secretary argued against a policy which his opinion as then given now seems prophetic.

"There is no evidence that Mr. Blaine has shifted his position during the last fourteen months. On the contrary, the elections of last November furnished the strongest corroboration of his political and economic sagacity. Under these circumstances is it not reasonable to believe that neither Mr. Blaine nor his friends will exert themselves to secure the election of the one man who is primarily responsible for forcing this unjust legislation upon the people?"

Among the many rumors current in Washington during the last few days is one crediting Secretary Blaine with the purpose of retiring from the Cabinet at an early date and seeking an asylum in Italy for the restoration of his health.

The story must be taken, however, with many grains of allowance. His duties are very congenial to Mr. Blaine. There is an intellectual delight in them that cannot be found in the ordinary routine of the other executive departments, while the prestige of the office is far beyond that enjoyed by his Cabinet confrères.

Mr. Blaine has repeatedly said that he preferred the portfolio of the State Department to the post of Chief Executive, and there is no doubt that he meant it. Should his health continue precarious and his physicians advise against the resumption of his work it is quite probable that rather than "lag superfluous on the stage" he would tender his resignation and retire to private life.

There is no evidence, however, that this step will be necessary. There is, on the contrary, abundant reason for the belief that the next sixty days will find him at his desk again. The story that he proposed resigning is said to be part of the "inside" gossip of the recent meeting of the Republican National Executive committee. Diligent inquiry on my part fails to establish the correctness of the report that such a statement was really made there. The suggestion may have been advanced that Mr. Blaine might resign if his health demanded, but there is no evidence that any member of the committee was authorized to say that the Secretary proposed doing so.

State Elections This Year.

The State elections yet to be held this year are as follows, at the dates assigned respectively: Texas, on the 11th of August, will vote on five proposed constitutional amendments, referring to registration of voters, the maintenance of common schools, the rate of interest, local option, and the establishment of two or more civil courts of appeal. Nov. 3 Iowa elects State officers and Legislature. On the same date Maryland does the same and besides votes upon six proposed amendments of a State Constitution. Other States choosing State officers and Legislature the 3d of November are Massachusetts (all); Mississippi, three Railroad Commissioners and Legislature; Nebraska, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University; New Jersey, a part of the Legislature; New York, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Engineer and Surveyor, the Legislature, ten Justices of the Supreme Court, and a Representative in Congress from the Tenth District; Ohio, all officers and the Legislature and also votes upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for uniform taxation; Pennsylvania, Treasurer and Auditor-General and votes on the question of holding a constitutional convention and elects members to the same; Virginia, half of its Legislature.—*Washington Star.*

Paris Declining.

The population of Paris is said to be 2,260,945, or 162,024 less than it was five years ago.

Three in Japan.

Of the twelve largest cities in the world three are in Japan.

WONDERS OF PLANT LIFE.

SOME OF THE CURIOUS THINGS IN VEGETATION.

Enormous Force Exerted by Growing Plants, Even the Frailest—Direction of a Tree and Its Branches—Remarkable Facts That May Be Observed at Any Time—Plants That Lift Rocks Weighing Fifty to One Hundred Pounds.

Thomas Meehan in the Philadelphia *Ledger:* A friend places in my hand a statement concerning the enormous force exerted by the growth power of plants, of which he has some doubt, and suggests that some comment thereon might be acceptable. According to this statement fungi are found in the old silver mines of Mexico which take on numerous forms, frequently of immense size. In some places as they grow from the ground they have lifted rocks three feet, "some of the rocks weighing from 10 to 50 and even 100 pounds."

There is no reason to doubt the literal truth of this statement. It is on record in a reputable scientific journal that in one night a member of the mushroom family lifted a flagstone eighteen inches square several inches above the others on the sidewalk. I have seen a mushroom push up through an unused portion of a macadam road, though not exactly supporting, but pushing away, the stones in its course.

After all there is nothing more wonderful in these circumstances than may be observed in vegetation everywhere around us, and which are not often noticed because too common to think about. Indeed so wonderful are the commonest of every day experiences in plant growth that we seem to know little or nothing about them. The more we study them the more impenetrable the mystery seems.

Let us take the nearest spruce or pine tree as an illustration. The central shoot, which finally becomes the trunk, rises exactly perpendicular to the earth center, not deviating a hair's breath from this exact line. So it continues to the end, though it may go on a foot a year for 200 or 300 years. Our teachers taught that this arose from the equal pressure of the atmosphere. The growing point had to go in the easiest direction, it was said, and this was upward under this lateral pressure on all sides. But as the students grew they saw that the same Norway spruce that sent its leading shoot exactly perpendicular sent out its side branches at an angle of forty-five degrees, and that every series of branches, one above another, kept this angle, and consequently the same relative distance from each other. Why were they not pushed up so as to assume the perpendicular by the circumambient air? Again, the branches of the white pine and many firs proceed at a right angle with the main stem, preserving this horizontal direction through life. Why should the leading shoot go so exactly perpendicular, while the lateral branches go out at various angles, but each adhering scrupulously to its own line?

Gravitation seems to have no power over the growth force in trees. I knew of a tree once nearly on a line between two neighbors. One wanted it cut because it shaded his garden. The other insisted on keeping it because it was too pretty to cut. It was a white pine. The one then cut off all the branches on his side close to the trunk, so as to unshade his ground. One would have thought so much weight on one side would have curved its trunk. Nothing of the kind. The leading shoot went up as plumb and straight as ever.

Weight of Lateral Branches.

Then, again, look at the enormous weight of some of these lateral branches. On Rabbit Lane, near Germantown, near the residence of Mr. E. S. Miller, are some grand white oak trees. Some of these have side branches extending horizontally clear across the highway, possibly to fifty feet from the trunk. They must weigh many a hundred pound. Years ago, when these branches were but a few pounds in weight, even a boy climbing along would have caused them to split from the trunk, and even now a few pounds at the extremity would cause some curving. But when it is left to the growth power alone it can preserve its exact horizontal direction and for all its enormous weight retains complete adhesion to the trunk.

Washington and Independence Squares give illustrations of this wonderful power of tree growth. In 1883 the Commissioner of City Property took up with the good idea of naming the trees. The *Ledger* showed that the growth of the trees would either force the labels from their staples or else cause them to stand out in a horizontal line. The Commissioner had the staples drawn, but for all this in some cases the labels have been torn from their hinges, while others stand out from the trunks as if they were intended as platforms for birds to rest on. The soft cells, as soft and tender as a mushroom when growing, have yet power enough with ease to lift these metallic plates by the edge and force them into a horizontal position. Any one could lift one of these to such a position if the finger could be gotten for a half inch under the plate, but imagine the force which a sort of yeast-like substance must possess which, getting under but perhaps the sixteenth or eighteenth of an inch, can yet elevate the plate to a perfectly horizontal line!

A few years ago a tree exerted this wonderful power in a manner to bring on a lawsuit and make much trouble all around. A dam had been built and the water for power so backed up as to make it level with the back line of the owner's property.

As it is considered a scientific fact that the trunks of trees once formed cannot elongate, a mark was made on a trunk near the breastwork at exactly so many feet above the height of the dam, so that on a repair it would be known just how high to rebuild. At the time referred to the breastwork was renewed, and with confidence reconstructed according to the infallible figures as recorded by the tree. Strange to say, the water was backed up six inches higher than before, the backwater overflowing on neighbors' property, and hence the suit. Numbers of expert opinions were sought, the writer and the late Prof. Asa Gray being among those who had to give their views. Clearly the trunk could not stretch six inches, and only for the naked fact that the surveyors were sure of what the actual facts corroborated—the water was six inches higher than when the dam was first constructed.

At last some one's horse sense pointed out what experts in science could not see. The tree was growing on a solid rock, its roots mostly passing over the surface and down the edge. The annual growth of these roots, thickening them, could not force that rock deeper into the earth, but it did lift the whole tree. Year by year these roots added to their thickness on the rocky face possibly the sixteenth of an inch, this soft, cellular material actually lifting the huge tree by that much, so that in ninety years the mark on the trunk would be six inches higher than at first—had apparently stretched itself that much. This being settled, the breastwork had to go down that much in order that justice might be done between neighbors.

Nearly the same experience is common with walls, curbstones, etc. The growth of roots will frequently throw them over, no matter how strongly built, though this is not equal to the great life of the tree, as already cited.

Possibly the greatest manifestation of power that could be referred to is in the power of many trees to curve their trunks when partly blown over, though they may have had them straight for a quarter of a century. This curious subject is yet in its infancy as a branch of study, but so far the curving has been noticed more in connection with palms and coniferous trees. A trunk may be, say, twenty or thirty feet high and a foot thick and as straight as a gun barrel. Should it, from any cause, become tilted, in a few years the whole trunk, from the ground to the summit, will be found curved like a bow.

Upright Growth of Plants.

It was at one time thought that plants grew toward the light, and we come to believe that "as the twig is bent the tree is inclined," but it now seems that "grew" is not here an active verb—the mass of foliage—that which was grown as well as that which is growing—is really lifted—lifted by some power in nature so far entirely unknown to vegetable biology.

That it is not really light, but may be some power usually coexistent with light, which gives this tendency to go upward, is demonstrated by growth in cellars or dark places. In the total absence of light growth is still upward. Recently, in England, there have been made some curious observations on growth in coal mines. Posts driven in the earth often sprout and grow as if they were rooted trees planted. Some of these posts, used as props in English mines, a thousand feet beneath the surface, have sprouted, yet, though in thorough darkness, the shoots have gone up as perfectly in an upright position as if in full sunlight in the open ground.

Then there seems to be an orderly instinct in roots that cannot be accounted for. When the seed sprouts and the stem starts upward to make the trunk, one bud pushes down into the earth to form a tap root. What it is that gives the order for one to push up and one to push down is incomprehensible. But, more than this, while the tap root is descending deep into the ground, as if to anchor the tree securely against wind and storm, other roots start to grow horizontally, just beneath the surface of the ground. These surface roots are at first but mere fibers. When the autumn arrives, and the leaves fall, most of these fibers die also, leaving only a few to live over, and these become permanent surface roots. We know why some live to become permanent roots, as against the thousands which die. We say they are gifted with greater vital power. They were able to get more nutrition than the others, and nutrition to some extent means vigorous life—but in what way this ordering of some roots to go down as anchors, and the others to spread out near the surface where food is, to act as feeders, is just as deep an unsolved problem as it was hundreds of years ago.

Another puzzle in tree growth is how to account for the charcoal, which forms the main part of the structure. Every botanist knows that the leading component of a tree trunk is charcoal. All that is in a tree it has to get from the atmosphere. This atmosphere contains carbonic acid gas, which is a compound of oxygen and carbon. It is known that the leaves absorb this carbonic acid gas, and that in some way it is decomposed—it is believed by the action of light. The carbon, which we popularly term charcoal, is retained, while the oxygen is sent back again into the atmosphere.

We know that something of this kind must be because we find the charcoal there, but in endeavoring to conceive of the process by which this is brought about we are as much at a loss as we are in discussing how the world was made. If the separation of the oxygen from the carbon occurs in the green of the leaf we have to regard the solid carbon descending through the whole system to the uttermost roots, which is not in accord with any a priori reasoning, nor have there been any observations whatever to sustain such a view of the case. On the other hand, if we are to regard each young cell as the unit of plant life, through which all the operations for the perpetuation of the individual are transacted, there is no method known by which the oxygen is sent back to the leaves from these cell individuals.

One may look at the heavens and attempt to take in the awful mystery till the brain reels. The more powerful we make our telescopes the more we find, and we are left to imagination to conceive the end, and when we ask, "Is there an end to this great mass of worlds?" we can only answer, "We do not know." We cannot understand how there can be any limit, because that would imply endless space in which there is nothing, and it is equally difficult to conceive that the systems of worlds can go on as we see them, "worlds without end." These bewildering thoughts are continually dwelt on by those who study astronomical mysteries. The object of this paper is to show that we need not look so far to seek for these great mysteries; that around us everywhere are hosts of unsolved problems, and that even in trees, with which we are brought into close contact almost hourly in some form or another, there are unsolved problems quite as great as those a study of the heavens affords.

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT GUN TESTED.

A Solid Shot of One Ton Sent Flying Five Miles Into the Ocean.

New York *Press:* There was a roar as of distant thunder on Sandy Hook Point yesterday afternoon at 2:30. The sound came from the great twelve-inch rifle, the first piece of modern heavy ordnance ever built in this country.

The test was an important one, and the result was pronounced thoroughly satisfactory by the board of expert ordnance officers present. Capt. L. L. Bruff of the army, who is said to be the father of the present gun and superintended its construction at the Watervliet National foundry, was the most pleased of all the spectators. Lieut. Gibson superintended the loading and firing, with Sergt. Joseph W. Warwick as gunner. It was not deemed wise to use the ordinary service charge of 440 pounds, but to begin with a reduced one of 250 pounds of German brown prismatic powder and a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds.

At 2:30 everything was reported ready, the men ordered under bomb proofs, and when the line of fire was clear of passing craft the electric button was touched, which sent the one-ton solid steel shot plowing through the water for a distance of five miles. As soon as the gun was sufficiently cooled the massive breech block was thrown back and an examination made of the interior. The pressure gauges showed 20,000 pounds to the square inch, with an initial velocity of 1,473 feet per second. The results are more than satisfactory, as they show but a slight difference from those estimated by experts before the gun had left the foundry. It is intended to gradually increase the charge of powder each time the gun is fired until the service condition of 440 pounds is reached and the initial velocity, pressure, and muzzle energy are accurately ascertained.

The new gun reached the proving grounds from the Watervliet foundry more than a month ago. Though it is claimed as being of American manufacture, two of the large forgings, the tube and the jacket, are from the French works of Schneider & Co. It was in this country, however, at Troy, that the borings were made and the jacket shrunk on to the tube.

At the time that the appropriation was made by Congress for the construction of guns of a heavy caliber, there was no plant in the United States capable of producing the large steel forgings necessary. For this reason parts of this gun had to be procured abroad in order that the type might be thoroughly tested before others of a similar caliber should be built. Since the Fortification bill has become a law, however, both the plants of the Bethlehem Iron company and the Watervliet National Gun Foundry have been extended through liberal appropriations from the government, so that it is now possible to build a complete gun for coast defense in this country—and one, too, that will be superior to anything manufactured abroad.

All of the forgings will be made of steel at a very high tension, and will be furnished so many per year by the Bethlehem Iron company. These works, though owned by private parties, are under the superintendence of Lieut. William H. Jacques, a former naval officer and a distinguished authority on ordnance. The two national foundries, one at the Washington Navy Yard and the other at Watervliet, will make the borings and shrink on the jackets and tubes. The former will have entire charge of the naval guns, and the latter of those for the army and the coast defense.

The new gun, though it will become an important factor in the problem of coast defense, will not be the largest caliber that may be used to repel an attack.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN CANADA.

Big Abbatoir to Be Established at Three Rivers, Que.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 5.—The imperial government has consented to the admission of American cattle into Canada for slaughtering purposes, provided that proper regulations for the safety of Canadian cattle from any possibility of infection are enforced.

This decision will lead to the establishment of a mammoth abbatoir at Three Rivers, on the St. Lawrence below Quebec. The promoter is Mr. E. P. Bender, a French Canadian, who is associated with New York and Chicago capitalists. It is proposed to slaughter about 1,000 cattle a day and ship the meat in refrigerators to Europe.

The enterprise attracted considerable attention in Parliament last year because Bender was accused of victimizing English capitalists. The Dominion Government at the time persuaded the imperial authorities to refuse the concession sought on the ground that the possibility of Canadian herds becoming infected by a relaxation of the quarantine regulations would lead to the destruction of the trade in live Canadian cattle between Canada and England. The disappearance of Sir John Macdonald from the political arena has brought about success for Bender, who in the meantime has secured strong financial backing in New York.

Bender says he can compete on favorable terms with the Chicago packers, as labor is cheaper in Canada and he has a more direct route to the English market.

The Sympathetic Crook.

Burglar—"Your money or your life!"

Victim (from bed)—"When I explain, sir, that my wife and three daughters have gone to a fashionable hotel to spend the summer——"

Burglar—"Enough! I'm pretty hard up myself, but here's a dollar for you." (Exits weeping.)—*New York Herald.*

SUING ON A JUDGMENT.

C. C. WHITACRE ASKS A RECEIVER FOR THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

He Prays That an Alleged Liability Against Stockholders of That Organization Be Enforced—Continuation of Arguments in the Howell Case—Frank Collier Seeks a Release from the Insane Asylum—$25,000 Damage Suit—The Plea of a Prisoner—Court Proceedings.

Charles C. Whitacre filed a creditor's bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against the Pacific railway company, the Los Angeles Cable railway company, and the numerous stockholders upon his judgment of $62,202.18 he recovered against the Pacific railway company July 8, 1891, in the Superior Court. He sets up the organization of the Pacific railway company Aug. 23, 1889, with a capital stock of $2,500,000, the failure of stockholders to pay up for stock, the prior incorporation of the Los Angeles Cable railway company with a capital stock of $2,500,000, and the extension of a trust deed by the California company to William Elvord and Thomas Brown, as trustees, to secure $1,500,000 by 1,500 bonds of $1,000 each.

It is alleged C. B. Holmes, James L. Houghteling Alexander Geddes, John J. Mitchell, and Martin B. Hull each subscribed for 5,000 shares and failed to pay for them. A few weeks later the Los Angeles company sold out to the Pacific railway company, subject to the trust deed, for the alleged consideration of $2,500,000 of capital stock of the Pacific company. First mortgage bonds were issued to the extent of $1,500,000, and the total indebtedness of both corporations is $3,000,000. The transfer is said to have been made for the purpose of defrauding and evading the laws of California, and the present stockholders of the new company are substantially the same as in the old concern. The court is asked to close up the business of the Pacific railway, to appoint a receiver to take charge of the assets, for a disclosure, and to enforce the liability against stockholders.

Arguments in the Howell Case.

Many prominent lawyers dropped into the County Court yesterday to listen to arguments before Judge Brown as to whether Spooner R. Howell created a voluntary assignment for the benefit of all creditors when he transferred his property to the First National Bank of Chicago to secure an indebtedness of $200,000. The matter came up on two motions: First, to dismiss the petition of the North Wisconsin Lumber company, a creditor for $50,900, on the ground that the County Court had no jurisdiction because no assignment had been made, and the other motion was to quash the citation requiring Howell to submit to an examination for the same reason.

Mr. Swift, representing Howell, and Mr. Peckham, appearing for the bank, took this position and read authorities to the effect that the transfer was made by mortgage and that the papers could not be deemed a voluntary assignment, as no trust was created for the benefit of other creditors. Judge E. H. Gary and Attorney Hopkins, on behalf of the petitioner, maintained that no matter what the papers executed by Howell to the bank were, Howell was insolvent and he could not transfer his property except for the benefit of all creditors alike. The principal cases cited by both sides were Farwell vs. Cohen, White vs. Cotzhausen, and Cohen vs. Nielson. Judge Brown will render his decision Monday.

Frank Collier Seeks Liberty.

Frank Collier was again heard from yesterday in the courts. Last Friday Frank Fucik, formerly a bailiff for Judge Tuthill, called at the Dunning Asylum and was cornered by Collier. "This is a petition for habeas corpus and I want you to present it to a Judge," said Collier to Fucik, handing him three sheets of paper. Fucik promised to do so and accordingly appeared before Judge Tuley yesterday. The petition abuses Dr. Benson and alleges that the petitioner is perfectly sane. The insanity trial in the County Court, the petition sets forth, was a farce and illegal because the petitioner was denied the right to produce a hundred witnesses. "All I ask for," concludes Collier, "is simply justice, blood bought and heaven given." Judge Tuley referred Fucik to a law Judge, but none of the law courts were in session and the bailiff departed with the petition in his pocket.

Asks $25,000 Damages.

James B. Campbell, publisher of the *World's Columbian Exposition Illustrator*, began suit in the Circuit Court yesterday to recover $25,000 damages from Jewell N. Halligan, owner of the *Illustrated World's Fair*, for slander. Campbell complains that June 20 and July 18 Halligan referred to him in public as a thief, a swindler, and a fraud. Halligan is accused of conducting his business pertaining to the publication in such a manner that the parties having had dealings with him have written to plaintiff for the return of money obtained under false pretenses, and they have charged Halligan with fraud and threatened his arrest. In this way Campbell claims his good reputation has been injured by the remarks made by defendant.

Claims He is Illegally Held.

Before Justice Dooley recently, William Myers recovered judgment for $65 in trover against J. H. Tucker and the latter was sent to jail. Yesterday Tucker filed a petition of habeas corpus in the Superior Court alleging that he is illegally held because the action before the Justice was merely an assumpsit. Judge Brentano will hear the case today in the Criminal Court.

Judge Clifford's General Order.

Judge Clifford has entered a general order that in all cases where appeals have been allowed the clerk may approve the bonds, and that the time to file bills of exceptions is extended to Sept. 7.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

134,414—Lorenz Reich vs. Alice S. Green. Attch. $794.66. A. Ascher, atty.

134,415—Horatio O. Stone and Thomas W. Magill vs. Samuel Cohen. Asst. $1,000. C. E. & G. D. Anthony, attys.

134,416—People ex rel J. H. Tucker vs. James H. Gilbert. Hab. corp. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.

134,417—Lord & Bushnell Co. vs. Ambrose Maher and William Baldwin. Asst. $350. F. B. Pease, atty.

134,418—Horace A. Hurlbut vs. John W. and Mary E. Reynolds. Bill. W. G. & A. T. Ewing, solrs.

134,419—Replevin. Withheld for service.

134,420—Anton Wilberscheid, by Peter Wilberscheid, his next friend, vs. Seymour-Brewer Printing Press Co. Case, $25,000. Jones & Lusk, attys.

134,421—U. S. Brewing Co. vs. Charles and Joseph Frank et al. Repl., $1,500. Winston & Meagher and Heap & Whitfield, attys.

134,422—Rudolph Brand and Virgil M. Brand vs. John Conley et al. Petn. to establish title. Rubens & Mott, solrs.

134,423—Bill. Withheld for service.

134,424—Kittie O'Malley vs. City of Chicago. Case. $5,000. Knight & Brown, attys.

Withheld Cases—134,413—Geo. H. Hess & Co. vs. State Mutual Fire Insurance Assn. of Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill. Attch., $2,500. C. E. Pope, atty. (Aug. 5.)

Circuit Court—New Suits.

93,791—Abraham I. Goldstein vs. Ete Deborah Goldstein. Bill for div. Brown & Taylor, solrs.

93,792—Bridget Gleason vs. A. W. Ketcham. Appl.

93,793—Arnold Heap vs. John Leonard. Conf. judgt., $1,198.92. Heap & Whitfield, attys.

93,794—Charles J. Suender et al. vs. Louis Suender. Petn. for partn. Goldzier & Rogers, solrs.

93,795—George C. and Edward S. Gunderson vs. Mrs. Francis Whitney. Attch., $292.80. W. L. Snell, atty.

93,796—Simon G. Meyers and Henry Wilkinson vs. Jacob H. Alberg. Asst., $453.60. D. Cowan, atty.

93,797—McAvoy Brewing Co. vs. Hugh Garrity. Appl.

93,798—A. E. Campbell vs. Joseph P. Greene. Conf. judgt., $400. Thompson, Coy & Schulte, attys.

93,799—J. Juvenet vs. Jules Rigoniot. Appl.

93,800—Alexander F. Nilson vs. John W. Wilson and Norton L. Woodward. Appl.

93,801—James M. Dennison vs. Georgina Dennison. Bill for div. D. M. Kirton, solr.

93,802—John W. Barnes vs. Spooner R. Howell. Asst., $10,000. A. Clarke, atty.

93,803—James D. Lee vs. J. Arnold Brecher. Asst., $4,000. H. Browne, atty.

93,804—Ruth Dennis vs. Arthur H. Dennis. Bill for div. J. W. Johnson, solr.

93,805—A. T. Leggand and J. J. Coffman vs. S. M. Folsom. Asst., $2,000. W. A. Conover, atty.

93,806—Elmer E. Wightman vs. Samuel J. Hayes. Attch., $100. E. A. Morse, atty.

93,807—Maria Thodens et al. vs. Christian Shulz et al. Bill for partn. L. P. Boyle, solr.

93,808—H. D. Booth, use of Emma Brower, vs. George H. and Alice J. Ferris. Debt, $400; das., $600. Moses & Pam, attys.

93,809—Asst. Withheld for service.

93,810—Jacob Lorenz vs. Frank Lorenz et al. Petn. for partn. C. A. Williams, solr.

93,811—Holmes Syott & Co. vs. Acme Desk Co. and Herman N. Swanson. Distress for rent, $250. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

93,812—Arnold B. Stoll, exr., etc., vs. G. S. and Hans L. Wegener. Conf. judgt., $2,429. Oliver & Showalter, attys.

93,813—Arnold B. Stoll vs. Same. Conf. judgt., $1,201.82. Same attys.

93,814—George M. Peterson vs. Mary Powers et al. Bill. S. A. Walthers, solr.

93,815—N. W. Iron and Metal Co. vs. Jager Mfg. Co. et al. Bill. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

93,816—John C. Hess Jr. vs. Fredeka and E. W. Wallbaum. Conf. judgt., $225.65. Bangs & Bangs, attys.

93,817—Western Electric Co. vs. Chicago Illuminating Co. Asst., $7,000. Williams, Holt & Wheeler, attys.

93,818—Asst. Withheld for service.

93,819—Chicago Paper Co. vs. Charles E. Marble. Asst., $500. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

G92 B. R.—Alfred B. McChesney vs. Flora M. Matson et al. Petn. to establish title. Lot 13 in Maher's sub. s. e. ¼ 15, 38, 14. W. J. Ammen, solr.

93,820—Charles C. Whitacre et al. vs. Pacific Ry. Co. et al. Creds. bill. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.

93,821—John Shubert vs. Richard H. Dakin. Appl.

93,822—James B. Campbell vs. Jewell N. Halligan. Case, $25,000. W. O. Robinson, atty.

93,823—Bill. Withheld for service.

93,824—Warren Springer vs. A. H. Andrews & Co. Asst., $10,000. Miller, Starr & Leman, attys.

93,825—John Prochaska vs. Louis Weber. Appl.

93,826—Charles Schnippe vs. James W. Kelly. Appl.

93,827—T. C. Estee vs. Thomas Myiott. Appl.

93,828—T. C. Estee vs. Chi. and Erie R. R. Co. Appl.

93,829—Annie Boyle, admr., vs. Equitable Gaslight and Fuel Co. Case, $5,000. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.

93,830—Watts DeGolyer Co. vs. James L. Longstaff. Asst., $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

93,831—Ed W. Kuhe vs. F. C. McDonald. Asst., $140. Same attys.

93,832—Mary McCabe vs. George I. Baker. Appl.

93,833—Alexander Graham, exr. vs. Bernard A. Cullen et al. Bill. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, solrs.

93,834—Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co. vs. Belding Motor & Mfg. Co. Asst., $9,000. Abbott & Baker, attys.

93,835—Hamilton Hill et al. vs. Belding Motor & Mfg. Co. Asst., $10,000. Abbott & Baker, attys.

93,836—N. S. Possons vs. Same. Asst., $15,000. Same attys.

93,837—C. & C. C. & D. Co. vs. John Casper et al. Bill. Cohrs & Green, solrs.

93,838—So. Branch Lumber Co. vs. J. H. Martin. Asst., $500. Newell & Camp, attys.

93,839—George A. Ritzler vs. Joseph F. Ives, Tres., $2,000. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.

93,840—Jessie Seek vs. Hezekiah Seek. Bill for div. C. W. Dwight, solr.

93,841—Jannett Eugenie Forbes vs. William A. Forbes. Bill for div. F. H. Bishop, solr.

Withheld cases—93,785—Peter Johnson vs. James Healy and C. M. Albenson. Case, $30,000. C. O. French, atty. (Aug. 5.)

93,772—Roaring Spring Blank Book Co. vs. Moses J. and Milton B. Joseph. Asst., $300. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys. (Aug. 5.)

93,773—W. W. White & Co. vs. Same. Asst., $300. Same.

93,774—S. Liebovitz vs. Same. Asst., $700. Same.

United States District Court—New Suits.

8,543—John Walker vs. Schooner Surprise. Libel for towage, $66. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, procs.

Judgments.

JUDGE SHEPARD—134,103—Fred Schultze et al. vs. Augusta and Agnes Hieronymus. Demr. overrid and judgt., $964.66—134,096—William Kemp vs. Hyde Park Dist. and Elec. Co. Lv. to Sheriff to amd. return. By deflt., $489.48—134,097—John W. Wheelock vs. Same. Same, $522.29—134,098—William Mueller et al. vs. Same. Same, $68.75—134,090—John F. Ebert vs. Same. Same, $386.55.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—4,339—Gusch vs. Schaack; decree. JUDGE TULEY—1,763—King vs. Baird; final decree—3,578—Hoffman vs. Johnson; decree sale—4,641—Gussie vs. William Kammerer; dec. div. desertion.

Today's Call.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions.
JUDGE DRIGGS—Motions.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE BROWN—Insanity cases. Motions.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Adjourned to Wednesday next for urgent business only.

BLOWING BESSEMER STEEL.

Large Rail Plant Put Into Operation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—The first Bessemer steel produced in Maryland was blown by the Maryland Steel company at Sparrow's Point Saturday afternoon. With the exception of steel made at a mill in St. Louis this was the first production of Bessemer steel south of the Mason and Dixon line, and begins the practical operation of one of the largest and most complete steel rail plants in the world.

The initial operations were simply in the nature of a preliminary test, while the practical working of the plant will not begin short of a fortnight. It was the intention of the management to blow a trial heat of steel, and roll that product into a rail, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the operations were begun it was impossible to do more than cast a few ingots. The test of the blooming mill and rail mill plants will be made in a few days. Everything worked in a satisfactory manner.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

An Absurd Misquotation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with interest the small controversy that has appeared in your paper regarding the birth of Jesus. Mr. Block in his letter of Aug. 3 makes an absurd misquotation from the able letter of Mr. Bellows. He accuses the latter of asserting that the four evangelists and thousands of witnesses were present at the event mentioned, while in truth what Mr. Bellows did say was that the evangelists testify to the miraculous birth of Jesus, and that their testimony was corroborated by thousands of ancient writers. The expression "thousands" I took, as I believe it was intended, to be figurative. The real number is so vast as to be incalculable. In conclusion I would say that St. Matthew's Gospel, not St. Mark's, as Mr. Block supposes, was the first written.

A. B. CASTLE.

Regarding Christ's Birth and Life.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your inquirer, H. Block, in wishing that a reply to some general observations concerning the birth and life of Christ should be made in THE TRIBUNE for its many thousands of readers, has not reflected, perhaps, that each would need a special exposition adapted to his particular case. At least one may say that in the limits of a paragraph one is likely to add confusion to so great a subject rather than cast light upon it. Random discussion of any topic is to be avoided. Perhaps as to the facts in the matter in question one may accept the statement of your correspondent (whose name I do not recall) that the accounts are simply history (?) partly true and partly false. As to the fiction, whether unconscious as legend and tradition or conscious as poetic and dogmatic inventions, the following from a paragraph in the Learners' Bible by Oort and Hooykaas may be as suggestive as can be found: "It was that misunderstanding of figurative language, of which we spoke just now, that was the chief cause at work in this instance. 'Jesus was born of the Holy Spirit,' said the believers. . . . And when the original meaning of this expression was forgotten it was easily misunderstood and taken literally instead of metaphorically." If H. B. finds these remarks and quotations of use to him I think I can continue them to the profit of any inquirer or objector who will be brief and pointed, more especially if such a one will communicate with me personally.

J. S.

Doesn't Want Sheds to Go.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read THE TRIBUNE and travel twenty-five States and visit all the cities in those States; but during the last month I have read more about sidewalk nuisances and obstructions in Chicago than for ten years in all the other cities before cited. But it seems to me that you are removing the conveniences and letting the nuisances stand. For instance, I note that "Jim Nye's shed" has been sentenced to banishment. Not only this, but the shed over the Boston Oyster-House entrance, I believe, is also under condemnation, as well as many others of kindred patterns; some having already gone. Then, again, you have removed the clocks and the ornamental lamps, which are not one whit of a nuisance but of real benefit to strangers. But what I was going to say about the removal of sheds is that instead of removing them you ought to build more. You ought to have a shed over the sidewalk in front of every building in the business part of town to keep off the shower of soot that is constantly falling and dropping down people's necks, and lighting on their noses, and in other uncomfortable places. And besides this the La Salle and Dearborn street farmers who drive into town every morning in their light wagons and buggies then will have something to tie their cranky, snapping, biting horses to. Then they (the horses, I mean) wouldn't be able to perch their fore feet on the sidewalk and nip pedestrians on the arm as they pass, dragging the hitching-weights around with them wherever their horseships take a whim to go. No city that I know of can boast of such a long string of crazy horses making sidewalk nuisances of themselves as Chicago. It requires more nerve than I have got to run the horse gantlet if I have occasion to go to the opposite side of the street between crossings.

And there is just one other class of sidewalk nuisance I wish to remind you of, and that is your Clark and Washington street "masher" and lodging-house dude, who is as much of a nuisance as the "jay's" horse. Then there are the sleepy old bums who air their shapes on the post-office wall or sit on the curbstone. Build more sheds, stable your biting, cranky horses, banish the bums, and send the dudes and mashers to an infant asylum, and you will be praised. Don't say these are not permanent obstructions and nuisances, for they are.

AN OLD TRAVELER.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED WITH LUMBER—PROPELLERS ROANoke, Westover, Menominee; M. C. Neff, Naubinway; Soper, Clinton, E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; Carter, S. Chipman, Ludington; Ida E., Manistee; Woods, Ritchie's Pier; H. B. Pereue, Empire Pier; schooners—R. Howlett, White Lake; Capt. G. W. Naughtin, Manistee; H. Hutt, Muskegon; Active, Maulenee, Peshtigo; B. F. Wade, Grand Haven. Sundries—Propellers Chicago, Manitowoc; Clarion, Erie; City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe; Lawrence, Cheboygan; W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg; City of Racine, Muskegon; Virginia, Milwaukee. Coal, propellers John Rugee, Owego; R. R. Rhodes, Buffalo. Towing, propellers Boscobel, Peshtigo. Light, propellors T. W. Palmer, Hesper, South Chicago; Cuba, Green Bay.

Cleared light—Propellers Saugatuck, Saugatuck; Frank Woods, Ritchie's Pier; Lorain L., Glen Pier; W. J. Carter, Soper, City of New York, D. Chipman, Butters, Ludington; J. W. Wescott, Traverse City; Roanoke, Menominee. Schooners B. F. Wade, H. Hutt, Muskegon; Stafford, Naughtin, Manistee; Phoenix, L. May de Noque; Noquebay, Peshtigo. Sundries—Propellers Virginia, Milwaukee; City of Chicago, Puritan, Bradshaw, St. Joe; City of Ludington, Manistique. Grain—Propellers I. J. Boyce, Sarnia; Chemung, Harlem, Monteagle, Rochester, E. P. Weed, Buffalo; Sequin, Portsmouth. Schooners—Levi Grant, Boyce, Sarnia, Ellen Williams, Collingwood, Geo. Steele, Port Huron.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers Manchester, F. & P. M. No. 5. Sailed—Schooners A. Dall, Sassacus; steamers P. & P. M. No. 1, T. W. Palmer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., AUG. 6.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses for the incorporation of the following companies:

The Midway Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Wilton Weston, Charles Holbrook Weston, and Ruby F. Weston.

Darling & Co., at Chicago; to deal in glues, tallows, oils, etc.; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Lyman M. Darling, C. A. Alling, and William G. Ewing.

Weldless Steel Chain company, at Chicago; to manufacture chainmaking machinery; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, A. C. Kemper, M. J. Frost, and J. N. Hanson.

The Low Adjustable Car company of Illinois, at Chicago; to supply low adjustable cars to railroads; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, George J. Sherman, H. N. Greene, and Brian Philpot.

Mascoutah Electric Light company, at Mascoutah, St. Clair County; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, George Postel, E. R. Hagist, and Fred Dilg.

The Canada Gas and Fuel company, at Chicago; to manufacture gas, steam, ice, electricity, varnishes, paints, and smokeless fuel, to produce compressed air, and to do a mining business; capital stock, $5,000,000; incorporators, Thurston G. Hall, Patrick Dowling, Loftus E. Dancey, and Thomas N. Dancey.

The Chapel Automatic Railway Gate company, at Marengo, McHenry County; to make railway gates; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, E. A. Chapel, C. H. Donnelly, and others.

The Carsley Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to do interior work for buildings; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, F. M. Carsley, F. E. Carsley, and Charles Teufel.

The St. James Mining and Mineral Paint company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $14,000; incorporators, Charles Reinbart, J. H. Williams, and John H. Zwarts.

The New York Store Mercantile company, at Cairo, filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $20,000 to $30,000.

The Jones & Fisher Manufacturing company, at Chicago, filed a certificate of change of name to the J. B. Jones Manufacturing company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Thursday, Aug. 6:

Lots 16, 17, 22, 23 and 24, Block 5, Irving Park, July 25 (L. E. Bishop to G. Harris)	$3,000
Charlton-av., 215½ ft n of Grand-av., e f 40x125 ft, June 6 (J. N. Young to C. S. Cook)	1,240
Dearborn-st., 199 ft s of Harrison-st., e f, 73 ft to 4th-av., May 1 (C. C. Heisen to Mary Young)	140,000
Dearborn-st., bet 50th and 51st, w f, 28x100 ft, Aug. 6 (F. Grossman to M. A. Hageman)	1,600
Moltke-st., 250 ft e of Washtenaw-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Aug. 5 (C. O. Sorensen to H. A. M. Putz)	1,000
Dearborn-st., n of 49th, e f, 56¼x100 ft, July 15 (G. W. Payne to H. W. Ames)	10,000
Wisconsin-st., s e cor of Lexington, w f, 144 7-10 x121½ ft, July 3 (F. P. Smith to R. Bannatyne)	1,500
Lincoln-st., 103½ ft n of Park-av., e f, 28½x30 ft, July 27 (G. G. Stewart to Wm. F. Stewart)	8,200
W. 15th-st., 48 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x124 ft, April 3, 1890 (F. Buhk to J. B. Bagniski)	1,400
W. Division-st., 178½ ft w of Rockwell-av., s f, 25x122 ft, Aug. 6 (Thos. Maher to W. F. Sinamaker)	1,500
69th-st., 50 ft w of Wallace, s f, 25x90 ft, July 21 (W. J. Huff to S. C. Glover et al.)	2,500
W. Congress-st., 228 ft w of Francisco-av., n f, 25 x153 ft, March 1 (J. N. Cunning to P. B. Kerrigan)	4,500
31st-st., n w cor of Bonfield, s f, 125x75x148 ft, Aug. 4 (Henriette and H. Sweet to William H. Horn)	75,000
The premises No. 62 Greenwich-st., Aug. 4 (same to same)	5,000
Berlin-st., 145 ft w of N. Leavitt, n f, 72x100 ft, imp, June 25 (Charles Peterson to W. B. Cowing)	5,700
W. 18th-st., 225 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x124 ft, imp, Aug. 5 (V. Mazanec to J. Walleck)	7,500
Graceland-av., n w cor of Leavitt-st., entire blk exp 80 ft, June 5 (E. Rudolph to S. M. & L. J. Brown)	17,500
Barclay-st., n e cor of Thomas, w f, 25x123½ ft, Aug. 4 (A. Kollhorst to G. Schoch)	1,200
W. Harrison-st., 75 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x100 ft, imp, Aug. 4 (M. and J. Miley to C. B. Wood)	7,500
Cortland-st., 90 ft e of Meeker-av., s f, 50x127 ft, Aug. 6 (P. E. Buedefeldt to T. B. Watts)	2,100
Grand-terrace, 112 ft e of Jefferson-av., n f, 25x 125 ft, July 7 (S. F. Cronkrite to C. J. Hanson)	2,300
Seymour-av., 75 ft s of Hirsch-st., e f, 25x126 ft, imp, June 18 (H. Berning to M. Larson)	1,850
Jefferson-st., 83 ft s of W. Adams, e f, 82x149 ft, July 20 (J. Sheriffs to W. Sheriffs)	40,000
O'Brien-av., 168 ft n of North, w f, 52¾x125 ft, Aug. 5 (G. H. O'Brien to A. Hennegan)	1,200
Carpenter-st., 266 ft n of 67th, e f, 50x121¼ ft, Aug. 6 (C. W. Quentin to J. H. Altman)	1,000
Liberty-st., 300 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 25x73 ft, imp, Aug. 3 (W. Melland to R. Levy)	2,700
Madison-st., 150 ft e of W. 45th, n f, 50x121¾ ft, July 15 (J. G. Burns to Bertha Frasch)	3,500
Douglas Park-blvd., s e cor of Lawndale-av., n f, 55x175 ft, May 18 (H. A. Walker to J. A. Thompson et al)	3,600
Moltke-st., 228¾ ft w of Rockwell, n f, 25x120 ft, Aug. 4 (R. Reynertson to W. J. Deterling)	4,200
The premises Nos. 3731 to 3733 Langley-av., July 17 (J. Brown to S. A. G. Rosenkran)	6,150
22d-st., 294 ft w of Wood, n f, 72x100 ft, Aug. 6 (T. Z. Rice to S. L. Burnham)	30,000
Myrtle-av., n e cor of 65th-st., w f, 70x125 ft, Aug. 4 (J. W. Carey to P. Sommer)	5,000
48th-st., 220 ft w of Winter, n f, 24x125 ft, Aug. 1 (J. O'Neill to J. and C. Corcoran)	1,400
Belmont-av., 48 ft w of N. Paulina-st., s f, 24x125 ft, Aug. 4 (C. Mueller to E. F. Dicks)	6,000
University-place, 100 ft e of Rhodes-av., n f, 25x 116 ft, imp, July 15 (A. L. Blackman to D. R. Thomas)	10,000
Hudson-av., 200 ft n of Blackhawk-st., w f, 25x 124 ft, Aug. 6 (estate of W. L. Newberry to E. and L. Wasserman)	1,900
Southport-av., 307 ft n of Grace-st., e f, 37¼x138 ft, Aug. 6 (A. P. Haigh to H. W. Winkelmann)	1,500
Spaulding-av., 271 ft s of Ogden-av., e f, 25x125 ft, July 29 (A. B. Wilson to L. Rohlfeldt)	1,100
Spaulding-av., 221 ft s of Ogden-av., e f, 50x125 ft, July 29 (H. D. Nichols to Same)	2,200
Spaulding-av., 155½ ft s of Ogden-av., e f, triangle of 65x136x125 ft, July 29 (Same to Same)	1,200
Emerald-av., 195 ft s of 77th-st., w f, 40x125¼ ft, June 15 (J. E. Storke et al. to W. M. Giffin)	1,450
Marston-av., s w cor of G. T. railroad, n f, 57 ft to alley, Sept. 17 (W. G. Clark to L. E. Stout)	1,200
Maryland-av., 175 ft s of 65th-st., e f, 25x125¼ ft, Aug. 6 (H. Gillis to B. Reynertson)	1,625
Center-st., 254 ft e of Clark, s f, 100x120 ft, Aug. 6 (N. Kreuder to J. Booth)	2,500
Western-av., n w cor of Humboldt-blvd, lots 15 to 18 and 20, May 2 (M. G. Crosby to W. H. Farnon)	3,300
Henry-st., 75 ft w of Laflin, n f, 50x124 ft, July 3 (A. E. Nichols to M. B. Hutchison)	3,125
Bowen-av., w of Cottage Grove, n f, 18¾x118 ft, July 9 (M. E. Maror to J. Hood)	6,500
Bowen-av., w of Cottage Grove, n f, 93½x118 ft, July 9 (same to same)	32,500
Hall-st., bet Oakdale-av. and George-st., w f, 60x 122 ft, Aug. 5 (A. Rierson to S. G. Petrie)	3,000
Hoyne-av., 47 ft n of Rice-st., e f, 24x104 ft, Aug. 4 (W. J. Deterling to R. Reynertson)	1,200
Wharton-av., s w cor of 54th-place, e f, 53x101 ft, Jan. 2 (R. F. Stockton to O. K. Manson)	5,500
Clark-st., bet 115th and 116th, e f, 50x120¼ ft, Aug. 1 (L. Hewins to W. R. Wild)	1,800
Grand-av., 98 ft e of Charlton, s f, 40x122 ft, April 6 (J. N. Young to J. R. True)	1,480
Grand-av., 53 ft e of Fischer, s f, 40x122 ft, April 6 (J. N. Young to H. Rohkam)	1,440
Grand-av., 53 ft e of Charlton, s f, 40x122 ft, April 6 (same to G. Hottinger)	1,440
Greenwood-av., 111 ft s of 71st-st., e f, 25x175 ft, July 6 (E. M. Westerfield to L. E. Greenman)	1,000
80th-st., n w cor of Woodlawn-av., 329 ft to 79th-st., Aug. 6 (J. M. Moan to H. J. Lewis et al.)	40,000
Dearborn-st., 122 ft s of Van Buren, e f, 49 5-10x 68 ft to 4th-av., May 1 (Mary Young to Charles C. Heissen)	150,000
Humboldt-blvd., n e cor of Tondem-st., w f, 108½x154 8-10 ft, Aug 6 (F. F. G. Campe to F. Stevens)	4,000
74th-st., 97½ ft e of Bissell-av., n f, 30x134 ft, Aug. 4 (B. Hailey to P. C. Bruhn)	1,500
Halsted-st., 300 ft n of 59th-st., e f, 25x120 ft, imp, July 6 (Neill & Mahnke to M. Newmann)	15,000
Ashland-av., s e cor of 84th-st., w f, 596¾x173¾ ft, Aug. 4 (M. Newmann to Neill & Mahnke)	15,000
112th-st., 142 ft w of Portland-av., n f, 37x124½ ft, July 21 (L. W. Yaggy to F. W. Thieman)	2,200
Lakeside-av., 465 ft e of Southport, s f, 110x165 ft, July 6 (C. F. Johnson to W. F. Hypses)	7,500
112th-st., 179 ft w of Portland-av., n f, 25x124½ ft, May 11 (L. W. Yaggy to L. W. Smith)	1,600
111th-st., 279 ft w of Portland-av., n f, 30x125¼ ft, July 20 (L. W. Yaggy to H. Osinger)	2,100
80th-st., 151 ft e of Jefferson-av., s f, 30 ft to alley, July 2 (J. F. Wilson to J. M. Trusdell)	1,200
Carpenter-st., 47¼ ft s of 58th, e f, 25x124 ft, Aug. 1 (A. Lindblad to W. J. Miller)	2,275
Evans-av., bet 63d and 64th-sts., e f, 30x123 ft, imp, Aug. 1 (P. Sommer to J. W. Cary)	5,000
Madison-av., n of 49th-st., w f, 25 f e and ne to Lake-av., July 31 (S. L. and K. W. Weld to E. J. Barrett)	10,000
Dearborn-st., 188 ft n of 30th, e f, 25x110 ft, Sept. 22, 1890 (M. Harper to M. Dougherty)	3,500
Marian-av., 208 ft n of W. 28th-st., w f, 24x127 ft, Aug. 5 (J. Minarik to J. Kucera)	1,300
Laurel-st., s e cor of 37th-court, w f, 28x150 ft, Aug. 4 (E. Hass to N. Morris)	1,646
60th-st., 140 ft e of Madison-av., n f, 75x124 ft, Feb. 24 (B. F. Tobin to D. L. Clinch)	5,812
OUTSIDE SALES.	
W. Chicago-av., n e cor of Lathrop, 53¾ acres (except streets), May 2 (Charles H. Lawrence to Perry D. Creager)	$97,176
1,772 acres in Block 8, Kenilworth, Aug. 3 (I. K. Boyesen to A. V. Martin)	10,250
S w ¼ n e ¼ Sec. 16, 39, 12, 40½ acres, March 26 (John Horn et al. to Miner & Bennett)	13,844
NEW SUBDIVISIONS.	
La Vergne-av., s w cor of 31st-st., 12 blocks, by A. J. Seabrook.	
80th-st., n. w. cor Woodlawn-av., 329 ft to 79th-st., by J. M. Moan et al.	

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

R. Genemke, 2-story and basement brick flats, 140 Lewis-st.	$2,000
D. H. Hayes, 3-story and basement brick flats, 683 W. Monroe-st.	7,000
Frank Blazeck, 2-story frame flats, 1401 41st-st.	1,000
Mrs. Augusta S. Wilke, 3-story brick store and flats at 1342 Fairfield-av.	9,000
Ernst Franz, 2-story and basement brick store and flats at 3659 Vermont-st.	5,500
Benton von Dyke, 3-story and basement brick flats at 347 W. Monroe-st.	2,000
Mrs. A. Neiman, 1-story brick cottage at 3339 Mosprat-st.	1,000
Michael McDonough, 2-story and basement brick store and flats at 543 37th-st.	2,500
M. Handley, 2-story and basement brick flats at 851 Kedzie-av.	4,000
John Zimmerman, 3-story frame shop, 34 Dickens-st.	1,000
Charles Muller, 1-story and basement brick additional, 339 Hastings-st.	1,400
F. Sommer and J. Walker, two 3-story frame dwellings, 6615 and 6617 Langley-av.	2,200
Robert Predtman, 2-story frame store and dwelling, 8460 and 8462 Buffalo-av.	6,200
William Grimmer, 1-story frame cottage, 205 Villar-av.	1,000
S. F. Batchen, three 2-story and basement brick flats, 328 and 330 Hampden-court	24,000
M. A. Hageman, 2-story frame flats, 5039 Butterfield-st.	3,000
Baird & Rowlands, four 2-story frame dwellings, 79th and Robey-sts.	9,000
Adam Eckel, 2-story frame flats, 5320 May-st.	1,400
S. Linderoth, 2-story brick factory, 52d and Wallace-sts.	10,000
J. E. Anderson, 1-story frame addition, 5144 Atlantic-st.	1,500
Louis Pasal, 2-story and basement brick and frame dwelling, 6828 Winter-st.	3,000
S. Rozaboski, 2-story frame flats, 4857 Robey-st.	1,000

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY ¼ INTEREST IN an old established real estate business; good reason for selling half. Address T 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER FOR THE SHOW BUSIness; must have $4,000; can give best of references. Address B E 101, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER in an established jobbing chocolate business. Address N 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESTABLISHED wholesale jewelry catalogue business to extend same. Address V 28, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New Era Gas Fuel Appliance Co. will be held at the office of the company, No. 2626 Shields-av., Chicago, on the 8th day of Aug., 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing three directors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the County Clerk, Salt Lake City, Utah, until 2 p. m., Aug. 12, 1891, for all the labor and material required in the erection of the joint city and county building for Salt Lake City and County, at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, according to the plans and specifications which can be seen at the office of Monheim, Bird & Proudfoot, architects, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, and at the office of Proudfoot & Bird, architects, Wichita, Kansas, after July 20, 1891.

Bids will be received on the whole or any part of the work.

A certified check for 2 per cent of the bid must accompany each bid.

Bills must be sealed and indorsed "Bid for the Construction of the Joint City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory," and addressed to the Chairman of the Joint Building committee.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. GEO. M. SCOTT, Chairman.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 112 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, OWNER'S name on handle, on Oakwood-av., Grand-blvd., or Michigan-av. Return to 162 Oakwood-av. and receive reward.

LOST—BLACK LEATHER POCKETBOOK CONtaining English check book and papers. Finder please return to 1853 Frederick-st., and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLIE PERRIN OF OMAHA: Leave address Waverley Hotel. Look at hotel register.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
Highest cash price paid for all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry, watches, chains, rings, teeth-plates, etc.; also old silver and silver-plated ware.
FREEMAN & SCOTT CO., Refiners,
67 and 69 Washington-st. Take elevator.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 225 State-st., makes a speciality of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant, or other office work; experienced, temperate, accurate; city or country; moderate salary. Address T 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRY goods clerk with first-class references wants position in Western town. Address V 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A BOOK store; experienced; speak German. Address V 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, as bookkeeper, assistant, or general office work; industrious. Good reference. Address B O 165, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 IN office or store; will work for $10 per week; understands shorthand and typewriting and has had 6 months' experience in Chicago; can give A1 references. Address V 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAILROAD STENOGrapher and telegraph operator; 15 years' experience. Address V 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; wages moderate; caligraph. Address V 35, Tribune office.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT YOUNG man as collector or work in office; good penman; best of references or bond. Address V 22, Tribune.

Designers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CIVIL ENGINEER; good draughtsman; references. V 23, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS NONunion licensed engineer (machinist). ARTH. KUNZ, 365 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE OF THE FEW really first-class cutters of ability and experience, with a thorough knowledge of everything connected with tailoring. Address V 51, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single young man; good reference. Address T 118, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; UNDERstands taking charge of office building. City references. Address T 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man in wholesale or retail house. Address V 126, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer, all day or afternoons. Terms moderate. References. Address G 114, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR lady companion by a widow with child. Call Ravenswood Park, 1277, or Box 231, Ravenswood.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING AND ironing by the day. 1335 Wolfram-st., Lake View.

Cooks.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by A1 German cook and second girl. 2251 Indiana-av.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK—BY NEAT German girl. M. WANDS, 220 Ontario-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, 412 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A PROMINENT grain receiving house on the Board of Trade, an active young man experienced in handling bills of lading, tracing cars, attending to city bills, etc.; references required. Address V 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL CLERK, TEMPOrary work, $2 per day; might lead to permanent employment; must be good writer and figurer. Address V 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOTEL CLERKS, SALESMEN, BOOKkeepers, cashiers. Useful men for better grades of work call and secure assistance through Chicago Employment Co., 108 Washington, Room 11.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE A YOUNG man correct and quick at figures; must write good hand; salary $6 to commence. Address, with references, own handwriting, V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A YOUNG MAN TO take charge of sales ledger and do general office work; must be rapid, accurate, and not afraid of work. Address, stating age, experience, reference, and salary wanted, V 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUGGIST TO TAKE charge of first-class store. V 30, Tribune.

WANTED—CLERK OF ABOUT 20 YEARS FOR office of large up-town club; must write fair hand, good address and manners, and be quick; salary $25 a month with board and lodging free. Address B O 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, 20 to 25 years old (English-speaking German preferred); must be a good penman. Address V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN AS MANager; must have money to invest; well secured; good salary. R. 1, 167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A1 CLERK AND TRIMMER FOR gents' furnishing store. V 180, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER TO OPERATE caligraph and do general office work. Address V 108, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the NEW PATENT CHEMICAL INK ERASING PENCIL. The greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in 6 days, another $32 in 2 hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO MEET THE grocery trade, to handle the best selling article on the market on commission; give name of firm now employed by and territory. Address, with stamp, C. OSKAMP, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN TO SELL lots in a new high-grade subdivision; from $100 to $500 per month can be made selling these lots as a side line. Address V 33, Tribune office.

WANTED — YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN AS salesman to trade and to assist bookkeeper; permanent position; give reference and salary. Address V 110, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WITH SOME MEANS to take the agency in Chicago for a Vermont firm who handle pure Vermont maple syrup and sugar. Exclusive control will be given to the right man. Address C. B. W., care Clifton House, Chicago.

WANTED—HUBBARD, PRATT & CO., 9 CLIFF-st., New York, want a reliable party in Chicago to sell the capillary stamp and envelope moistener to the trade and through agents.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN AND drummer; German or Scandinavian. C. ERICKSON, 1190 Milwaukee-av.

Boys.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS IN own handwriting, P R 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY FOR OFFICE WORK; REFERences required. Address V 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY, WHO IS ALSO FAIR penman; apply in own handwriting. V 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, GOOD APpearing office boy, 15 years old; no drones. Apply at once Room 602 Pontiac Building, corner Dearborn and Harrison-sts., The Orcutt Company.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITORS; GOOD men. WILLIAMS & BUTLER, 512 Tacoma, after 10.

Trades.

WANTED—AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED GLASS-blower familiar with vacuum pump repairing and incandescent lamp making; permanent position for competent man. State wages and experience by letter. TEDFORD, Box 864, Denver, Colo.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS PATTERN makers; those experienced in car work preferred. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED CUSTOM clothing cutter for tailoring establishment in city of 5,000 population in Wisconsin. Call at MULLEN & CO.'S, cor. Market and Madison-sts., about 11 a. m. Friday.

WANTED—A1 CUTTER, RIGHT OFF; GIVE references. Address V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER; ONE who can do steamfitting. HINTZE & WEISE, 21st and Brown.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY MAN FOR RESPONsible, permanent, position South; salary $150 per month and share of profits; must invest $1,500, well secured in stock of merchandise. Address B O 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRIBUNE CARRIERS FOR THE North Side; a good chance for young men having light employment during the day and wishing to make some extra money. Apply to M. C. EAMES, Room 4, Tribune Building.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE MAN TO TAKE charge of our business in Cincinnati, O.; established trade; big money for a good man. Room 17, 113 Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A LADY FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; must be accurate and quick at figures and have some experience; low wages to start on. Columbian Steam Laundry Co., 2630 Shields-av.

WANTED—CLERK; LADIES SUPPLIED POSItions offices, stores. Industrial Agency, 220 Ontario-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER FOR wholesale house; must have had experience and operate the Remington machine. Address or reply H. WOLF & CO., 250 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR LADY CALIGRAPH stenographer, well educated, $15; one Remington, $50. 412 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, LADY; MUST BE able to assist on books. Apply to C. H. BULLARD, 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER; must be rapid and first-class caligraph operator. Address in own handwriting, V 46, Tribune.

WANTED—2 GOOD LADY STENOGRAPHERS (Remington and caligraph); $50; $65. Room 12, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERstands shorthand, typewriting, and correspondence. Apply at 1451 S. State-st.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—ENERGETIC LADY CANVASSERS for the fastest seller in America; sells at sight; big pay; you will soon wear diamonds after you start on this. Call at Suite 78, McVicker's Theater Building, or address P.-O. Box T.

Cooks.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; GERMAN PREferred. 3642 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WHO can cook. 3612 Ellis-av.

General Housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 1222 Marianna-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WHITE GIRL FOR GENERal housework; strictly private family. Apply 375 E. 40th-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY TO TRAVEL (NO CANVASSing); salary $80 per month and expenses. Room 115 Como Block, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF LADY SOLICITORS to sell a cheap and useful article of our manufacture; will grant very liberal terms to the right persons. Address V 111, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—ALL GRADES SUPplied positions; also tutors. Teachers' Agency, 220 Ontario-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ARTIST, FAMILIAR WITH PRINTING AND journalistic requirements, wants interest in photo etching concern. Address V 39, Tribune.

CENTRAL LOCATED SALOON FOR CASH; SICKness cause for selling; no agents. V 115, Tribune.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE NEAR ENTRANCE to World's Fair grounds; long lease; low rent; price $4,000 cash. WHEELER, REIN & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE and sell in Cook County of a self-generating gas fuel burner to use in place of coal for heating and cooking, generating the gas from common kerosene oil; something new and a fortune in it for somebody; full particulars at interview; only those meaning business or having $2,000 to invest need address BEN TROVAO, care Tribune.

FOR RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF the principal dry-goods stores in Omaha, without question the best location in the city; suitable for clothing, hats, caps, crockery, carpets, or furniture; will rent either the entire floor or part of it. Address T 31, Bee office, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—EUROPEAN HOTEL, WITH RESTAUrant and fine sample-room; all rooms furnished in first-class style; 2 new cash registers; this is a rare chance. The World's Fair Investment Co., Suite 414, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE AND RENTING OFfice; best corner South Side. V 43, Tribune.

FOR SALE — 16-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE, clearing $100 per month; furniture almost new; also fine piano; walking distance; lease to 1894; can be had at a bargain on account of leaving the city. R. H. DAKIN, with A. Gray, 77 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERIES on the South Side, doing strictly cash business, averaging $150 to $175 daily; selling on account of ill-health. 654 W. 43d-st., near Wallace.

FOR SALE—BAKERY; A FINE PAYING ONE; established 8 years; sales run from $1,800 to $2,000 a month and splendid profits; will give reason for selling when I hear from you. Address V 27, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE NICEST COAL YARD AND feed store on W. Madison-st. Address A., 1267 W. Lake-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., R. 1.

OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT ROOM FOR rent; cleared one year $8,000; grand chance for the right man. Write for full particulars to H. HERPOLSHEIMER & CO., Lincoln, Neb.

ROOMING HOUSE, 20 ROOMS; 3 YEARS' LEASE; very best location; very cheap; $1,200. Room 213, 167 Dearborn-st.

SALOON—GERMAN TRADE; DAILY RECEIPTS $30; rent $40; best reason for selling; $1,000. 167 Dearborn-st., R. 213.

WE WANT TO SELL ONE HALF INTEREST IN one of the best patents in U. S., worth $50,000; will sell one half for $5,000, or the whole for $12,000. Investigate this. WHEELER, REIN & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WELL LOCATED DRY GOODS OR millinery store; state lowest price; West Side. Address N 120, Tribune office.

$700 BUYS MARKET AND GROCERY; FINE location; must be sold at once. Address V 101, Tribune office.

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE ½ INTEREST IN an old well-known, thoroughly established real-estate and financial business; one of the firm has been elected Secretary of a large corporation and is a stockholder in several others; the other partner has been elected director in a corporation that will require his whole time and services on the road, and he retires after three months' membership in the firm on a $2,000 investment $50,000 ahead. There is an opportunity now for another man to step in and make a little fortune in a few years and be absolutely secured. The right party bringing first-class reference as to general character can get a splendid position with guaranteed salary of not less than $100 per month and interest in the profits; plenty of business and plenty of hard work. Investigate at once.

GEO. W. COLE & CO.,
707 Chamber of Commerce.

$25,000 WILL BUY A BREWERY 16 MILES from Chicago. No agents. V 116, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF furnished rooms, with board; southern exposure.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT alcove, with board; references.

2213 MICHIGAN-AV. — SECOND-STORY ALcove rooms, furnished; other rooms; boarders accommodated.

2554 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED room with alcove; board and use of piano.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—Three entire floors or suites of rooms; also other suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; first-class table board; permanent parties preferred.

217 EAST OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ALcove and other rooms with good board.

223 E. OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT room, with first-class board.

251 ONTARIO-ST. — BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED alcove room, all conveniences; choice location; also larger room on first floor; best of table board; call any time.

264 ONTARIO-ST. — ELEGANT FRONT AND other rooms, with or without board.

346 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT AND other rooms, with first-class board.

NORTH SIDE; WALKING DISTANCE; ELEgant rooms and best hotel table; six in family; room for four more; prices $10 to $12.50 per week; every convenience and comfort. Address V 29, Tribune office.

Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-sts.—4 minutes from Court-House; rooms $3 weekly; transients, 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c; gents all night; restaurant; popular prices.

HOTEL ALDINE—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOtel; splendid rooms with board, 14 and 16 Bishop Court. T. T. MAULSBY, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 S. CLARK, COR. MONROE—Elegant outside rooms 50c up; $2.50 up weekly.

Miscellaneous.

A LARGE, LIGHT, HANDSOME ROOM IN A fashionable neighborhood; home table; private. References exchanged. Address T 177, Tribune office.

"FREE DIRECTORY" FOR BOARDERS AND roomers; best houses; all prices; everywhere. 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

PARTIES SEEKING ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, will find a list of desirable places which we can recommend, by calling.
GEO. W. CARR & CO., 649 Rookery.

WANTED—ALL PARTIES DESIRING BOARD or rooms without board call on us; we have desirable quarters in all parts of city.
CROPPER & TUCKER, 607 Chamber of Commerce.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 130 Tacoma.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD FOR A single man, neighborhood of Prairie-av. and 18th-st. Address T 130, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FRONT ROOM BY GENTLEMAN and wife; South Side, near Ill. Cent., preferred; $50 per month. Address V 118, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENT, WIFE, AND SON, ADULT, want two rooms, with board; pay $30 weekly. Call personally, 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

AGENTS WANTED.

LADIES—SOMETHING NEW; NO CANVASSING; no selling; from $3 to $6 a day guaranteed. Call at Ladies' parlor, 250 State-st.

WANTED—BROKERS OR OTHER PARTIES acquainted with manufacturers to sell manufacturing property. Address V 19, Tribune office.

WANTED — LADY AGENTS — NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington, Chicago.

WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS TO SECURE subscriptions for the greatest selling publication of the age. Large commissions. I. B. MIDDLESWORTH, Room 515, 218 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR MONEY ORDER Premium, which draws cash trade to retailers; new and choice side line. V 105, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDERS—WE CAN DELIVER cheap and quick a large lot square timber and piles; oak, pine, hemlock, and tamarack.
W. R. GRAY,
74, 162 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–A BARGAIN–NO. 5405 WABASH-AV., one of the best built modern new houses of ten rooms on two floors, with cellar and good attic, pressed-brick all around, slate roof, woodwork all finished in red oak, fine wood mantels; lot 35x161 ft.; price $4,800; the house alone could not be built for less than the price asked. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 106 Dearborn-st., or at branch office, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE–OR LEASE–
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
Ground in all parts of the city with railroad connection; docks to rent.
Warehouses and factory buildings, with R. R. and docks. Build to suit tenants.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE–
CHEAP BUSINESS LOT ON STATE-ST.
72x150 ft., east front, on State-st., between 55th and 56th-st.; price, $2.. per foot if taken within five days. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–TO CLOSE AN ESTATE–NOS. 18 AND 20 Depuyster-st., frame and brick buildings, lot 50 x115 ft. CREMIN & BRENAN, 142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

FOR SALE–A VERY DESIRABLE 9-ROOM home, large grounds, 30 minutes from City Hall (worth $7,000), for $4,000, one-half cash. T 94, Tribune.

FOR SALE–OR LEASE–MANUFACTURING sites and docks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–
CHOICE SOUTH SIDE LOTS.
DREXEL-BLVD., 100 ft. east front, near 48th-st.; $65 a ft.
30TH-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD.; $200 a ft.
LAKE-AV., near 42d-st., 25x125; $155 a ft.
WOODLAWN-AV., near 63d-st. 50 feet; can be had $10 per foot under the market.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 70th-st. 50 feet; $62.50 per foot; worth $75 per ft.
67TH-ST., corner near Vincennes; $125 per foot; will submit offer.
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., cor. 46th-st., 75x140; both streets paved; low price.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–
MICHIGAN-AV. LAKE-FRONT.
40 FEET.
Adjoining the Pullman Building.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–SPLENDID INVESTMENT–
New modern flat building containing 3 eight-room flats, all rented; located on South Side avenue, north of 39th-st.; pays 11 per cent net; $5,000 cash required.
For further particulars
Apply to
O. L. BENEDICT,
Room 3. 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–A FINE 3-STORY flat on Vincennes-av., near 38th-st., for South Side improved residence property, for about $12,000.
B. A. ULRICH & SON,
90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE–BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.–Elegant stone-front 12-room house, complete and a bargain, located on Michigan-av., north of 30th-st., only $19,000.

FOR SALE–MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN 12TH and 22d-sts.; we have two corners and six different inside properties; no better purchase in the market.
JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO.,
27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE–SNAP–25X179 FT., NEAR 28TH-ST., on Prairie-av. Call for particulars.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Tel. 5331. 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–
A GOOD DOWN-TOWN INVESTMENT
On Wabash-av. Pays 5 per cent and will soon pay more. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO A PURchaser of a nice corner and inside Drexel-blvd. property; also nice 40-ft store near 39th and Cottage Grove. $25,000. B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–
—ALDINE SQUARE—
Modern residence, two stories, brick and stone, 10 rooms, very nicely arranged, lot 22x125, shed; price $1,500, $2,500 cash, balance to suit.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS–
288 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2,737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cent. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE–BY EXCLUSIVE AGENTS–BUILDing lots on West Monroe-st., 44 feet, between Oakley and Western-avs., running through to Wilcox. 113 feet on opposite side of street, in same block, 124 feet deep. 64x180, 408 W. Monroe-st., near Throop. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE–ON COLORADO-AV., NEAR KEDZIE-av., 25x125; $90 per ft.; a bargain.
12th-st., near Kedzie-av., south front, 25 or 50x125; $24 per ft.; assessments all paid.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–736 AND 738 W. LAKE-ST., 2 AND 3 story frame buildings and lots, with two brick barns, for $4,000 each.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE–I OWN A BUNCH OF 10 CONTIGUous lots at Lawndale, fronting east, near Lawndale-av., which I must sell at once; will close out at $550 each; ½ cash if done inside of 10 days; no agents. Address T 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–ATTENTION, CAPITALIST–$24,000 buys my West Side flat property; am unable to meet incumbrance of $19,500 and must sell; rents $96 per month. Address B G 180, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–THE S. W. COR. CENTRAL PARK and Harvard-sts., 148x124. Price $4,500; a bargain.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–
Cheapest house on Walnut-st., near Robey, 7-room brick; great bargain..........$3,000
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE–AT A BARGAIN–60X125, OHIO-ST., between Oakley-st. and Western-av. J. H. KEELER, 623 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE–CALIFORNIA-AV., FACING DOUGlas Park, near 12th-st., 50 ft.; a bargain for few days only. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO.,
Tel. 4480. 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–7 LOTS, CENTRAL PARK-BLVD and Sheridan-av.; GREAT BARGAIN; $5,000 cash.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–$250 BELOW MARKET PRICE, ONE lot on Warren-av., near Albany, by owner. Address V 179, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–ONE OR TWO HANDSOME LOTS, West Monroe-st., near 43d, very cheap; good terms. Address V 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–CORNER BARGAIN–
Only two blocks from cable; Langley-av. and 72d-st.; $50 per foot. O. L. BENEDICT,
Room 3. 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, LA Salle-av., near Goethe-st.; all conveniences; large stable; can use some well located vacant.
E. HAMMETT, R. 15, 108 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–100 FEET, NEAR MAIN ENTRANCE to Jackson Park, at $250 per foot. The best location in the city for a fine hotel–Fair or no Fair. Not in prohibition district. GEO. A. CHAMBERS,
320 First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE–PRAIRIE-AV., 100x179 FEET, WEST front, between 54th and 55th-sts.; $100.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE–WE OFFER AN EXCEPTIONAL BARgain in a handsome modern house in the best part of Hyde Park, near I. C. Ry.; every appointment; lot 50 feet; east front; price extremely low for immediate sale; immediate possession.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–WOODLAWN-AV., N. W. COR. 56TH-st., 100x218 ft. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE–47TH-ST., CORNER EVANS-AV., 128X125; owner anxious to sell; can be had very reasonably. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–
50 ft. on Stony Island-av. near Midway Plaisance, $60.
50 ft. on 63d-st., near Lexington-av., $200.
FRED I. FEE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–CHEAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE; NEW 3-story flat building, 4721 Evans-av.; rents $960 year. Owner.

FOR SALE–FRENCH-AV., CORNER 78TH-ST., 50x165, convenient to Windsor Park and Cheltenham stations of the Illinois Central R. R., desirable for immediate improvement or for investment; a bargain. F. W. BALSMYDER, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–LOT ON DREXEL-AV., NEAR 63D-st. elevated railroad, at a sacrifice for the next ten days; no agents. Address V 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–
EVANS-AV., near 65th-st., 48x122 feet, west front; per ft., $47. Address V 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–STONY ISLAND-AV., NEAR 70TH-ST., 50x165 ft., with house; $250 per ft.; will give 60-days contract.
We have a long list of property in the non-prohibition district adjacent to Jackson Park, including several corners; $50 per ft. and upwards. Call for list.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.
Telephone 2653.

FOR SALE–CHEAPEST LOT ON THE STREET.
WHARTON-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.
50X158, ONLY $100 PER FOOT.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 25X125, NORTH of 45th-st., $105. O. L. BENEDICT,
Room 3. 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–37½ FEET, KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 49th-st.; $115.
Triangular lot on 78th-st. and Railroad-av., Windsor Park; bargain; suitable for business.
50 feet on Kenwood-av., near 49th-st.; choice.
B. A. ULRICH & SON,
90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE–COLES-AV., NEAR 73D-ST., 145X187 feet, at $65 per foot. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE–BY OWNER–25, 50, OR 100 FEET ON Greenwood-av., near 54th-st.; only $130 per foot. Terms easy. W. J. LEISTER,
69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE–AVENUE A, NEAR 69TH-ST.–27X165 ft., at $25. E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–WABASH-AV., NEAR 52D-ST., WEST front, 25 ft., $125 per foot. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE–N. W. COR. 69TH-PLACE AND JEFferson-av., 50x125 ft.; $110.
Cottage Grove-av., near 62d-st., 50x125 ft., at $150.
Oglesby-av., near Jeffery-av., 75x125, at $50.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., most desirable location in Kenwood; will be sold for cash; price $112 per foot. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–69TH-PLACE, 1.5X125 FT. TO ALLEY, near Stony Island-av.; bargain. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–ENGLEWOOD–10 ROOMS, BATH; easy payments. WINSHIP, 78 State-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–
"THE LUCY M. GREEN ADDITION."
Halsted and 63d-sts.
Contract for cement sidewalks has been let to the Portland Cement Paving Co., and they guarantee to keep the sidewalks in perfect repair for twenty years. For plats and particulars apply to
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
Englewood office, cor. Halsted and 63d-sts.

FOR SALE–LOTS AND BLOCKS AT GAGE Park, corner Garfield-blvd. and Western-av., one block from the new line of the Northern Pacific, Chicago Central, Pan Handle, and B. & O. Forty suburban trains daily, 5c fare. Fine station to be built at this point; buy now before the advance which is sure to come. CRAIG BROS.,
717 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE–SILVER DOLLAR FOR $90–LOOK AT this: 25 feet between 77th and 78th, Dobson-st., $850; s. e. cor. 74th and Sangamon, 32x125, $650; 1 acre 2 blocks west Grant Locomotive Works, $2,000.
CHAS. L. MOAK,
116 La Salle, R. 30.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–MONT CLARE LOTS–
This beautiful suburb is within the city limits, only 23 minutes' ride on C., M. & St. P. R. R., and 75 ft. above the lake, and is the highest ground in Chicago.

Our lots are one block north of the station at Mont Clare, on 80 ft. streets, beautiful shade trees and evergreens on every lot, some of which were planted 15 years ago when the subdivision was first laid out.

Buy a home in this beautiful suburb and have it said you own a home in Chicago.

Large lots, 50x210 ft., ¼ of an acre, $600; ordinary size lots, 25x125 ft., $250; terms, $50 cash for large lot, and $25 for other, balance in monthly payments of $10 each.
Come to our office any day at 3:30 p. m. and we will take you out, free of charge, to see these lots.
CLARK & SEATON,
406 Chamber of Commerce Building.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–$2,600 ONLY, AUSTIN–7-ROOM frame house, nearly new; heart of town; nice home. F. A. HALE & CO., 723 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE–WILL SELL EQUITY IN 2-STORY house at Morton Park for $1,050; $550 and suburban; will rent the house 3 years at $20 per month. Address V 68, Tribune office.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–BARGAIN IN NORTH SHORE PROPerty, near Sheridan Drive, for $21,000; ¼ cash. Address Owner, B O 171, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–FIVE ELEGANT STONE FRONT houses n Sidney-ct., near Diversey-st., ½ block from Lincoln Park; 9 rooms, cellar, attic, all modern improvements. Owner, C. F. JOHNSON, 1480 Wellington-av.

FOR SALE–BEST BARGAIN IN LAKE VIEW, 109 ft., Cornelia-st., near Evanston-av.; all improvements in; $65 foot; make offer. O. E. FREUND, 84 Adams Express Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS.
WE NOW OFFER
FOR
THE FIRST TIME
GROVE LOTS.
GROVE LOTS.
GROVE LOTS.
80 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE.
80 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE.
80 FEET ABOVE THE LAKE.
ON THIS CHARMING PROPERTY.
LOCATION.
Lying between WINNETKA STATION at its southern limit and LAKESIDE STATION at its northern boundary, to Chicago and Northwestern R. R. on the west and the SHERIDAN ROAD and the LAKE SHORE on the east.

"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS" Comprises about all the High Bluff property to be had in Winnetka; is beautifully covered with SHADE TREES, and its UNDULATING SURFACE and WINDING PARK DRIVES
FORM IDEAL BUILDING SITES.

Numerous charming houses, owned and occupied by well-known Chicago business men, are already built on the original tract of which
"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS"
forms a part.
Descriptive circulars, showing many of the residences and public buildings of Winnetka, will be out in a few days, and will be obtainable at our office or by mail.

BIG GROVE LOTS.
BIG GROVE LOTS.
BIG GROVE LOTS.
50X150 FT. is the smallest lot sold. Many lots run much deeper, and will be held in large frontages.
REASONABLE BUILDING RESTRICTIONS
WILL BE MAINTAINED.
As many shade trees as possible will be left in the streets, and
CONCRETE WALKS
CONCRETE WALKS
CONCRETE WALKS
Will be laid on all the streets of the subdivision.
PRICES ONLY $15 PER FOOT AND UPWARD.
PRICES ONLY $15 PER FOOT AND UPWARD.
PRICES ONLY $15 PER FOOT AND UPWARD.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
We will make easy terms to those who wish to secure lots now and pay for them as they can, with a view to building some time in the future.
NO CASH PAYMENT REQUIRED IF
YOU BUILD AT ONCE.
HOUSES BUILT TO ORDER.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.

TRANSPORTATION: — TRANSPORTATION:
40 DAILY TRAINS. — 40 DAILY TRAINS.
On the elegant suburban trains of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R. (Milwaukee Division.)
TIME, 40 MINUTES.
TIME, 40 MINUTES.
LOW COMMUTATION FARE.

PROPERTY SHOWN FREE.
"WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS"
Is what the name implies.
WINNETKA–"Beautiful place."
PARK { Winding, shady drives and well-kept lawns.
BLUFFS–High, rolling ground.

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR.
BUY AT FIRST PRICES.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
OWNERS.
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Building,
N. W. corner Dearborn and Madison-st.

FOR SALE–
THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN COOK COUNTY.
$125 LOTS
at
BELLEWOOD.
On $5 down and $5 monthly payments, with sidewalk, graded streets, and fine trees.
BELLEWOOD STATION IS ON THE PROPERTY.
LOTS, $200, WITH CLEVELAND STONE WALK.
Bellewood is 1½ miles west of Maywood, and is near the
CHICAGO SPRING AND TIRE WORKS,
NORTON TIN WORKS,
And other manufactories.
FREE EXCURSION TO BELLEWOOD
SUNDAY, AUG. 9TH,
at 2 p. m., via the
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.
(Depot cor. Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.)
THIS TRAIN WILL NOT STOP AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.
Tickets during the week at my office; on Sunday at the gate in depot.
After the sale a game of
BASE BALL
will be played between the
CHICAGO LETTER CARRIERS AND CHAS. P. KELLOGGS.
GOOD MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.
If you will not go Sunday we can take you out any week day at 8:30 a. m. via C., St. P. & K. C. Ry.; at 10:15 a. m. via C. & N. W. Ry.; at 2 p. m. via C. & N. W. Ry.; at 4:20 p. m. via C., St. P. & K. C. Ry.
Call for plats and tickets. Office open until 9 p. m. daily.
BUTLER LOWRY,
145 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE–BERWYN LOT BELOW VALUE TO quick buyer; need money. V 45, Tribune.

FOR SALE– LA GRANGE.
LA GRANGE.
27 minutes from Chicago on the C. B. and Q. R. R.
The improvements are now being put on our choice Kensington addition to La Grange.
Our price includes all city improvements; the lots will double in value very soon.
TITLE
GUARANTEED.
CERTIFIED ABSTRACTS.
Go with us any day and look at this property and see with your own eyes what a splendid investment we are offering.
PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–LA GRANGE–SOME OF THE FINest lots in this beautiful suburb; easy terms; all improvements. O. B. MARSH, owner, 71 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE–AT EVANSTON–NEW 10-ROOM house; choice location; $7,000.
South Evanston, nice houses at $3,000 and $3,800.
W. M. R. VOSE, 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE–LOT AT MORGAN PARK ON MORgan-av.; a bargain if taken at once. Address P. FULLET, 3453 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–FORTY-SIX LOTS near Tolleston and Ivanhoe; good title; want dwelling or clear Western land. T 61, Tribune.

FOR SALE–LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE–$5, WORTH $10–480 ACRES GOOD Michigan land, clear except taxes, one mile from town, or trade for merchandise, diamonds, clear cottage and lot, etc. Owner. Address T 159, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–HARVEY ACRES.
For bargains call on
A. H. LORD,
149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE–$250 PER ACRE UNDER MARKET; ¼, ½, or all of 35-acre tract, two blocks from new station C. & N. W. road. Address V 6, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE–
Eighty acres adjoining
Stickney Tract, Sec. 36.
Also
Eighty acres fronting 87th-st.,
Sec. 5, Worth.
One-third cash.
Very low if taken at once.
J. F. MERCHANT,
817 Chamber of Commerce.
Telephone 1562.

FOR SALE–8 ACRES–SOUTH SIDE, NEAR ILLInois Central R. R.; ripe for subdivision; $25,000. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE–FARM OF 320 ACRES, ON THE ILLInois Central R. R., 30 miles from Chicago.
1,100 acres in Newton Co., Indiana, 70 miles from Chicago. E. HOYENSON,
106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE–IN CENTRAL KANSAS, 3,050 ACRES, clear title; some $8,000 improvements; guaranteed lease to net purchaser 6 per cent; no exchange considered. For full particulars address HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE–A 250-ACRE FARM IN CENTRAL Illinois at ¼ it appraised value; must have $2,000 at once. Address T 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE–OR EXCHANGE–UNIMPROVED timber and grazing land; will exchange for stock dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, or hardware; lots of 500 to 3,000 acres. For full particulars address Lock Box 190, Tullahoma, Tenn.

FOR SALE–5, 40, 80, 160 ACRE FARMS; 30 MILES. BULLOCK, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–CHEAP–HORSE RANCH; WYOMING; 960 acres; title perfect; no incumbrances; water plenty; excellent irrigated meadow; small band of graded horses. For particulars see FRANK RIEDLE & Co., Room 33, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE–DENVER, COLO., OR Salt Lake City, Utah, clear lots for residence property in Chicago, clear. This will make you money; investigate. Address ROBERT B. KOERNER, corner 27th-av. and Williams-st., Denver, Colo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED–IMPROVED OR VACANT RESIdence property on Michigan or other choice avenues or near Illinois Central R. R. for 30 ft., east front, on Forest-av., near 32d-st.; price $6,000; no incumbrance; difference adjusted.
EUGENE WHITE, 809 Monon Block.

WANTED–GOOD MODERN DETACHED HOUSE, east of Drexel-blvd. and north of 51st-st., from $10,000 to $20,000; 40 feet or more ground; have orders from buyers. S. DELAMATER,
56 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–I WANT THIRTY FEET EAST front on Drexel or Grand-blvd., for which I will pay part cash and part trade; give location and price. Address T 128, Tribune office.

WANTED–A GOOD 2-STORY BRICK FLAT near Garfield Park. Will pay $3,000; $1,500 cash. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 189 and 189 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–50 TO 200 FT. IN DISTRICT BOUNDed by Diversey, Belmont, Evanston-avs., and the lake. FRANK WELLS, 187 La Salle-st., R. 47.

WANTED–A RESIDENCE AT KENWOOD FROM $15,000 to $25,000; must be a bargain and east front. Room 27, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED–FIFTY-FOOT LOT, VACANT OR IMproved, in Kenwood or vicinity. V 50, Tribune.

WANTED–A SMALL IMPROVED FARM OR country place near good town within 70 miles of Chicago. Address V 127, Tribune office.

WANTED–REAL-ESTATE BROKER ACquainted with manufacturers to sell manufacturing property. Address V 17, Tribune office.

WANTED–A BUSINESS LOT AT HARVEY, within three blocks of the depot; must be a bargain and on easy terms. Address A D 17, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE–WALNUT-ST., NEAR FRANcisco-av.–8-room 2-story brick. Want good lot worth $1,800; Austin, Oak Park, or Ridgeland.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE–20-ACRE FARM IN COOK Co., on St. Louis and Alton R. R., with good dwelling, barn, horses, cows, and farming tools; want a good house, West Side, worth from $7,000 to $10,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR EXCHANGE–WELL IMPROVED ILLINOIS farm of 217 acres and cash to exchange for dry goods, boots, shoes, or clothing. Address J. E. CONLEY, Coal City, Ind.

FOR EXCHANGE–CHOICE SOUTH SIDE PROPerty for good heavy carriages. F. W. PARKER, Room 21, 187 Dearborn-st.

HAVE 4 FARMS OF FROM 160 TO 480 ACRES, well improved, in Harvey County, Kas.; the best stock and grain farms in the country; highly improved and well rented, that I will exchange for clothing, boots and shoes, or dry goods. Call or address for two days to 268 S. Clark-st. (Misfit Parlors).

TO EXCHANGE–
Have a choice North Side vacant corner worth about $8,500; would like to exchange for South Side vacant or South Side stores and flats worth about $15,000 to $20,000; will assume mortgage and pay some cash if necessary. WALTER H. WILSON,
Northern Office Bldg.,
S. W. Cor. La Salle and Lake-sts.

TO EXCHANGE–FINE HOME ON WARREN-AV.; $7,000; for vacant; mtg. $3,500.
$9,000 worth of vacant at La Grange, mtg. $2,900, with some cash for South Side home.
$50,000 equity for farm within 150 miles.
Fine lot at Oak Park, $1,800, as first payment on a flat building.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Tel. 5331. 83 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE–EQUITY IN ONE TO TEN new two-story brick flat buildings, five rooms in each flat, on West Side, for vacant city lots or farm property in Illinois, Indiana, or Iowa, or timbered land in Michigan. Must be free of incumbrance or nearly so. WARREN F. PITNEY,
95 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE–100 ACRE FARM, $4,000, JEFferson Co., Ill.; all in cultivation and well improved; want Chicago home; give full particulars or no attention. J. T. JUDD, Belle Rive, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE–110 FEET, COTTAGE GROVE-av., below market, for improved. V 44, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE–GROCERIES ON SOUTH SIDE; good streets; one $1,500 and one $3,500; A1 location; good trade; want city improved; will assume, and if A1 will pay some cash. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 709 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE–GOOD CHICAGO LOTS FOR boot and shoe stock doing good business. ELMER E. COLE, Room 27, Reaper block.

TO EXCHANGE–GOOD CITY PROPERTY lightly incumbered for well improved farm located in Illinois, Indiana, or Ohio. Owners only need answer. Address AMES, 3513 Calumet-av., or call evenings.

TO EXCHANGE–CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS lightly encumbered for stocks of goods well located and doing good business. AMES, 3513 Calumet-av., or call evenings.

TO EXCHANGE–100 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., near 20th, clear, for South Side flats, worth from $30,000 to $35,000. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE–CHICAGO PROPERTY LIGHTly incumbered for dry goods stock. ELMER E. COLE, Room 27, Reaper block.

WANTED–I HAVE $6,000 CASH AND $7,500 FARM mortgages to exchange for well rented store properties not exceeding $20,000. Address V 102, Tribune office.

WANTED–GOOD, CLEAR, INCOME-PAYING property in outside town in exchange for well located Chicago property lightly encumbered; owners only. AMES, 3513 Calumet-av., or call evenings.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE–PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES in sums from $500 to $2,000 at a reasonable discount.
FOSTER & VERMILYEA,
1103 Chamber of Commerce,
S. E. Cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE–FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS AT PAR and accrued interest, netting investors 6 per cent.
"VAN VLISSINGEN,"
Major Block.

FOR SALE–$7,500–SUPERIOR GRADE. BAL. purchase money, 1st mortgage. For particulars address by mail, B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN–SUMS OF $2,000 TO $200,000 on improved property in Cook County at 6 per cent; money ready; no waiting.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON A1 IMPROVED; NO DElay. Address V 28, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at lowest market rates; prompt inspection; funds on hand.
"VAN VLISSINGEN," Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT
in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Money advanced to build.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED–$10,000 ON FORTY-EIGHT LOTS IN South Chicago. Will make paper 5 years at 7 per cent, with release clause on any four lots on payment of $1,000. Will pay 5 per cent commission. Lots are worth $550 to $750 each. Address B K 60, Tribune office.

WANTED–$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON GOOD business property. Principals address V 41, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN. LEWIS UMLAUF, 205 Dearborn-st.

$7,000 TO LOAN OR WILL LOAN $3,000 AND $4,000 on good improved property; money in bank, no delay. Address M 175, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts; South Side improved.
HENRY C. HACKNEY, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 108.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED–HIGH-CURTAIN DESK; OAK; NOT less than 54 inches. Address, with price, CHAS SMITH, 101 Lake.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BALL-BEARING SAFETY, USED THREE months; will sell cheap. 1415 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT–8-ROOM HOUSE, 2930 PRAIRIE-av. T. S. McCLELLAND, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT–532 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY AND basement, 13 rooms; all in fine order.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–FURNISHED 13-ROOM BRICK. 2216 28th-st. Or for sale.

TO RENT–FURNISHED, 163 24TH-ST., NEAT, ATtractive; completely furnished; 10 rooms; $65 per month to good party. JOHN C. LONG,
18 Portland Block.

North Side.

TO RENT–379 ONTARIO-ST., CORNER OF ST. Clair, brown stone, 14 rooms; hot water heat. 55 St. Clair-st., east front, 11 rooms; hardwood finish. Butler at 380 Ontario-st. will show houses.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT–A FURNISHED 17-ROOM HOUSE in first-class location equipped as a boardinghouse, and majority of rooms rented; a few days only. CROPPER & TUCKER, 800 Chamber of Commerce.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–NEW BRICK HOUSE FINISHED IN oak. 132 E. 50th-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT–FINE HOUSE ON DREXEL-BLVD., n. w. cor. 50th-st., with lot 100x237 ft.; barn, greenhouse, etc. MATSON HILL, 601 Home Ins. Bldg.

Suburban.

TO RENT–A GOOD HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS IN Glencoe; also one of 8 rooms in North Evanston; or will sell either at a bargain.
C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

TO RENT–FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT–APARTMENTS IN "THE ALLEN," ON Oakwood-blvd., near Drexel; references required.

TO RENT–5-ROOM FRONT FLAT, NEWLY PApered. 2614 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT–HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLAT, Calumet-av., near 23d-st., till May 1, 1892; $50 per mo. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Rookery.

TO RENT–IN "KENILWORTH" 36TH AND ELlis-av., corner, 5 rooms and bath; range, ice-box, janitor service. Call on janitor. 3558 Cottage Grove.

West Side.

TO RENT–SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply 170 Ladin-st., third flat.

TO RENT–MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT, 209 WEST Adams-st. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT–2 NEW 7-ROOM FLATS, 502 PARK-AV.; will be ready Aug. 15; all modern and all light and roomy; rent, $25 each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted-sts.

North Side.

TO RENT–180 DEARBORN-AV., THIRD FLAT, 7 rooms. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT–43D-ST. AND CALUMET-AV., NEW 6 and 7 room flats, ready for occupancy; steam heat, gas stoves, gas fixtures, screens, shades, laundry, janitor services, and all modern conveniences.
OTTO T. LANGBEIN,
Room 22, 187 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT–ROOMS–
Seaverns Building, 22d-st. and Wabash-av., is being changed to an European hotel and a portion of it is already furnished in a complete and elegant manner; parties desiring to rent single apartments or en suite, where they will have the best of attention, will please apply to WILSON SHUFELT,
Agent of the building,
Inspection invited. 2210 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOM in The Albany, 2404 Wabash-av.

TO RENT–FURNISHED ROOMS, 2330 MICHIgan-av.; comfortable, reasonable.

TO RENT–MICHIGAN-AV., 1432-1434, "TRENTON Flats"–New and elegant furnished rooms; steam heat, elevators, etc.; terms reasonable to right parties.

North Side.

TO RENT–HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; gas and bath; near Virginia flats; no objection to man and wife. Apply 335 E. Indiana-st., Fl 3at

TO RENT–ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout good board; short walk; North Side, next Union Club; fronting park. 8 Washington-pl.

TO RENT–247 E. OHIO-ST., FLAT 4–HANDSOMEly furnished rooms; steam heat.

TO RENT–NEAR LINCOLN PARK, WELL lighted second floor room; furnished; $15; with carpets only $10. Private family. References required. Address T 148, Tribune office.

TO RENT–GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK and Indiana-sts.; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late Chicago club, table d'hote, 50c. Ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.

West Side.

TO RENT–3 FRONT ROOMS, BRICK HOUSE, 183 N. Sangamon-st. Inquire 181.

TO RENT–NICELY FURNISHED SLEEPING room, with bath. 42 S. May-st.

TO RENT–STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT–QUINCY-ST. STORE, 50X15; ALSO loft, 150 Monroe-st., with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT–BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT–SEPT. 1, STORE, 172 ADAMS-ST. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT–STORES–2616 AND 2620 COTTAGE Grove-av. 2614 Cottage Grove-av., in drug store.

TO RENT–ONLY $23–FINE LITTLE CORNER and finished basement for bakery, dairy, drugs, or barber. BURBANK, 3553 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

FOR RENT–
STORE AND BARN.
1161 West Madison-st., with or without flat over; cheap rent to a party who has money enough to stock it up; will give these August rent free.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted.

FOR RENT–FINE STORE AND 5-ROOM FLAT, 546 W. Madison, bet. Laflin and Ashland-av.; large plate-glass show window. CREMIN & BRENAN,
142 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT–STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. Tel. 4480. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT–DESK ROOM. APPLY IN OUR South Side office, 155 La Salle-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

TO RENT–SMALL PRIVATE OFFICE IN CHEMIcal Bank Bldg., with use of reception, vault, and telephone. Room 412, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

TO RENT–DESK ROOM–INCLUDING DESK, chair, and telephone service. Apply to Room 3, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT–DESK-ROOM WITH USE OF TELEphone, vault, etc., in handsome office on main floor. The Rookery, BRAY, GARVEY & CO.

TO RENT–HALF PRICE, SPLENDID OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-sts.

TO RENT–FINE OFFICE; ONE OR TWO ROOMS. C. K. BERG & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT–DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF PRIVATE room, for $10, at Room 702 Stock Exchange, 167 Dearborn-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT–DOCK PROPERTY, CHICAGO; 50,000 square feet, centrally located. J. L. & F. B. WALLACE, Detroit, Mich.

TO RENT–MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT–614 W. VAN BUREN-ST.–JUST COMpleted; handsome, new, and thoroughly modern 3-story building; 1 finely finished store and 2 handsome 7-room flats to one tenant; lease to suit; only $90 per month; fine business and residence locality.
C. L. WOOD,
615 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT–MANUFACTURING SPACE, 148-154 Monroe-st.; vaults, heat, elevators, and power; fine show-room on ground floor; room for one large concern. Apply on premises.

TO RENT–PART OF BEST BASEMENT CORNER on La Salle-st.; office or light business only. Address V 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT–WOODWORKERS, ETC.–FINE LIGHT, steam power and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor 60x180, 1 do 50x135, 2 do 40x50, 1 do 50x60; 1 floor, 45x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT–ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT–SPLENDID ROOMS AND FLOORS for light manufacturing in the acknowledged best manufacturing building in the West; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; water closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; from $12 month upward; catalogue on application. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 So. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT–ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES and prices. ALLEN, 103 South Canal-st.

TO RENT–PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 274x124, with 1-story brick and frame building 100x120; steam power and heat will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER,
207 Canal-st. Telephone 4,166.

TO RENT–FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. Tel. 4480. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–TO RENT.

WANTED–TO RENT–NINE-ROOM HOUSE with good yard in Kenwood or vicinity. Address V 49, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–FOR A SPECIAL PARTY –A furnished 7-room steam-heated apartment. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED–TO RENT–DESK ROOM IN DOWNtown office. Address V 117, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE RESidence; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 59 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, CARPETS, etc.; entire furniture of hotels and private residences a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE–IN NEW BUILDING, FINELY FURnished, 5 rooms; Turkish rugs, oil paintings, etc. Owner leaving city; all for $500, worth $1,300. Near 29th and the lake. Address T 141, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES AND BOILERS–FROM 2 TO 25 H. P. stationary and marine; own build; catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., Clybourn and South port-avs., foot of C-st. Telephone 3,281.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS–
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
The largest stock of pianos in the West. Over 400 to select from, in all styles, and in cases of all the different fancy woods.

BUY OF THE MAKERS — BUY AT FIRST HANDS

CHICKERING & SONS.
The Artistic Standard of the World.
The celebrated CHASE BROS.
The superb WISSNER.
And the old reliable MATHUSEK & SON.
UNLIMITED GUARANTEE with every CHICKERING and CHASE BROS.
Piano. All others warranted seven years.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
We have an enormous stock of second-hand pianos, which we desire to close out immediately, and we are offering them at exceedingly low prices. In the stock are Grands —Chickering, Steinway, Decker, and Hallett & Davis. Uprights – Chickering, Steinway, Hardman, Weber, Knabe, Hallett & Davis, Bauer, Emerson, Hale, Connor, and Gordon.
80 SQUARE PIANOS OF THE LEADING MAKERS.
Cash or monthly payments; new pianos to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av. FRANK H. KING, Manager.
Andrews Building.
SAVE MIDDLE MEN'S PROFIT.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.
LYON & HEALY'S CARD.
LYON & HEALY'S CARD.
Piano seekers who can not see their way clear to purchase new instruments will find a number of exceptional opportunities in this list of second-hand Pianos. These instruments have been taken by us in partial payment of new Pianos. They occupy valuable space in our warerooms and we are anxious to be rid of them. We have put them all in perfect condition. A number of them look fully as new, in fact traces of use would not be noticed by any one. We can pick you out a serviceable instrument at almost any price.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS.	
1 Knabe.	2 Kroeger.
3 New England.	1 Fischer.
2 Pease.	2 Steinway.
3 Lyon & Healy.	1 Gilbert & Co.
1 Washburn, and others.	

SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS.	
4 Knabe.	1 Haines Bros.
1 Hallet & Davis.	1 Mathusek.
4 Steinway.	2 Vose, and others.

SECOND-HAND GRAND PIANOS.	
1 Knabe (parlor).	1 Fischer.
1 Kroeger.	1 Decker.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
Of new Pianos of the following leading makes:
KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, AND PEASE.
New pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and moved. Correspondence invited.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

TO ANY ONE
wanting a second-hand piano, we will make it an object to purchase from us, as we have a very large stock that
MUST BE SOLD
to make room for new instruments (now daily arriving).
PRICES, $35 UPWARDS
on easy monthly payments.
Will allow price paid for second-hand piano any time within two years from time of purchase, towards new piano.
The KIMBALL CO. are manufacturers of the popular
NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANO
and are sole agents for the well-known pianos of
HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON CO.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.
All goods purchased from this house are sold strictly on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM.
All goods guaranteed as represented.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av.

ESTEY & CAMP.
Our midsummer stock is too large.
Lower prices and easier terms.
Must reduce it.
Buyers can get the benefit!
Renters can get the benefit.
DECKER BROS.' PIANOS! ESTEY PIANOS! CAMP & CO. PIANOS!
Second-hand pianos in endless variety.
Second-hand pianos at unheard of prices.
Tuning, polishing, moving, etc., done to order.
Sole agents for Green's "Acme" Piano and Furniture Polish.
It has no equal!
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP. 49, 51 & 53 Jackson st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT LOW PRICES–We have in stock Decker, Vose, Kroeger, and Schaaf pianos in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms–Cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO, FINE UPRIGHT, $160; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

KNABE PIANO, $125, EASY TERMS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$10 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY BUYS UPright or square piano, fully warranted.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BARGAIN–LADY FORCED TO SELL HER standard make upright piano; almost new; private residence. 561 Webster-av.

THREE STANDARD FIRST-CLASS UPright pianos left on sale with us. We will sell them for spot cash for the amount advanced on same if purchased this week. 146 State-st., 2d floor.

VOSE & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANO, $165; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR CASH WE WILL SACRIFICE A LARGE bankrupt stock of first-class pianos to satisfy our claim. 146 State-st., second floor.

FOR SALE–AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT PIano at a sacrifice, almost new, only $275. Apply 5116 Hibbard-av.

FOR SALE–GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; on account of going away. V 106, Tribune.

WEBER PIANO, $140; 7¼ OCTAVES; EASY terms. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

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ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 332.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington-sts.–Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY–
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call or address
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

FOR SALE–FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED Chicago property netting investor 7 per cent.
L. R. GIDDINGS,
220 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

PERSONS DESIRING TO SELL OR MAKE LOANS on life policies, endowments or tontines, address V 20, Tribune office.

WANTED–TO RENT–FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a first-class European hotel, centrally located; will buy furniture if good. Address E. A. LINN, 99 Dearborn-st., in the bank.

$1,100 TO LOAN FOR 60 DAYS AT 7 PER CENT. Address V 34, Tribune office.

$50,000–WOULD LIKE AN INTERVIEW with a capitalist having above amount to invest in a mercantile business by parties having years' experience and now connected with one of the largest houses in the city. Address T 3, Tribune.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE–CORNER LOT FOR FLAT BUILDing near Lincoln Park; 99 years; no revaluation; will make building loan.
W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.
Tel. 4,480.

TO LEASE–FOR 99 YEARS.
Jackson-st., near State, 10,000 or 15,000 square feet; fine site for theater or hotel.
State-st., bet. 16th and 22d, wide corner, with 4-story brick, covering less than half the land; can be made to pay entire ground rent.
Michigan-av., north of 12th-st.; 25 or 50 feet, with stone front buildings; can be reconstructed and made to pay handsomely.
JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO.,
27 Portland Block.

TO LEASE–99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION.
100 ft. on Dearborn-st., near 18th, at a very low valuation; this will pay well.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE–99 YEARS–NO REVALUATION. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES. PART OR ALL OF 275x100–Harrison-st., near Desplaines. (Tel. 2737.) 2,000x128–Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE–AN EXCELLENT 6-YEAR-OLD bay horse; very stylish, gentle, and a fine traveler; any lady can drive; weight 1,150 pounds; warranted perfect. C. O. LINDQUIST, 207 Oak-st., near Wells.

WANTED–A HORSE AND WAGON WITH hauling for cash. Address V 128, Tribune.

FOR SALE–CHEAP–A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av car barns.

FOR SALE–GOOD SOUND HORSE, KIND for lady to drive. 162 Oakwood-blvd.

WILL BOARD ONE, TWO, OR THREE HORSES with buggies at private stable in Kenwood, on 45th-st., at $20 each. Apply Room 22, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE–BEAUTIFUL BROWN DAPPLE mare lady can drive. New top phaeton with lamps and harness. Call at 4762 Lake-av.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, CARRIAGE REpository, 354 Wab.-av.; 2d hand in exchange.

FOR SALE–GENTLEMAN LEAVING CITY will sell one-third value elegant improved shifting-top side-bar buggy by Brewster; also nearly new top phaeton with lamps; two sets single harness. Call private stable, 2019 Michigan-av., rear.

BOOKS, PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 149 State-st. Palmer House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FURS REPAIRED; SEALSKINS REMODELED; lowest prices for reliable work. J. T. SHAYNE & CO., Manfrs., 191 and 193 State-st.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 94 DEARBORN-ST., CHIcago. Practices in all courts. Advice free. Confidential cases a specialty.

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AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL–This is the only school in the city where this superior system is taught competently and which maintains a separate department for placing pupils in positions, as well as other competent applicants. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ATTEND THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, and 280 W. Madison-st. Students can begin at any time and take up just the branches desired. Nineteenth year. FREDERICK F. JUDD.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM–"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE"–Elegant new building, 18-26 Van Buren-st.; academic, business, and shorthand classes daily. EVENING CLASSES, all branches, TILL MAY 31. GYMNASIUM, including natatorium, unsurpassed.

SHORTHAND–THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM IS unsurpassed for thorough instruction; indorsed by pupils and business-men; 17th year; visitors welcome.

TELEGRAPHING TAUGHT. 165 WASHINGTON-st.

W. E. MINSHALL, ELOCUTIONIST–LESSONS in elocution and physical culture; stuttering, etc., removed. 7 Park-av., near Ashland.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE proof warehouse, storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS–
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side–156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,313.
S. Side–350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,343.
GEORGE PARRY.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO NOT SELL YOUR CLOTHING UNTIL I have set prices on them; orders promptly attended to. Address J. WRONSKI, 398 State.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE–COLLIE PUPS FROM REGIStered stock. 494 West 12th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL LIPPINCOTT, FOX LAKE, ILL.–NOW open to guests; enlarged, improved, and beautified; rates, $2.50 per day; by week, $10 to $15; splendid fishing, sailing, boating, and drives; elegant grounds and shade trees; everything first-class; table second to none. Also 2 and 3-room cottages for families in connection.

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CHELTENHAM MILITARY ACADEMY–
Ogontz, near Philadelphia, Pa. Unexcelled in location and surroundings and in buildings, equipment, and all other requisites of a first-class school. Limited to sixty boys. Illustrated circular at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Chicago, or by addressing the Principal. JNO. CALVIN RICE, A. M.

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ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK-ON-THE-HUDson. Both sexes. An endowment takes ladies at $200. Catalogues. W. H. BANNISTER, President.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Address WM. VERBECK.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR LEHIGH UNIVERSITY
Is the only school recommended as such by R. A. Lamberton, LL. D., President of the Lehigh University (one of the best technical and classical institutions of the country offering free tuition to all), and the Faculty of Lehigh University. For catalogues apply to
W. ULRICH, Ph. D., Principal,
26 New-st., Bethlehem, Pa.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, SARATOga Springs, N. Y.; 37th year begins Sept. 16. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

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INMAN LINE–
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,
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EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York to Genoa in Eleven Days.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.
DIRECT ROUTE TO SOUTH OF FRANCE, RIVIERA, AND ITALY.
Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
DEPARTURES:
S. S. FULDA, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 8 A. M.
S. S. FULDA, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, NOON.
S. S. FULDA, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 3 P. M.
And every five weeks thereafter.
Passage, $125, or $150 a berth, First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Lahn, Tues., Aug. 4, 6 a. m.	Eider, Sat., Aug. 15, 1 p. m
Ems, Sat., Aug. 8, 8 a. m.	Trave, Tues., Aug. 18, 5 a. m
Havel, Tues., Aug. 11, 10 a. m.	Elbe, Wed., Aug. 19, 6 a. m

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE–PLEASANT DAYLIGHT EXcursions on the "Virginia" to Milwaukee and return; fare for round trip, $3.50; dinner going and berth returning. Excursions to Grand Haven and Muskegon and return; fare for round trip, $5, berth included; on the elegant new steamships "Atlanta" and "City of Racine." Delightful excursions to Green Bay and Manistique and return; 1,000 miles beautiful coast; fare for the round trip, $15, meals and berth included. Pleasant short trips to Sheboygan and return, $6, and to Manitowoc and return, $7, meals and berth included, on the new SS. "Indiana" and str. Chicago.

SAILINGS:

Twice daily for Racine and Milwaukee at..........*9 a. m. and	*8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at....	*9 a. m.
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at....	*8 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, Mon., Wed., and Fri. at....	8 p. m.
Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids daily....	7:30 p. m.
For Traverse City, Petoskey, etc........	7:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and way ports, Tues., Thurs., and Sat........	7 p. m.

*Sun. excepted. Office and dock, foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The Great Lake Route–Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, and Harbor Springs, Tuesdays, 1 p. m. Fridays, 10 p. m.
Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

MICHIGAN FRUIT LINE–
Daily, except Sunday, for Saugatuck and Douglas, Mich., at 8 p. m., by stmrs Chas. McVea and Pilgrim. Ticket, including berth, $1.50; round trip, $2.50. Connects at Saugatuck with boat for Ottawa Beach and Holland.
Stmr Kalamazoo for Ottawa Beach and Holland, Mich., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 p. m. Ticket, including berth, $2; round trip, $3.
Cheapest route to Grand Rapids, Mich.
O'Connor's Dock on North Side,
Foot Michigan-st.,
Near Rush street bridge.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE–"THE GREAT Lake Michigan Route," 4 SAILINGS PER WEEK. 30 HOURS TO MACKINAC ISLAND via Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs. Steamers leave Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a. m.
For folder or copy of "The Great Lake," giving full information, address S. S. BURKE, agent. Office and docks foot of Michigan-st., two blocks east of Rush-st. Telephone 572.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR,
Grand Rapids and Mackinac Island,
Chicago and West Michigan and D., L. and N. Rys.
All tourist points in Michigan.
Leave Chicago 9:30 a. m., arriving at Grand Rapids 5:20 p. m. Leave Chicago 11:30 p. m. Excursions every day, returning to the city early in the evening, on the elegant steamers City of Chicago and Puritan. Dock foot of Wabash-av.
J. H. GRAHAM, President.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.–DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited.	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis..........	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail..........	‡ 8:15 am	‡12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express......	‡ 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	‡ 8:50 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Riverview Ex., Kankakee.......	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass...	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger...	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express............	* 8:50 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line........	‡ 11:20 pm	‡ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x Cty Ex	‡ 11:25 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger..	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express....	* 8:45 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express....	....	* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.–PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express.......	* 8:15 am	† 1:10 pm
Peoria Express................	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express..	† 1:20 pm	† 3:05 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express.......	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule........	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Joliet Accommodation..........	* 5:20 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation...........	* 4:45 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express....	‡10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex....	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express..........	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.–TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points..............	*12:05 pm	* 2:15 pm
	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
	‡10:30 pm	‡ 2:00 pm
	‡10:40 am	‡ 6:20 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth..............	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 9:00 am
	‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:35 pm
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am	* 6:15 pm
	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine.........	X8:30 am	X10:30 pm
	‡ 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
	‡ 7:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:35 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison..................	* 7:00 am	X10:30 pm
	* 8:00 am	‡10:00 am
	*11:30 am	* 1:35 pm
	* 3:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee..	* 5:00 pm	* 6:35 pm
	*11:30 am	* 5:25 am
	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton...................	*11:30 am	* 1:35 pm
	* 3:00 pm	* 6:35 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton..	* 3:00 pm	* 6:35 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior....	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:35 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield.........	‡10:00 pm	‡11:20 am
	†10:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Lake Geneva and Williams' Bay	* 8:00 am	* 7:15 pm
	* 3:15 pm	* 9:50 am
Lake Geneva..................		‡9:55 pm
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin..	* 4:45 pm	*10:25 am
	*10:45 am	* 2:40 pm
	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
	*11:30 pm	*11:15 pm
Rockford and Elgin...........	* 7:15 am	* 5:00 pm
Rockford via Harvard.........	‡ 9:00 am	‡ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville.....	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.–TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom..	* 4:20 pm	*10:10 am
Worth Accommodation.........	† 6:30 am	† 8:32 am
Worth Accommodation.........	† 9:45 am	† 11:55 am
Worth Accommodation.........	† 2:45 pm	† 5:45 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim...	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE –Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express....	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.–Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator.........	† 8:30 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston.........	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points.	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver..	* 1:00 pm	* 3:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford..........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling..........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota...........	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch..	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas..	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis.......	* 6:05 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills...	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook..................	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy.............	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis.......	†10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.–Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express....	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex...	† 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express.......	† 1:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express.....	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Kansas City Limited............	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Denver Limited................	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp..	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Louis Red Express..........	* 7:50 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express........	* 7:50 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express...........	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON–GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express.......†	1:45 pm	1:20 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00 pm	8:15 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express.*	11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited......*	9:00 pm	7:50 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex...†	9:00 am	7:50 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex..*	11:30 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation*	5:00 pm	9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD –Evansville Route–Ticket office 24 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line............	* 8:45 a m	* 7:15 p m
Evansville Night Line..........	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited...	‡ 4:15 p m	‡ 9:55 a m
Chicago and Attica Line........	* 4:15 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND ERIE–LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.–Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:30 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus....	o 7:30 am	x 5:40 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim..	x 1:30 pm	x 5:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation...	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express.........	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE–LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway–Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

June 21, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet".............	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"...........	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville........	* 5:20 a m	* 5:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville........	* 8:05 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette Accommodation.......	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.–Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago–66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom......	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Boston and New York Special.....	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
New York Fast Ex..............	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited..............	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston..	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)....	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:30 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom........	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.–DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local..........................	† 6:20 a m	6:10 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited..............	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited......	* 2:35 p m	*11:25 a m
Pittsburg Limited..............	* 6:25 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express..................	*10:25 p m	* 8:25 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.–Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express........	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express................	* 3:00 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express....................	*10:40 a m	* 5:50 p m
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express..	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw..	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Funeral train..................	*11:00 m	* 3:35 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE–DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 236 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express..	9:15 a m	5:25 p m
Do Night Express...............	8:15 p m	7:30 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.–"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit ¶7:05 a. m., *9 a. m., ‡9:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, *4:20 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, *9 a. m., *4:05 p. m., ‡11:10 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, *3:10 p. m., *9:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *9:10 p. m., *9:30 p. m. Trains arrive ¶6:30, *7:05, *8:00, *11:15 a. m., *4:20, *7:25 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. CO. Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland, Ore., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., ‡10:45 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, ‡8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Neenah, ‡8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *3:25 p. m.; Sunday excursion to Waukesha, 9:30 a. m. Trains arrive *7:15 a. m., *7:45 a. m., *10:30 a. m., *1:30 p. m., ‡9:15 p. m., and ‡5:00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Mondays only.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.–MADISON AND CAnal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 248 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at P *7:15 a. m., F *3:25 p. m., P *10:45 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., P *5:00 p. m., F *8:30 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, F *8:25 a. m., P *8:20 p. m. Express trains arrive in Chicago, F *7:05 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:15 p. m., F *8:35 p. m., P *4:00 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.–Trains leave Grand Central station at 5:30 p. m. daily; 6:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:15 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

GREAT CAVE OF OREGON.

MORE ABOUT ITS WONDERS AS REVEALED BY THE TORCH.

Miles of Passages and Chambers Crowded with Fantastic and Familiar Shapes—A Giant Face in a Towering Dome—Lakes, Streams, and Cataracts Beneath a Star-lit Subterranean Sky—A Waterfall Done in Stone—Flash-Light Photography with an Accompaniment of Thunder.

San Francisco *Examiner:* Near the head of a long cañon in Southern Oregon is the great cave recently discovered. Two openings give access to it. These openings look like small fissures in a big limestone bluff. This limestone extends for miles. It looks as massive and solid outside as any mountain in the world, but it is honeycombed like a pile that has been exposed to the toredo for years. For miles and miles these cracks and crevasses extend, without any apparent order or system. Strike a block of ice with a mallet and the cracks which show inside the transparent block indicate the manner of the faults in the great limestone bluffs. Many of these passages are of surpassing beauty, semi-transparent stalactites, giant milk-white pillars, and pools and streams of the purest, clearest water in the world making the underground maze a perfect fairyland.

The cave is situated in Josephine County, Oregon, about twelve miles north of California, and about forty miles from the coast.

It took two full days for the *Examiner* expedition to reach the cave from Kerby, but that was mainly because the road was badly obstructed. Now, since the trees are cut through and the trail has been made around the bad places, it should be made in a day, or at most a day and a half.

Half a dozen torches—the regular hurrah-for-Cleveland-and-Harrison kind—were taken along to illuminate the cave. Five miles of twine sufficed to keep the way among the labyrinthian caverns. These, with a camera and enough flash powder to light up "Chaos and Old Night," constituted the outfit.

The main mouth of the cave is a big triangular gap in the face of an enormous limestone bluff. From there tumbles a mountain stream so bright and sparkling that it seems to be laughing with delight at having escaped from the gloomy darkness of that great cave. It was in this hole that a wounded black bear took refuge, and so revealed the cave to the hunter, Elijah Davidson.

Mr. Davidson lighted pine boughs and threw them down into the black hole, and by their light saw his quarry was dead. The next day he returned to explore his find. He left his horse at the foot of the mountain with a note pinned to the saddle telling where he had gone. At the mouth of the cave he left his coat with another note. Then, with a fat pine stick for a torch, he plunged in. He went on and on from one chamber to another for several hundred yards, but found no end. By this time he was chilled through, and he decided to postpone further exploration for a day or two. He crawled back in the direction he had come, but he could not find daylight again. For four hours he threaded the fantastic grottos where no man had trod before. He broke off stalactites and marked where he went so as not to tread the same path twice, and at last, when his last pine stick was burning his fingers, he saw a gleam of light and soon was in the open air again. But his coat was not there. He had come out at another opening a quarter of a mile from where he went in and up on top of the bluff.

Other people heard of the strange cave and went into it until they knew all about it. But every time a more than usually venturesome man got into the rocks he found another passage leading still further into the depths.

Located on a Mineral Claim.

The cave—or rather the country around it, for there are no statutes regarding the taking up of caves—is covered by a notice of location of a mineral claim. The locators are W. J. Henderson and F. M. Nickerson of Kerby and Capt. Smith of San Diego.

It was early in the morning of the 30th of June when the *Examiner* party entered the cave—a cool mountain morning, with a breeze that had still the chill of the snowy Siskiyous on it. It was a cool morning, and yet when the party reached the mouth of the cave the air outside was warm in comparison with the frigid current that came from the opening.

The main opening from which the creek flows was the first entered. For a dozen feet only could you stand upright. But, almost double, we pushed on up to our ankles in swiftly flowing water cold as ice. Thirty feet from the mouth the daylight was no longer visible, and there the cavern was larger again and the passage was divided. A great bowlder, caught midway between the walls, made an upper and a lower corridor. To the left a great hole gaped, and on the right the floor broke off abruptly in a grinning crack.

The left-hand passage was the only one that did not lead to a long series of rooms, and it was the largest opening of the four. Stopping under a great rock that jutted from the wall, the first of the party found himself in an octagonal chamber a dozen feet high and as much in diameter. It was a two-story room. Half way to the ceiling a comparatively thin sheet of rock made a ceiling for the lower room and a floor for the upper. There were bones in this room of deer and smaller animals, and there were other indications that it was or had been the den of some flesh-eating beast, probably a bear. There are bears in this section of the country, fine black fellows, shyer than a deer, but able to make things very interesting to the hunter that wounds one in the brush.

This double room was the only place in the cave where evidences of animal life were found. The clear, cold waters that ran noiselessly on the floors of some of the corridors or thundered down the walls of others were destitute of inhabitants, though outside, a short distance from where the creek boils from the mouth of the cave, there are trout in abundance.

Even the still, mysterious lake that was found miles away from the light seemed to hide nothing living. Not a bat or a mouse or a worm fluttered or crawled in the long, tortuous passage.

Of the other openings just inside this mouth of the cave the two that run ahead—one above and the other below—go on for many miles. The passage to the right—down the gash in the rock—was followed for half a mile. It is a succession of high, narrow rooms and small corridors. On the walls the stalactites and stalagmites have united and formed pillars, thus making the rooms still narrower. Probably these pillars, which from their size seem to be among the oldest in the cave, have covered up and hidden many openings. Indeed, some parts of the pillared wall gave back a hollow sound when struck.

The last man in the party had in his pocket a ball of twine. One end of the twine was fast to a rock at the mouth of the cave, and as they walked forward the line unwound.

As we clambered through the narrow passages, wonder-struck at their fantastic pendants and projections, that looked even more grotesque in the light of the flaming torches, we forgot that we were cold and wet and tired. Every step showed something stranger than had been passed. A lime-incrusted bowlder, covered with fret-work delicate as hoar frost, loomed up against the intense blackness beyond—an enormous bear's head; glistening icicles were the teeth, and the whole picture savage. Even while the eye took in the features they changed, and instead of a fierce white bear's head there was only an irregular bowlder again. In the distance, where the light barely reached, ugly black forms appeared. More than once the men suddenly halted when one of these black beasts moved, for in the weird, smoky light they seemed to move, though closer up they showed as simply openings into other branches of the crevasse.

The most intense silence prevailed in this passage. There was not a breath of air stirring there, while in the main corridor, which we had just left, the wind rushed through so fiercely that in the straighter passages the flames of the torches struggled and spluttered, but at last were conquered and blown out, leaving the explorers in darkness so complete that it made the eyes ache. Then there was nothing to do but crawl, each holding to the other until the cessation of the gale told them they were behind a rock or turn, where the torches could be relighted.

But this passage was absolutely still. Even the spluttering of the torches sounded loud, and the crunching of the frost-like coating beneath the feet seemed like profanation. Somehow nobody cared to talk much, and what was said was said in whispers.

Crawled Along a Passage.

Several very tempting openings were passed, but finally a particularly easy-looking door was reached, turning to the right. It was not easy long. The roof got closer to the floor, and the walls came nearer and nearer together. We stopped, then we got to our hands and knees, then down flat. So for half a dozen yards we had to wriggle and squirm along snake-wise, our clothes catching on the brittle spikes and the fretted floor tearing our knees. It was exhausting work for a while, but at last the passage grew wider and presently we were in a room where we could stand upright.

That was a wonderful place; along either wall ran a low, flat bench of rock. In this bench were several depressions as distinct and sharp as though cut with a chisel. These depressions were only an inch or so deep, were perfectly rectangular and perfectly level. They were filled to the brim with water, and the white rock glistened through it beautifully. All around it was dry; no water dripping from above, none welling up from below. These squares of water reflected like looking-glasses when the torches were held over them.

The "Mirror Room" this chamber was named, and there the first photograph was taken. The explosion of the flash powder made the air shake, while for an instant every point and corner of the room was plain.

We started to return after the photographer touched his pocket. The twine was gone; he only had 500 yards in his pocket, and so wonderful and interesting was the road that we never noticed when the last of it was gone. The end of that cord was somewhere a quarter of a mile back in the rock.

We found it, of course. If we had not this article would not have appeared, but it took nearly two hours' scrambling among holes and tunnels that we had not passed on the way in. It was a very uncomfortable two hours. There was no end of passage, it seemed, and they wound around and above and below one another in the most perplexing and bewildering fashion. We felt very serious and unpleasant before an unexpected slip down the side of a craggy chamber as big as a ballroom showed us the thin line of twine.

So we got out. We had spent nearly eight hours in the cave.

"What shall we call that branch of the cave?" mused the writer, notebook in hand.

"The Lost Cord," growled the photographer, who is a humorist when he is mad. So that is the name we gave it. The air outside was like a blast from an oven. There was a difference of fully 40° between the temperature in the cave and out of it. Our clothes were as white as if we had come out of a flour-bin, and we were wet to the skin from the drops that fell from the pointed stalactites.

It was evening before we were in trim to try the cave again. This time the hole on top of the bluff gave us an entrance. For a quarter of a mile there was some little trouble. Scrambling over the rocks and clambering up and down ladders that had been placed by the first to venture into the cave had to be done, but the work of the morning had taught us much about moving in caves, and the ground was rapidly gone over. After a quarter of a mile, however, the trouble began. A great chamber named the Dining Room, because of a bench of rock with a level top that occupied one side of the room and looked more like a table than anything else, was the last of the easy traveling. From there a chimney barely wide enough to squeeze through went up at an angle of sixty degrees. A hundred yards of hard work brought us to large rooms and broad passages again. Rod after rod of stately columns, as regular and clear as freshly sculptured marble pillars, divide the rooms and increase the mystery of the great maze, and overhead a thousand glistening drops of water, each the apex of a brilliant white spear-head, reflect the light of the glowing torches. Everywhere on the walls masses of shining lime, slowly deposited for ages, counterfeited the shapes of well-known things.

Turning an abrupt corner of a cavern so high that the torches did not light to the roof of the magnificent dome a great, gaunt face sends chills down your back. You know, of course, that the malevolent eye is only a shadow, the mouth a fault in the gigantic stalactite, and the hoary beard simply another stalactite stained by a drop of iron that somehow had been weighed down into the limestone cracks. But the face—the beard alone as long as a man—is uncanny, and as long as you can see the visage you have an uncomfortable feeling that the old man, who has been there as long as water and rocks have been, is watching you with no approving glance.

Great Place for Echoes.

But the photographer planted his camera right beside him, and the flash of the powder told that his face had been taken. The dull report comes back many times, for these caves and caverns are great places for echoes. The Guardian of the Cave was of course the name of the great visage in the pillar.

As nearly as could be estimated from the amount of line paid out this curious feature is two and a half miles from the entrance to the cave. At a rough guess it is 1,500 feet below the roots of the great fir trees that crown the mountain.

The caverns are larger after the Guardian is behind, but the road is rougher. A short distance beyond the gigantic face we crossed a long, low room, with the floor of broken boulders. Full in the wall, at the height of a man's shoulder above the floor, was a hole. A torch thrust through showed only blackness beyond. A rock thrown through it did not strike bottom for three seconds.

After a consultation a rope was made fast to pillar. The other end was put about the waist of an *Examiner* man, while the photographer let out the rope until the suspended one found a toothold. Another passage was found until the photographer managed to reach a ledge in the side of the enormous wall, where he took a picture. His companion was hanging to a tongue of rock. The main floor of the chamber was a hundred feet below.

The place was christened the Giant's Tongue. This formation is quite common throughout the cave. Only a hundred feet inside the entrance is another Giant's Tongue, but that is only a miniature one about four feet long.

Some climbing brought us to the floor. We counted sixteen archways that led from it, and chose one in which there hung a perfect stocking over twenty feet long. The corridors were beautiful, but we had seen so much that we hardly noticed them.

So on we went for another quarter of a mile. There the string gave out, but still we went on, trusting to a compass and charcoal marking on the wall to find our way back. During the last few hundred yards we had heard the murmur of water that grew louder as we came on. We followed the noise and at last found its source—a splendid waterfall. It was not a big stream, but it leaped thirty feet. It hardly gathered after the fall, when it gurgled away into a hole and disappeared again.

Passing by the waterfall a veritable grove of high pillars confronted us. Through these bars, as through a prison, we could barely make out the gleam of water. It took some time to get past these pillars, but when we did we found ourselves in fairyland.

Before us was a beautiful little lake, with a surface as clear as that of a mirror, reflecting the tessellated roof distorted by the glare of our torches. On every hand glistened the curious forms that the lime-charged water makes. Behind the pillars the waterfall roared. On the other side of the chamber a still larger cataract reached from floor to dome. But this one was still. It was a cataract in stone, perfect in every detail. The water trickling over the rocks during all the years had built it up to what we saw—a waterfall frozen in the midst of its rushing. Above us were a myriad of bayonet points, each tipped with a star, for the drops of water caught the light of our torches and showed us a firmament as glorious as that which shone on the pines half a mile above our heads.

We hated to leave, but our light began to burn low, and we hurried back to where we left the extra torches. Day was breaking when we reached the mouth of the cave, and, wet and hungry as we were, we tumbled into our blankets and slept through the day.

Every day for a week we went as far as we could into the mountain, and yet at the end of that time there seemed almost as much yet unexplored as we had gone over.

The two vertical divisions of the main cave were found exceedingly interesting, though hardly as picturesque as the upper cave already described.

The 4th of July was the last day spent in the cave. On that day the branches of the upper main cavern were taken in succession. Traveling was exceedingly difficult. There seemed to be more water here than anywhere else in the cavern, and the passages were smaller and rougher than in any other part.

General Telegraphic Markets.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Wheat opened ⅛c lower, advanced ⅜c, dropped off, recovered, and closed ⅛c below last night for all futures, and ⅛c above for cash No. 1 hard, others unchanged. Closing prices were: Cash No. 1 hard, 95½c; No. 1 Northern, 94c; No. 2 Northern, 90c; August No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 2 Northern, 89c; September No. 1 hard, 88⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 86⅛c; December No. 1 Northern, 86⅛c. Cars on track, 28. Receipts, 2,962 bu. Shipments, 67,072 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Corn, active and firm. No. 2, 58¼c; No. 3, 58⅛c; No. 4, 57⅛c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white, 28⅜@29c; No. 3 white, 27½@28½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.11; spirits, $1.19.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,500 bu; corn, 19,200 bu; oats, 46,000 bu; rye, 2,750 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,500 bu; corn, 17,600 bu; oats, 67,000 bu; rye, 550 bu.

Toledo, O., Aug. 6.—WHEAT—Active; cash, 90⅛c; August and September, 90⅛c; December, 93c. Corn steady; cash, 64c. Oats steady; cash, 30c.

CLOVER SEED—Firm; cash, $4.25; October, $4.35 bid.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, dull, $1.03⅞; No. 1 Northern, $1.01⅞; No. 2 red, 98c. Corn—No. 2, 61c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 470,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 437,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 6.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33c.

Notice of Sale of County Funding Bonds.

WHEREAS, By virtue of and pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Washington entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the organized counties of the State of Washington to contract indebtedness and to issue bonds for funding the same, and declaring an emergency," approved on the 21st day of March, 1890, and the order of the Board of County Commissioners of Spokane County, Washington, duly made and entered authorizing said county to fund the indebtedness thereof and to borrow the sum of two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars, and to issue its negotiable bonds therefor, said bonds to be two hundred in number and of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear date the date of issue, to be payable in twenty years after their date, the county reserving the right to pay the same or any part thereof after ten years from date of issue. Said bonds to bear interest at six per cent per annum, the interest to be paid annually in the City of New York, in the State of New York, and,

WHEREAS, The said Board of County Commissioners as authorized by law by an order made and entered on the 11th day of July, 1891, authorized and ordered the issuance of said bonds and the sale thereof, notice is hereby given that bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners, at their office in the City of Spokane, State of Washington, for the purchase of said bonds, up to two o'clock p. m. of the 24th day of August, 1891, at which time all bids will be considered. A certified check in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars must accompany each bid to guarantee the faithful performance of the terms of such bid.

The legality of bonds issued under the county funding act of the State of Washington has been passed upon by the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of Murray vs. Fay, 26 Pacific Rep. 533, and by competent attorneys, and such funding bonds declared legal. Therefore, no conditional bid or bids made subject to legality of bonds will be entertained.

The assessed valuation of all property in the county as shown by the tax roll for the year 1890 is $22,692,866.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

For information concerning said bonds address the undersigned.

Dated at Spokane, Wash., July 14, 1891.

JOHN MAYER,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.
J. J. L. PEEL,
County Auditor and Clerk of Board.

TO RENT.

The Largest 3 and 4 Story Stone Front Block in Chicago Owned by One Owner.

Comprising 22 store-rooms, each 24 feet wide, 42 six-room flats and 3 22-room hotels, with all modern improvements; 12 of the store-rooms and 18 of the flats and the hotel portion are still for rent and will be ready for occupancy and completed about Sept. 15. They are east front on State-st., between 47th and 48th-sts. This is one of the best business locations on State-st., south of Van Buren-st. I will rent cheap to good parties. The location is a good one for a Druggist, Millinery, Bakery, Confectionery, Grocery, Furniture, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats and Caps, Stationery, Crockery, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, and first-class Restaurant. Go and see it before renting elsewhere, I shall have no saloons in this block.

APPLY TO THE OWNER,

JACOB WEIL, - 166 Dearborn-st.

BREESE & CUMMINGS

(Successors to Watriss, Breese & Cummings),

Bankers and Brokers,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Loans. Money to loan on improved Chicago Real Estate at lowest rates. Money advanced to build.

Removed to 95 Washington-st VAN VLISSINGEN

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Property at Low Rates of Interest.

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums to suit at lowest current rates on Real Estate Security.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

600 feet on W. 14th-st., near Wood-st. Direct switch connections with 10 railroads, including the Belt Road. Exceptional fine location for manufacturing concern.

SNOW & DICKINSON
Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

NO ASPHALT PAVING FOR US.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of property-owners on Wabash-av., between 39th and 55th-sts. will be held at Skeel's Hall on State near 51st-st. on Saturday evening, Aug. 8, at 8 p. m. sharp, to take action in contesting the paving of Wabash-av. with asphalt paving, which is to come before Cook County Court on Aug. 10, 1891. A full attendance is requested.

J. FARRAR, Pres.
J. W. CLARK, Sec.

KENDALL & CO., BROKERS,

88 Washington-st., Room 3.

Grain, Provisions, and Stocks in lots from $20 up.

JOHN S. LOWE, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Chicago Real Estate in large sums at lowest current rates. J. D. HARVEY & CO., 1st Nat'l Bank Building.

IMPROVED FEES.

Several pieces down-town business property paying good rentals. J. D. HARVEY & CO., First Nat'l Bank Building.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 5.	July 29.
New York	$ 90,433,995	$ 88,280,243
Boston	17,609,286	12,583,878
Chicago	14,518,725	12,556,505
Philadelphia	8,673,902	....
St. Louis	3,846,574	3,050,783
Baltimore	2,754,827	1,983,025
New Orleans	1,005,681	1,034,935

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c discount; Boston, 20@25c discount; St. Louis, 50@75c discount.

The money market continues steady on a firm 6 per cent basis, with a moderate demand for loans. The outward movement of money has not yet assumed any considerable proportions, but is expected to some time this month. Local bankers claim that the greater part of the $70,000,000 gold exported came from the West, and they are counting on an early return movement of gold from abroad and a correspondingly large movement of currency from New York. Time money is generally held very firm, and some banks are not disposed to make any time loans at all. It was reported, however, that one large loan for a year was made yesterday at 6 per cent. The speculative demand for money is very light, and the commercial demand only moderate.

Sterling exchange was weak yesterday. Demand bills dropped to 485½, at which price they were freely offered. A few sales were even reported at 485¼. This is getting pretty near the gold import point, and the increasing number of bills make it practically certain that the flow of gold this way will set in within thirty days. It is figured that 483¾ for demand exchange will bring gold to this country unless rates for money abroad are advanced. Three-months' bills in London are now quoted at 1½ to 1¾, and the gold reserves of all the English and Continental bankers are much larger than they were at this time last year. It is calculated that the entire $70,000,000 gold might be returned to this country and the European banks would still have more gold in their vaults than they had at the corresponding date last year. Following are the latest quotations for sterling exchange:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	484	486
Actual	483¾	485½
Documentary	482¾	484½

Chicago operators are beginning to take some interest in the New York stock market. The present hot wave in the corn belt has developed a good many converts to the bull side of the market. Burlington, for instance, always a favorite in the West when Granger stocks are rising, has lately been bought quite freely by Chicago operators on the prospect of a good corn crop. The price of the stock has responded quickly, advancing within a few days from 79 to 84. The local sentiment is generally bullish on the entire Granger list.

The local stock market was dull, but prices were fairly well sustained. About the only feature was a sharp rise in Calumet Dock to 64½, due, it was claimed, to an effort on the part of certain shorts to cover. Following is a list of sales:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

25 Street's S. C. Line 29 | 10 W. Chi. S. R. R. Co.121¼
125 W. Chi. S. R. R. Co.121¼ | 2 Chi. C. Ry. Co. 310
25 do. b3 ....121¼

BONDS.

$2,000 W. C. S. R. Co., 1st m. 5s .... 99 | $8,000 C.G.L. & C. Co. 5s.81

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 W. Chi. S. R. R. Co.121¼ | 10 N. Chi. S. R. R. Co.163
50 Cal. & C. C. & D. Co. 64½ | 50 do. b 60 ....163¾

The bullion in the Bank of England increased last week £65,000. Its proportion of reserve to liability is now 43.69, against 43.47 last week.

It is reported that the West Chicago Street railway company is trying to secure consent of property-owners to the cabling of Fulton street.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 8,625,000 francs gold, and a decrease of 2,300,000 francs silver.

A Boston dispatch says a block of 5,000 Illinois Steel stock changed hands recently at 60.

New York Exchange opened at 70c discount, and closed at 60c discount.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—The doubt about Union Pacific was too great during the day to allow of much of an upward movement, even if there had been no other weak stocks. A few stocks did exhibit a desire to rise, but most of them fell away when it was discovered how heavy the leaders were. Jersey Central, Burlington, Sugar, and Reading were the strong stocks. Chicago Gas and Union Pacific, with Missouri Pacific, carried the rest of the list down fractionally. The market was pretty well muddled by the bear tactics employed the last few days. There was an uncertainty during the first hour, resulting in an irregular list. Union Pacific was the weakest stock and disturbed most of the other stocks. The repetition of the statement that the company was having a deal of trouble with its immense floating debt, and its inability to float its bonds, was the cause of it. It dropped from 38¾ to 36⅜ and had little support.

Burlington has shown surprising strength in the face of the weak market, but its prospects from the big corn crop are improving every day. There was less excitement in Chicago Gas. The bears were either satisfied with their work yesterday, or else disappointed at their inability to dislodge long stock, and have hauled off to prepare some fresh plan to obtain their end.

The same irregularity that marked the beginning of the day continued up to 1 o'clock. Chicago Gas had another streak of weakness, dropping to 44⅛, a loss of 1⅛ for the day. Missouri Pacific lost its early gain of ⅜@⅝ besides, while Union Pacific remained unable to retrieve its loss of 1⅛. Sugar began to show renewed signs of strength, securing 1⅛ over last night's close.

Money on call easy, ranging from 1½ to 2 per cent; last loan 2, close offered at 2.

Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½; sterling exchange quiet and weak at 483¾ for sixty-day bills and 485½ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 191,011 shares, including: Atchison, 8,720; Chicago Gas, 5,588; Louisville and Nashville, 4,900; Missouri Pacific, 3,506; Northern Pacific preferred, 7,420; St. Paul, 33,200; Union Pacific, 60,611.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Aug. 6	Closing—Aug. 5
Atchison	8,970	32⅝	31⅛	32¼	32⅛
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,000	20⅛	19¾	20¼	......
Atlantic & Pac.	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	......
Amn. Sugar	8,190	77⅞	74⅝	77⅛	74⅞
Do pfd	520	86	86	86	86
B. R. & P.	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅛
C., B. & Q.	19,622	84	82½	83⅞	83
Ches. & Ohio	150	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
Do 1st pfd	100	44	44	44	42⅞
Colo. Coal	850	31⅛	30	31¾	30
C. C. C. & St. L.	770	59⅛	59	59	59⅛
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	222	92½	92⅛	92½	92⅛
Chicago Gas	5,588	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	45⅜
D. L. & W.	2,175	132⅞	131⅞	132¾	132
Dist. & C. F. Co.	706	45⅞	45½	45½	45⅜
Edison	100	100	100	100	......
Erie	110	18	18	18	18
Eastern Illinois	100	63	63	63	63⅞
Do pfd	200	92¾	92	92¾	......
East. Tenn. 1st pfd	100	45	45	45	......
Do 2d pfd	100	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	......
Gt. Northern pfd	500	88⅞	88⅛	88⅞	......
Hocking Valley	210	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	23
Jersey Cent.	980	110	109½	110	108¾
Lake Shore	765	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞	108⅜
Louis. & Nash	4,900	69	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
L. E. & W.	200	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	......
Lead Trust	1,093	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛
Laclede Gas	315	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Mo. Pac.	3,500	65	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
Manitoba	100	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	104⅞
Mobile & Ohio	100	38	38	38	38
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	9	9	9	......
Northwestern	350	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
New England	3,155	34½	34	34½	34⅛
Nor. Pac.	1,430	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Do pfd	7,420	60⅞	59⅞	60⅞	60⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	105	46½	46⅛	46½	......
N. Y. Cent.	30	100	100	100	99
North Amn. Co.	435	13	12⅛	13	12⅛
Nat'l Cordage	2,600	90½	88¼	90½	89¼
Do pfd	1,050	100¼	99⅞	100¼	......
Ogn. S. Line	200	20	19⅛	19⅞	20
Ogn. Improve't	100	23	23	23	......
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	66	66	66	......
Pac. Mail	110	33	33	33	33
Reading	900	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26¼
Rich. Term.	2,355	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
Do pfd	741	59	58	59	61½
Rock Island	8,670	71⅜	69¾	71⅛	71⅛
R., W. & O.	25	104	104	104	......
St. Paul	33,400	62⅜	61½	62⅝	62¾
Silver Bullion	124,000	100⅜	99¾	100⅛	100⅛
So. Pacific	400	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31½
Texas Pac.	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
T., A., A. & N. M.	50	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞
Union Pac.	61,100	37½	35¾	37⅜	38
U. P. & D. G.	35	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
W. & L. E.	400	30	29⅞	29⅞	30
Do pfd	108	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
Wabash	120	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
Do pfd	390	22⅛	22	22⅛	22⅛
Western Union	730	79	78⅞	79	79

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams ....147 | Fargo 138
American ....116 | United States 57

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg ....117 | U. S. 4½s reg 100¾
do 4s coup ....117 | do 4½s coup 100¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 Ala Cl B ....105⅞ | 5000 M P 1st cn. 106½@107
1000 A C O 8s ....92 | 8000 M&O gm 63
2000 A&S con 6s ....120½ | 5000 M&O new 112½
113000 Atch 4s ....77½@78⅛ | 5000 ML&T 6s 108½
14000 Atch inc ....48⅝@48⅝ | 25000 NYC deb 4s 98½
1000 B&OSW 1st pf ....97 | 3000 NYC reg d 5s 105½
2000 Bklyn El 1st ....111½ | 7000 NYC&SL 4s 91½
2000 CNJ gm 5s ....108⅞ | 1000 NW sf db 5s 106½
3000 CNJ g m 5s rg ....108⅞ | 5000 NW s f 5s rg. 103@103⅛
5000 C&O con 5s ....99 | 3000 N P 1st cp 115
2000 CB&Q 5s sf ....101⅞ | 10000 NP 3d cp 107½
2000 C&O 6s 1911 ....112 | 4000 NP con 5s 77½
1000 C&O-RAD 2d cn ....66⅛ | 3000 O&M cn sf 108⅞
2000 CB&Q 7s ....118⅛ | 7000 Or Imp con 5s 62
2000 C&NP 1st ....76½ | 1000 OSL 6s 99
7000 CRI&P 5s cp. 96⅛@96⅜ | 10000 OSL&U cn ....68@68½
1000 CRI&P 6s cp ....119 | 3000 PDE 1st-ED 102½
1000 ColC&I 6s ....100½ | 10000 P&W 1st ....77@78½
3000 D&RG 4s ....78⅛@78⅜ | 2000 P&R gm 4s 75½
1000 Erie con g 7s ....135 | 6000 R&D 5s 80
1000 IC&W 1st ....100 | 18000 R&WPcl tr 5s. 57⅞@58⅛
2000 FtW&D 1st ....97½@98 | 2000 RioGW 1st 74
12000 H&TC 1st 5s ....101 | 6000 SL-SW 2d inc 75
5000 L S 1st cp ....117⅛ | 3000 StP&SC 1st 120⅞@121
1000 LIsl 1st ....114½ | 1000 SLS&E 1st 95
2000 Met E 1st ....113 | 11000 T P 1st 5s 84
7000 MLS&W x5 ....97½@97⅞ | 20000 TP 2d inc ....28@28⅛
1000 M&N 1st 1910-ML ....109⅛@110 | 1000 TC&R 6s-BD 1st 88
8000 M&SP 1st-SMD ....112⅞ | 10000 VaMid g m ....84@85
2000 MSP 7s gd ....119 | 22000 Wab 1st ....99½@99⅞
6000 MK&T 1st ....75⅛@75½ | 5000 W S gtd 4s 100⅛
6000 MK&T 2d ....36½ | 11000 WS gt 4s rg 100

2 TO 3 P. M.

2000 A C Oil 8s ....91 | 1000 MK&T 2d 36½
25000 Atch 4s ....77⅛@77½ | 7000 NY&P-Cl 6s 91⅞
60000 Atch inc ....48⅞@48⅞ | 1000 NP con 5s 77⅛
5000 Cen O reog 1st ....102 | 10000 OSL&U cn 66
1000 C&NP 1st ....77⅞ | 5000 P&R 3d pfd 26⅛
2000 CRI&P 5s cp ....97 | 1000 P&R g m 4s 75½
5000 CRI&P 6s rg ....118 | 20000 R&WP c t 5s 58
8000 CHV&T 5s ....79⅞@80⅛ | 1000 StLA&TH 2d pfd 102⅞
10000 GH&SA-WD 1st ....93⅞ | 10000 SL-SW 2d in ....25@25⅛
3000 I&GN 1st ....111 | 4000 SP Cal 1st cn 5s 100
4000 LS 1st cp ....117 | 1000 TSL&KC 1st 80
6000 M&N 1st 1913 cn ....109 | 2000 Un El 1st 107⅞
5000 M&SP 1st H&D ....117⅛ | 11000 Wab 1st ....99⅞@99½
1000 M&SP 7s g ....119 | 6000 WS gd 4s 100⅛
1000 MK&T 1st ....75⅛ | 10 Adams Ex 147

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,500	32	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛
American Sugar	3,370	74½	77⅞	74⅞	77⅞
Do pfd	330	86½	87⅞	86½	87⅞
Bell Telephone	224	178½	178½	175	175
C., B. & Q.	2,700	82⅞	84	82⅛	83⅞
Mexican Central	150	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Oregon Short Line	50	20	20	20	20
Thomson-Houston	20	39	39	38⅛	38⅛
Do—Ser D	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Union Pacific	3,100	37⅛	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

10000 Bost Gas 2d 69

Money at the clearing-house is 7 per cent. Call loans are 7 per cent and time paper is 6@7 per cent.

Union Pacific was the football of the stock market here today. The bears succeeded in driving the quotations down until the common stock reached 36, the lowest price since 1884, when it sold for 28. A reaction followed, however, and it closed at 37⅛.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—The market closed steady but dull. Pennsylvania, 49⅛@50; Reading, 13⅛@13 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 47⅛@47⅛; Reading general 4s, 75⅛@75⅞; do 1st pfd, 49@50; do 2d pfd, 33⅞@34⅛; do 3d pfd, 26@26⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 6—4 p. m.—Closing: Consols, 95 15-16 for money, and 96 for the account; United States 4s, 119⅞; do 4½s, 103½; New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio firsts, 30; Canadian Pacific, 82⅞; Erie seconds, 99⅞; Illinois Central, 97; Mexican ordinary, 35; St. Paul common, 64⅞; Pennsylvania, 51⅞; Reading, 13⅞. Bar silver, 45⅝d per ounce. Money, ⅜@½ per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £65,000 during last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 43.47 per cent, is now 43.69 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £20,000.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 27½c for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 8,625,000 francs gold and a decrease of 2,300,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 60c; Belcher, 30c; Best and Belcher, $3.80; Bodie Consolidated, 80c; Chollar, $2.70; Consolidated California and Virginia, $6.75; Crown Point, $1.30; Eureka Consolidated, $3.10; Gould and Curry, $1.75; Hale and Norcross, $2.10; Mexican, $2.70; Mount Diablo, $2.65; Navajo, 20c; Ophir, $3.85; Potosi, $6.25; Savage, $2.00; Sierra Nevada, $3.35; Union Consolidated, $2.90; Utah, 85c; Yellow Jacket, $1.85; Commonwealth, 35c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 60c; North Belle Isle, 45c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Mining quotations: American Flag, $1.55; Aspen, $2.50; Deadwood T., $1.20; Eureka Consolidated, $3.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.00; Homestake, $11.00; Horn Silver, $3.20; Iron Silver, $1.00; Mexican, $2.25; Occidental, $1.10; Savage, $1.80; Sierra Nevada, $3.00; Standard, $1.05; Union Consolidated, $2.70; Yellow Jacket, $1.40.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—Mining stocks, closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $1.83½; Atlantic, $12.77½; Boston and Montana, $41.37½; Calumet and Hecla, $245.00; Catalpa, $23.00; Franklin, $14.50; Huron, 90c; Kearsarge, $10.50; Osceola, $34.50; Quincy, $98.00; Santa Fe Copper, 15c; Tamarack, $153.00; Centennial Mining, $13.50; Butte and B. Copper, $14.00.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading markets were less active yesterday and fluctuations were confined within narrow limits. The tendency of prices was downward, however, the greater part of the news being bearish, though there was considerable consolation for the bulls in the strength in cash property and the large movement from the seaboard. The weather in the West was generally favorable and the higher temperature is just what has been needed by corn. The feeling after the close was easy. Puts on December wheat sold at 88⅞c and calls at 90c early. Later puts were 88¾c and calls 89⅞c. Puts on September corn sold at 54⅞c and calls at 56½c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 330 cars; corn, 380 cars; oats, 250 cars; and 15,000 hogs.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* estimates that the Northwest this year will have a crop of 130,000,000 bu, against about 79,000,000 bu last year.

Prime denies that he made an estimate of a wheat crop of 700,000,000 bu, and says that he furnished no such figures to any one.

Dalrymple, the great Minnesota farmer, says that he expects to put 150 machines at work within a week and the indications are that he will harvest about 500,000 bu.

The packing in the West last week was 130,000 hogs, a decrease as compared with the same week a year ago of 215,000 hogs. The decrease since the beginning of the season is 1,625,000 hogs.

The receipts of new flaxseed to date are small, coming chiefly from Missouri. The quality is excellent, and operators report a continued encouraging outlook for a splendid crop in the Northwest.

Bigelow reported a sale of cash wheat at 2⅛c over August. The cash market was very strong in spite of the decline in the speculative market. While the futures were lower, cash closed higher than the previous day. New York was also strong in the cash market.

The reported export of 4,000 bu oats at New York was decided to be for coastwise trade. The movement to ocean vessels has been next to nothing for many months past, but some of the local dealers express the belief that prices are now nearly on an export basis.

Advices from Indiana points are to the effect that the farmers there are holding their wheat, but their action is not attributed to the influence of the Alliance. The country millers are paying 80c per bu for all the new wheat they can get hold of, and the movement will be restricted until their wants are satisfied.

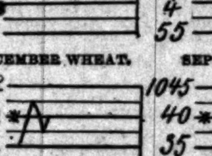
The Cincinnati *Price-Current* says of the crop situation: "The position of the corn crop has moderately improved. Favorable weather in the near future can assure satisfactory results if the crop is not overtaken by frost before maturity. The wheat crop is estimated at 400,000,000 bu winter and 185,000,000 bu spring; total, 585,000,000 bu. The exportable surplus will be over 200,000,000 bu."

There were conflicting statements from New York about the ocean freight situation. Freeman wired that there was nothing in the export business and that there was plenty of room offering, with no engagements. White's correspondent wired that there were engagements of considerable room, especially for September loading, while Kennett-Hopkins' private wire was to the effect that there was an excellent inquiry for room which was firmly held.

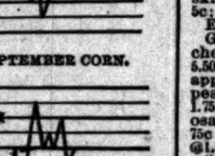
A number of barley dealers, comparing notes, united in saying that of all the samples of new barley shown to date from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa those from the last-named State averaged the best, although choice lots were received from the others. The acreage in Iowa is large and the new crop will begin to move with more freedom in about ten days. A sample on the market was held at 65c, said to be about No. 3 grade.

A press message was exhibited on the floor yesterday stating that the situation in Russia was much improved. It is now estimated that the rye deficiency will be 35 per cent of the average, and wheat 25 per cent of an average crop. The Indian situation is also much improved according to some of the English advices. There have been liberal rains in the threatened districts and the chances are now that the famine will be averted. Hamburg and Frankfort-on-Main cabled that while the crops on the continent were damaged beyond hope their immediate wants were well supplied, and while they looked for higher prices eventually they thought there would be no immediate improvement.

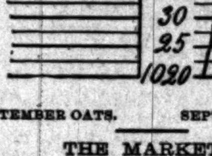
The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of December wheat and September corn, oats, and pork Aug. 6. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



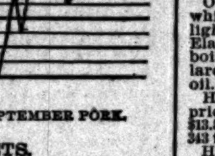
DECEMBER WHEAT.



SEPTEMBER CORN.



SEPTEMBER OATS.



SEPTEMBER PORK.

THE MARKETS.

The bears were a little bit afraid yesterday, and the bulls had no courage. There was considerable bear news, in fact most of the information that was received was of that character, but at the same time there was so much significance in the figures showing the shipments from eleven principal points to have been greater than the receipts, and the cash demand was so excellent, that the raiders were retrained and some of the leading bears, notably Ream and Partridge, covered. There was nothing in the foreign advices to sustain prices. The public cable was easy and lower, and the private continental cables indicated that the demand had been satisfied for the present and that until supplies had been considerably reduced there would be no advance in prices. So much as was received relating to Russia inclined to be bearish, pointing as it did to an improvement in the situation. All domestic crop advices were of the most encouraging character, and the *Price Current's* review was distinctly bearish in tone. The bulge of the morning was on buying by George Smith and the large clearances from the seaboard, and the weakness was on the liberal selling by New York late in the session. Milmine-Bodman, Logan, Baxter, and White led the selling of the session, while Ream, Pardridge, Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, Smith, and the professional shorts were buyers. The Northwest was supposed to be selling. The receipts at principal points were large, 1,343,000 bu, but the shipments were larger, 1,656,000 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were equal to 1,012,000 bu wheat, and the export business reported yesterday was 71 loads, the greater part of which was for deferred shipment. The local out-inspection was 150,000 bu, and the charters yesterday were for 70,000 bu. The cash market was active and quite strong at the decline. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 88@89⅛c for No. 2 red, 86@87⅛c for No. 3 red, 81@84c for No. 4 red, 88c for 2 hard, 86c for No. 3 hard, and 85⅛c for No. 2 white. Free on board lots of No. 2 white winter sold at 86⅛@87c and No. 3 spring at 84@87c. Total cash sales about 405 cars and 210,000 bu.

The weakness in provisions was responsible for some of the depression in corn. The market was comparatively narrow, with an unusually light trade. The receivers say that their advices indicate that the receipts during the month are apt to run light. The local receipts yesterday were about as estimated. Cables were easy at a decline of ⅛d. Outside markets generally were easy, with only a moderate demand. Country advices from Southern points show that corn in roasting ears is making its appearance in some of the markets. The fine weather, which is warm and pleasant in the corn belt, also had much to do with keeping buyers off the market. The receipts at principal points aggregated 418,000 bu and the shipments were 350,000 bu. The exports from the Atlantic ports were 20,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 203,000 bu, and there were charters for 153,000 bu yesterday. The cash market was moderately active, shippers being the best buyers. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 58¾@59c for No. 2, 61@61⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 59⅛@60c for No. 2 white, 58½@58⅛c for No. 3, and 60½@61c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board lots sold at 57⅛@59c for No. 4 mixed, 59⅛c for No. 3 mixed, and 61c for No. 2 white.

Oats were dull and nearly stationary, tending to easiness. The receipts were moderately liberal, and the opinion was held that they will increase in the near future. The weather was fine and this helped the depression. There was no pressure to sell, however, and no change of consequence occurred. September selling at 27⅛@27⅛c and closing ⅛c lower at 27⅛c. This month was slow at 27⅛@27⅛c, resting at 27⅛c bid. May sold sparingly at 30⅞@31c. The cash demand was fair and prices practically unchanged, with No. 2 regular at 27⅛@27⅛c. Free on board sales were at 27@30⅛c for No. 3 mixed, 29@33c for do white, and 31@34⅛c for No. 2 white.

Rye was decidedly weak early in the day, with sales at a fractional decline. But subsequently the demand improved and the market more than recovered, closing ⅛@⅛c higher. The receipts were fairly liberal, nearly all grading new No. 2. Sales in store and to go there were at 73@74⅛c, with reported transactions as high as 74⅛c, closing at 74c, or ⅛c net improvement. September opened weak at 72⅛c, declined to 72c, advanced to and closed at 73c, with a sale of October finally recorded at 72c. Barley remained inactive, with a few samples shown to arrive, but no business of consequence. Poor to good was quotable at 45@60c and September nominally 68@69c.

The trading in provisions yesterday was chiefly in the way of profit-taking by the raiders of the previous day. The buying started when the market opened at 15@20c under the close of the previous day and continued until the price reached the latest figures of Wednesday. Hogs were in quite liberal supply at the yards, and ruled 5@15c lower according to quality. There was no strength in any of the outside markets and cables were easy. A fact that steadied prices somewhat was the reduction in the packing figures of the week in the West. 215,000 under the same week of 1890. Shipments of product were quite liberal. Helmholz was a liberal buyer of pork, supposed to be for Ream, while Beazley was a buyer of ribs for Cudhay. The packers as a rule are bearish on the situation and were the sellers of the morning. Cash pork was quoted at $9.00@9.12½ for old and $10.12½@10.25 for regular. September lard opened at $6.45, sold at $6.42½@6.47½, and closed at $6.45, cash being $6.40@6.42½. September ribs opened at $6.60, sold at $6.55@6.62½, and closed at $6.60, cash being $6.55@6.62½, according to weight. Cash sales included 50,000 lbs green hams at 9⅛c, 200 tcs sweet pickled hams, new, av. 16 lbs, at 10c, and 725,000 lbs short ribs, partly at $6.55@6.60.

Flour shows little change, the only business being in the way of small lots on local account. Shippers and exporters are doing nothing.

Millstuffs were unchanged, with the offerings rather light. Bran sold at $11.00@11.15, middlings at $16.50, and wheat screenings at $16.00.

Flaxseed was dull and firm. Next to nothing was offered on the cash market, with only nine cars inspected in and 4,295 bu shipped. Bids on No. 1 cash were advanced 1c, to $1.01, with sellers usually absent, and for a small quantity of desirable oil seed as high as $1.03 was paid. September was steady at $1.01, with more doing, and December sold sparingly at $1.04, or 1c above a previous bid. Timothy seed suffered a relapse from the apparent convalescence of the previous day, and there was little of encouragement for the friends of a stronger market. A small quantity of September sold 1c lower, at $1.25, and more was offered at that, with the general tone one of weakness. Cash seed was lifeless at $1.00@1.20.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
August	$ 87⅛	$ 86⅞@	87¼	$ 87⅛
September	87⅞	86⅞@	87⅞	86⅞
December	89⅞	89⅛@	89⅞	89⅛
CORN.				
August	$ 58	$ 57 @	57⅞	$ 57⅞
September	56½	55⅛@	56	55⅞
Year	46⅞	45⅛@	45⅞	45⅞
OATS.				
August	$ 27½	$ 27⅛@	27½	$ 27⅞
September	27⅞	27⅛@	27⅞	27½
May	31	30⅞@	31	31
MESS PORK.				
September	$10.40	$10.20	@10.42½	$10.35
October	10.50	10.35	@10.55	10.47½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	$ 6.47½	$ 6.42½@	6.47½	$ 6.45
October	6.60	6.52½@	6.57½	6.55
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	$ 6.57½	$ 6.55 @	6.62½	$ 6.60
October	6.70	6.67½@	6.77½	6.72½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 95½	$	$ 1.02⅞
No. 2 corn	49½	50⅛	53⅞
No. 2 oats	38⅞	38⅞	41⅞
Mess pork	11.50	11.00	....
Lard	6.27½	6.45	....
Short ribs	5.42½	5.52½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Tuesday by carloads:

	Cont'act grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	178	152	25	355
Spring wheat	....	5	2	7
Corn	229	109	27	365
Oats	144	58	3	205
Rye	74	10	1	85
Barley	....	....	3	3
Total	625	334	61	1,020

Inspected out: 150,636 bu wheat, 203,936 bu corn, 146,409 bu oats, and 42,093 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 380 cars wheat, 330 cars corn, 280 cars oats, and 15,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	15,052	13,250	10,921	21,734
Wheat, bu	271,799	57,749	197,846	59,977
Corn, bu	295,915	280,582	281,042	439,119
Oats, bu	232,821	169,312	147,005	214,757
Rye, bu	54,002	8,739	83,494	5,604
Barley, bu	2,625	7,405	....	1,000
Timothy seed, lbs	20,000	....	1,600	....
Clover seed, lbs	....	21,450	1,800	1,611
Other seeds, lbs	10,000	....	88,528	....
Flax seed, bu	8,363	8,968	5,730	6,268
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	39,100	20,257
Cheese, lbs	309,023	232,680	171,670	159,825
Butter, lbs	660,405	343,985	318,354	260,901
Hides, lbs	423,188	210,165	621,832	779,190
Wool, lbs	188,640	77,255	532,999	523,609

Lake freights were easy at 3c asked for wheat and 2⅞c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 145,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, 23,000 bu oats, and 23,000 bu rye.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were well patronized, prices showing no important changes, with a low range the universal rule. Green fruits were in abundance, the large receipts of peaches including a fair proportion of freestones of desirable quality. Apples are selling at the lowest figures yet reached. The crop of early apples is immense and receipts excessive, some consignments being closed out at prices as low as 50@75c per brl, though really attractive fruit commands $1.25@1.75. Poultry remained rather quiet, though there was a fair demand at the reduced prices. Potatoes were plentiful and cheap.

The following revised quotations are for merchantable goods at wholesale, and usually from first hands:

BERRIES—Blackberries, 50@75c per case of 16 qts; blueberries, $1.50@2.25 per 16 qts; black raspberries, $1.25@1.75 per 16 qts; red raspberries, $1.25@1.50 per case of 24 pts; currants, $1.25@1.50 per 16 qts; gooseberries, $1.00@1.40 per 16 qts.

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 17½@18c; fine, 17@17½c; fair to good, 15@16½c; fancy dairies, 14½@15½c; medium to good, 13@14c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 13c; extra dairy, 15c; fancy creamery, 17c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New make, full cream flats, 8¼@8½c per lb; do Young Americas, 8⅞@9c; cheddars, 8@8⅛c; skim cheese, 6@7c; low grade and sour cheese, 3@5c; brick cheese, 8@9c; imitation Swiss, 12@14c.

EGGS—Choice Northern, 15c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas, $1.00@2.50 per bunch; cherries, $1.00@1.50 per 16 qts; lemons, Messina, $4.50@5.50 per case; new apples, $1.00@2.00 per brl; pineapples, $2.00@3.00 per doz; plums, $1.25@1.50 per 24 qts; peaches, 20@40c per ⅓ bu box; Bartlett pears, $1.25@1.75 per keg; watermelons, $75.00@125.00 per car; osage muskmelons, 50@75c per crate; gems, 40@75c per basket of about ⅛ bu; California plums, $1.00@1.50 per case of 20 lbs; peaches, 75c@$1.25 per do.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8c; water white, 150 deg., 8c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¼c; headlight, 175 deg., 9¼c; Eocene, 10c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 14½c; benzine, 7c; linseed, raw, 38c, and boiled, 41c; turpentine, 41c; extra lard oil, 51c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 50c; cooking oil, 44c; salad oil, 48c.

HAY—The small offerings sold readily at firm prices. Sales were: On track, 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.50; 4 cars upland prairie at $8.50@10.50. Receipts, 343 tons; shipments, 53 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 country green salted, 5⅛@5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 calf skins, 7c.

POTATOES—Good to choice new Southern, $1.00@1.50 per brl; home-grown, 35@45c per bu.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 9¼@10c per lb; roosters, 5@5½c; spring chickens, 10@10½c; hen turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 8@9c; full-feathered geese, $4.00@5.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New onions, $2.50@3.00 per brl; asparagus, 5c@$1.00 per doz; cucumbers, 15@25c; lettuce, 10@15c per doz; cabbage, $2.00@3.00 per 100; radishes, 10@15c per doz; green peas, 65c@$1.00 per bu; string beans, 50@75c per bu; tomatoes, 30@50c per case of 4 baskets; green corn 8@10c per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.17.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live-stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Receipts—				
Monday, Aug. 3	16,560	714	16,489	6,760
Tuesday, Aug. 4	8,293	1,214	11,993	6,466
Wednesday, Aug. 5	14,299	1,087	22,403	11,497
Thursday, Aug. 6	13,000	1,050	17,000	8,000
Week thus far	52,152	4,065	67,885	32,723
Same period last week	49,651	4,586	65,343	29,388
Shipments—				
Monday, Aug. 3	4,675	102	5,948	1,026
Tuesday, Aug. 4	2,880	248	6,377	1,661
Wednesday, Aug. 5	4,067	173	8,062	1,062
Thursday, Aug. 6	4,000	200	7,000	2,000
Week thus far	15,622	723	28,382	5,749
Same period last week	11,123	838	33,869	5,039

Today's (Friday's) receipts are estimated at 14,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 5,000 sheep, against 15,618 hogs, 11,825 cattle, and 3,827 sheep one week ago, and 21,402 hogs, 8,107 cattle, and 5,472 sheep one year ago.

Of the 23,000 hogs on sale yesterday about 10,000 remained in the pens. Packers purchased as follows: Armour & Co., 2,000; Anglo-American Packing company, 1,469; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 900; International Packing company, 791; Swift & Co., 900; T. J. Lipton & Co., 1,000; Underwood & Co., 760; N. Morris & Co., 639.

Receipts Aug. 6, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	17,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,000	4,800	....
Omaha	1,500	2,000	....
St. Louis	3,900	2,500	900
Totals	22,400	26,600	8,900
Corresponding day last week	23,200	28,100	6,500
Corresponding day 1890	19,300	50,400	13,200

The receipts at the four leading Western markets for the seven months ending July 31 were as follows:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,687,540	4,987,596	1,317,878
Kansas City	533,098	1,469,350	218,643
Omaha	288,122	918,665	82,143
St. Louis	315,634	472,734	229,263
Total	2,824,394	7,848,295	1,847,927
Seven months 1891	3,361,139	7,029,588	1,785,610
Increase 1891	....	818,707	62,317
Decrease 1891	537,755	....	....

The average weight of hogs received in Omaha during July was 229 pounds, against 228 last month, and 259 pounds for July, 1890.

CATTLE—Of the 13,000 cattle received yesterday 4,500 were from the far West and 1,600 from Texas. More than half the receipts were natives, but good corn-fed beeves were rather scarce. The demand for good shipping cattle was rather active, and suitable corn-fed natives sold to outside buyers at about former prices, but common natives sold very slowly and in most cases sales were at fully 10c decline. The local demand for beef cattle was again rather light, as refrigerator men have been supplying their orders with Western range cattle, which at present are selling very low—in many instances $1.25@1.50 per 100 lbs lower than two weeks ago. Native grassers were very dull and weak. Some salesmen quoted good natives about 10c lower than last Tuesday. Western rangers sold 60@75c lower than a week ago. Texas cattle steady at Wednesday's prices. The best natives on sale sold at $6.05, and the best Western rangers sold at $4.35. Most of the natives sold at $4.25@5.60, and Western largely at $3.20@3.80. Through Texas sold at $1.65@2.15 for cows and $2.25@2.85 for steers. Native cows sold largely at $1.75@2.40. Quotations are as follows:

Prime to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$6.00@6.25
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,700 lbs	4.90@5.85
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	4.00@4.80
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.00@3.90
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.00@3.45
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.25@2.70
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@2.20
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.00@3.00
Feeding steers, 9.0@1,150 lbs	2.85@3.50
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@5.00
Texas steers, 750@1,200 lbs	2.20@4.00
Western range steers	3.00@4.60

HOGS—Only 17,000 hogs arrived yesterday, but with stale offerings nearly 30,000 were on sale, which supply was far in excess of the demand. The quality was poor, and a great many "grassy" and rough hogs were received for which holders were unable to get a bid. Packers were indifferent buyers and bought them at their own price. Shippers were in good attendance, and about all of the "good" hogs changed hands. The market was weak throughout the entire day, and sales were made at a decline of 10@15c, or 25@30c decline from last Tuesday's highest prices. The real common hogs were not selling, and packers bid as low as $4.25 for them. Sales ranged at $4.40@5.85, bulk at $4.90@5.20. At the close $5.70 was the highest for singeing grades.

SHEEP—All desirable native sheep sold at full former prices, but there were comparatively few good natives among the offerings. Western and common natives sold 10c lower. Lambs steady, with sales at $3.75@5.75. Native sheep sold at $3.75@5.25; Westerns at $4.00@4.50, and Texas at $3.75@4.02. Most of the sheep sold at $4.25@4.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 6.—BEEVES—Receipts 486 head, all for export and slaughter; no trade; feeling firm; dressed beef steady, 8@9½c per lb. Shipments today, 180 beeves and 1,380 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,508 head. Market ⅛c per lb lower. Veals, $5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds; grassers, $2.25@2.75; Western calves, $4.25@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,334 head. Market steady. Sheep, $4.25@5.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.50@7.00; dressed mutton, firm, 8@10c per lb; dressed lambs, steady, 9½@11c.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,976 head, including five cars for sale. Market steady, $4.80@5.80 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900 head; shipments, 3,300 head. Market dull; good to export native steers, $4.90@5.75; fair to good do, $2.80@4.90; Texans and Indian steers, $2.10@3.60; canners, $1.60@2.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 2,000 head. Market lower; fair to best heavy, $5.40@5.50; mixed grades, $4.90@5.40; light ordinary to choice, $5.30@5.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head. Market steady; fair to choice, $2.80@4.75.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts 4,400; shipments, 4,100. Market dull; natives steady; Texans steady to 10c lower; steers, $3.00@5.30; cows and heifers, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 1,12[illegible]. Market was slow and 5@10c lower, with some sales 15@25c lower; bulk, $5.10@5.20; all grades, $2.75@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 680; shipments, none. Steady.

LUMBER.

It was a dull day at the docks at the foot of Franklin street. The receipts of the earlier days of the week had been sold and moved up the river, and there was practically nothing on the open market. The situation was unchanged, with salesmen reporting a steady tone on the basis of the recent set of quotations, which follow: Long piece stuff, green $12.50@15.00; short do, $10.25; culls, $6.50@7.50; cull inch, $7.00; hemlock piece stuff, $8.00@8.50; shingles, extra star A, $2.25@2.35; lath, $2.30.

Wholesale prices at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$40.00@48.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	33.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	23.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft	13.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@15.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@17.50
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	14.00@17.25
Shingles, standard A	2.10
Lath, dry	2.60@2.65

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Aug. 6—Close.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot and August, 33s, steady; September and October, 33s 3d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 7s 11d, firm. Flour—Demand fallen off; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand poor for spot and fair for futures; spot, 5s 10d, steady; August and September, 5s ⅛d, steady; October, 5s ¼d, steady.

COTTON—Spot in fair demand; middlings, 4⅛d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 8,500 American. Futures closed barely steady: American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 21-64d buyer; August and September, 4 21-64d buyer; September, 4 26-64d; September and October, 4 26-64d buyers; October and November, 4 31-64d sellers; November and December, 4 34-64@4 35-64d buyers; December and January, 4 37-64d sellers; January and February, 4 39-64d buyers; February and March, 4 42-64d sellers.

New York, Aug. 6.—[Special.]—COTTON—At one time was 1 to 2 points lower, but the decline was soon recovered and then prices advanced 5 points net on August, 11 on September, and 12 on later months, closing 11 to 14 points higher for the day on near months and 9 to 10 points on later months. Liverpool was 1 to 2½ points lower, closing barely steady after spot sales of 12,000 bales. In New Orleans futures were 12 to 13 points higher, closing quiet and steady after sales of 26,500 bales. Here on the spot the market was firm. Middling upland was officially quoted at 8c; sales of 150 bales for spinning. The Southern spot markets were unchanged and generally quiet. Galveston and Mobile were steady. New Orleans and Savannah were firm. Galveston received 55 bales of new crop today; total receipts of new thus far this week 61 bales, against 73 bales for the same time last year. The first new bale from Texas classing strict good middling was sold today at auction here, and brought 10⅛c per lb. It was shipped by Messrs. Wallis Landes & Co. of Galveston and was bought by Mr. George W. Cummings. The receipts at the ports today were 379 bales, against 781 this day last week, and 211 this day last year. The total thus far this week is 5,973 bales, against 6,793 during the same time last week. The close was firm after sales of 73,800 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
August	2,600	7.82	7.68
September	8,800	7.95	7.81
October	8,300	8.07	7.94
November	7,300	8.19	8.06
December	8,600	8.29	8.15
January	30,300	8.39	8.24
February	2,100	8.49	8.35
March	1,800	8.59	8.45
April	200	8.66	8.56
May	500	8.76	8.68
June	3,300	8.87	8.76

COFFEE—Opened 5 points lower for August and 5 to 10 points higher for some other months, and closed unchanged on August as compared with last night and 5 to 15 points higher than on some later months. The sales were 22,000 bags, closing steady. The receipts at Rio were 12,000 bags and at Santos 6,000 bags. Rio exchange, 15⅛d. Havre showed no marked change. Hamburg declined ¼ to ½ pfennig. Rio de Janeiro advanced 50 reis. Santos was 100 reis higher. The American warehouse deliveries were 5,417 bags, including 4,365 bags here. Stock of Brazil here, 99,739 bags. On the spot Rio was dull and steady; No. 7, 17⅛@17⅛c. There was a sale of 500 bags No. 6 to be shipped at 16⅛c; also 255 bags Costa Rica on private terms. This is a summary of today's option business:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
March	1,750	13.00	13.00
August	3,000	16.65	16.65
September	10,500	15.75	15.75
October	4,750	14.70	14.60
November	1,000	13.70	13.70
December	1,000	13.45	13.40

WHEAT—Declined ⅛c to ¼c, but recovered this and advanced ⅛c to ⅛c on near months, after which prices sagged and closed only ⅛c higher than last night on August, unchanged on September, and ⅛c lower than on early months. A good export business. No. 2 red was quoted at 98c. Cash sales, 560,000 bu for export. Sales included No. 2 red, part prompt loading, at 1⅛c over August, or 98⅛@99⅛c; do end of August at 1⅛c over; do first half of September 2⅛c over September free on board afloat; do middle of September at 98⅞c afloat, and 99⅞c free on board; do free on board all September at 1⅛c over free on board store; also special October at 99⅞c, free on board. Do December at $1.01⅛, free on board. No. 1 Northern was quoted at about $1.07 to arrive via lake and canal delivered. No. 1 hard is said to be worth about 11c over December. Option sales, 3,360,000 bu.

CORN—Dropped ⅛c on near months, ⅜c on October, and 1c on December. Only a light business. Cash sales, 55,000 bu, including 16,000 for export. No. 2 mixed sold at 70@71c in elevator early and 70@72c afloat. Option sales, 160,000 bu.

OATS—Declined on option ⅛@⅜c. A fair business. Spot oats firmer. Cash sales, 85,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 40@41c; do white at 42c; do August at 35⅛c. Option sales, 300,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 18@18½c.

CHEESE—Fancy state, 8⅛@8⅛c.

EGGS—15@17c.

SUGAR—Raw was more active and stronger. Muscovado, 89 degrees test, 2 15-16c; centrifugals, 96 degrees test, 3 5-16. Refined firmer for some grades; more demand.

DRY GOODS—The demand for dry goods today was steady. Business on the spot at agents' hands improved somewhat, but the character of the trading was confined to legitimate wants, buyers not being inclined to speculate. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; spot, 97@97⅛c; the month, 97@97⅛c; September, 97@97⅛c; October, 98c asked; receipts, 98,000 bu; shipments, 268,083 bu; stock, 1,310,729 bu; sales, 245,000 bu. CORN—Dull; spot and the month, 67c; September, 63⅛c; spot No. 3, white, 70c; receipts, 10,853 bu; shipments, none; stock, 61,709 bu; sales, none. OATS—Active and firm; No. 2 white, Western, 48c asked; No. 2 mixed, do, 48c asked; receipts, 4,000 bu; shipments, none; stock, 38,811 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat options opened shade weaker, but subsequently recovered and closed steady. Cash wheat was wanted by shippers at ⅛c decline, but very little offering below yesterday's prices. Steamer No. 2 red in export elevator, 95⅛c; No. 2 red in do, 97⅛c; No. 2 red, August, 97@97⅛c; September, 97⅛@97⅛c; October, 98@98⅛c; November, 98⅛@99⅛c. Corn—Quiet; ungraded yellow in grain depot, 71c; No. 3 yellow, elevator, 70c; No. 2 yellow, track and grain depot, 72c; do, elevator, 71c; No. 2 mixed, August, 68@69c; September, 66@67c; October, 63⅛@64⅛c; November, 63@64c. Oats—Local car-lots strong under scarcity, and prices advanced 3⅛c per bu; futures nominal; old No. 2 mixed, 41c; old No. 2 white, 50@52c; do clipped, 52c; No. 2 white, August, 35@36c; September, 33⅛@34⅛c; October, 34@35c; November, 34⅛@35⅛c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 6.—WHEAT—Prices on cash wheat were steady with the bulk of the wheat sold at about yesterday's figures. The demand was fair for good wheat, but very slow for low grades. No. 1 sold mainly at 95c. A few fancy lots, in a small way, brought a little more. No. 2 sold from 92@93c, with 93c the most common price. Receipts 34 cars, shipments 108 cars. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, August, 88⅛c; on track, 97⅛c; No. 1 Northern, August, 86⅛c; September, 83⅞c; December, 85⅛c; on track, 95c; No. 2 Northern, August, 84⅛c; on track, 92@93c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: The output of flour last week was the largest of any week since November. The aggregate product was 174,400 brls—averaging 29,067 brls daily—against 139,515 brls the week before, 156,470 brls for the corresponding time in 1890, and 119,600 brls in 1889. The mills now have more or less orders accumulated and they are grinding as strong as possible. Nearly all of those which ran regularly last week increased their output as compared with the week before. The water power shows a tendency to get short and not a very long time will probably elapse before the old trouble will enter into calculations again. There were seventeen mills running Wednesday and they were grinding at the rate of about 26,000 barrels per twenty-four hours.

The flour market continues in an improved condition, though since Friday there has been considerably less doing than during the preceding five days. For the week ending with Saturday sales were largely in excess of the production for the same time. The export demand for bakers was especially active, and large lots were placed by some of the heavier firms. The call for low grades was also good and more or less patents were worked off here and there. The export sales of one large concern aggregated 200 cars for the week.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—WOOL—The wool market has been very active during the last week. The sales have aggregated 5,196,300 lbs of foreign and domestic, against 3,368,000 lbs for the corresponding week last year. Among the items are: 505,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX, and above, 29@32c; 10,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio, fleece, 34½@36c; 345,000 lbs Michigan, X fleeces, 27c; 62,500 lbs No. 1 Michigan fleeces, 33@35c; 398,000 lbs unwashed combing and delaine, 29@40c; 137,000 lbs unwashed combing, 22@28c; 1,330,000 lbs territory, 15@25c; 170,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 16@19c; 210,000 lbs Texas, 20@22c; 415,000 lbs California, 15@23c; 325,000 lbs unwashed, 20@27c; 201,000 lbs Australian, 35@42½c.

Michigan delaine has been purchased freely at 32½c and from that to 33c; No. 1 Ohio combing has sold at 39@40c; No. 1 Ohio clothing at 35@36c, and No. 2 combing and clothing at 32@33c. Selections of very choice medium Montana in this market have sold at 24@25c, and fine medium or ½ blood at 22@23c, but the more usual quotations here are 1c under those figures.

The large sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been made to manufacturers who have had the contracts in hand for some weeks. The sales have been largely 29c for X, 31c for XX, and 32c for XX and above. Spring Texas wools have been in demand at 20@23c. Spring California is quiet; sales made at 18@23c. Pulled wools are in good demand.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 18½@19c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 15@18c; extra imitation creamery, 15c; factory choice, 13c; Northern creamery, choice, 20@21c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@18c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Northern full cream, choice, 8⅛@8⅛c; twins, 8½@8⅞c; fair to good, 7@8c; Western choice, 7⅞c; fair to good, 6½@7½c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 20c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 17@18c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 20c; islands, 18@18½c; Western firsts, 18c; Michigan firsts, 18c; extras, 18½c; Nova Scotia firsts, 18c.

CORN—Chicago No. 2 yellow is quoted to ship at 74@74½c; No. 3 yellow at 73½@74c; high mixed, spot, 78@79c; steamer yellow, 78@79c; steamer, 75c; good no grade, 74@75c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Chicago No. 3 white to ship nominal; new do, 39½c; clipped oats to arrive, 48@50c; new do, 40½@42½c; choice to fancy clipped spot, 50@52c; No. 2 white, 47@48c; No. 3 white, 45@46c; low grades nominal, 42@45c.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened ⅛@⅛c lower; ruled dull and fluctuations were unimportant. Later strengthened some and advanced some, but near the close reacted again and all the advance was lost, finally closing ⅛@⅛ below yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 85⅛@85⅛c; August, 84⅛@84⅛c; closing, 84⅛c; September, 85⅛@85⅛c; closing, 85⅛c; December, 88⅛@89⅛c; closing, 88⅞c. Corn—The fine weather and the depression in wheat started corn ⅛c lower and then dullness set in and little was done until late, when a firmer tone ruled and some trading was done. The close was tame and ⅛@⅛c below yesterday. No. 2 cash, 53⅛@55c; September, 51⅛@51⅞c, closing, 51⅛c; year, 39⅛@40c, closing, 39⅛c bid; January, 38⅛@35c, closing 38⅛c. Oats—Spot grades and futures firmer; No. 2 cash, 27⅛@28⅛c. August, 28⅛c, closing 28⅛; September, 26⅛c, closing, 26⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork—$10.62½. Lard—$6.30. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.62½; longs, $6.60; ribs, $7.10; short clear, $7.25. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs, $7.45; ribs, $7.50@7.60; short clear, $7.75@7.80. Hams, $10.25@12.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 165,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 31000 bu; corn, 20,000; oats, 20,000 bu.